

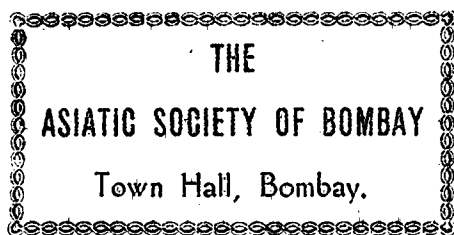
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MINUTE OF PROCEEDINGS

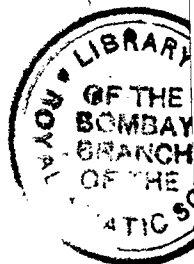
OF THE

1227

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

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ESTABLISHED 26TH AUGUST, 1852.



BOMBAY:

PRINTED AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS.

MDCCCLII.

1852

PROCEEDINGS

Of a Public Meeting of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay, held in the rooms of the Elphinstone Institution, at four o'clock on Thursday the 26th August, 1852. Its object had previously been announced to be to take into consideration the desirableness of forming an Association with the view of ascertaining the wants of the people of this country, and the measures calculated to advance their welfare, and of representing the same to the Authorities in India or in England :—

Present.

Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq.	Nowrojee Dorabjee, Esq.
Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq.	Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Manockjee Limjee, Esq.	David Sassoon, Esq.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Esq.	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Manockjee Nesserwanjee Pitty, Esq.	Venayakrow Juggunauth, Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq.	Cursetjee Rustomjee, Esq.
Framjee Nasserwanjee, Esq.	Mahomed Insoof, Esq.
Virjeevundass Madhowdass, Esq.	Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, Esq.
Bhawoo Dajee, Esq.	Braz Fernandez, Esq.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.	Jose Maria de Ga, Esq.
Narayen Dinnanathjee, Esq.	Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Kama- jee, Esq.
Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Esq.	Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Ka- majee, Esq.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq.	Hubeeb Hajee Ismael Hajee, Esq.
Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.	
Sukharam Luxumonjee, Esq.	

With a large body of native gentlemen, amongst whom

were the principal Hindūs, Parsees, Mahomedans, Portuguese, and Jews of Bombay.

On the motion of Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq., seconded by Narayen Dinmanathjee, Esq., Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq. was voted into the chair.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by delivering a Gujarati address, of which the following is a translation. He said :—

“I wish on such an interesting occasion this chair was occupied by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who, I regret, owing to indisposition, has not been able to attend, or by my friend Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq., or other individual better able than myself to do justice to the objects for which we are here assembled.”

“We meet here to-day to consider a most important subject. In the newspapers a notice was printed convening a public meeting of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay, which I shall read. From this you will see that it is considered highly desirable to form an Association in Bombay, to ascertain and note the wants and wishes of the people living under this Government ; to consider what measures are calculated to improve their condition ; and to submit the results of these inquiries to the local Government and to the authorities in England. By these means it is hoped, under Providence, that we may be able to suggest a great many things to our rulers, which otherwise may pass unnoticed, and we trust that the results will prove highly beneficial to the people of this country, particularly the poorer portion who know little or nothing of the feelings of their rulers regarding them. The anxiety of the British Government is to

improve the condition of the ryots as well as of the other classes. The grand aim of this Meeting, at which I am called to preside, is to secure the happiness of millions of our countrymen, and as such I have no doubt that every one of you here do feel warmly interested, and that you will strain every nerve to forward the objects in view. Gentlemen, I know your good feelings and good sense are such, that no further exposition on my part is necessary.* The objects of this Meeting, I again repeat, are most noble, such as I believe we never proposed to ourselves before, on this side of India. To every one to whom his country and its people are dear, the subject cannot fail to commend itself to their best attention and energies, and I shall conclude with the earnest hope that success may crown our doings. Many, I have reason to believe, are of opinion, especially among those who have not moved in European society, that the British Authorities are opposed to frame or concede measures simply for the benefit of our country ; I mean such as do not at the same time involve their own pecuniary or other interests. But I assure such persons, in common with many here, that efforts on the part of natives to improve their own condition cannot but be looked on with pleasure by the paternal and enlightened Government that rules over this country, and meet with encouragement in proportion to their reasonableness and justice."

The following propositions were then unanimously adopted :

Proposed by Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esquire, and seconded by Manockjee Limjee, Esquire,

" 1. That an Association be formed in Bombay with

the object of ascertaining the wants of the Natives of India living under the Government of this Presidency, and of representing from time to time, to the Authorities, the measures calculated to advance the welfare and improvement of the country."

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Esq., and seconded by Vurjeebundass Madhowdass, Esq.,

"2. That the Association be denominated *The Bombay Association*."

Proposed by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., and seconded by Manockjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.,

"3. That the Association shall take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the enquiries, now being made in England, into the nature and constitution of the Indian Government, to represent to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain such reforms and improvements in the existing system of government as are calculated to procure the most efficient administration of public affairs, and to secure the general welfare and interests of the people of India, and that the Association do, in connection with those latter objects, open communications with, and seek the co-operation of the Societies formed for the same purposes at Calcutta and Madras."

Proposed by Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., and seconded by Bapoo Jugunnauth, Esq.,

"4. That the Association shall from time to time, on occasions arising, memorialize the Government authorities in India, or in England, for the removal of existing evils, and for the prevention of proposed measures

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which may be deemed injurious, or for the introduction of enactments which may tend to promote the general interests of all connected with this country."

Proposed by Narayan Dinnanathjee, Esq., and seconded by Bhawoo Dajee, Esq.,

"5. That a subscription list be opened for the purpose of raising funds necessary to carry into effect the objects of this Association."

In moving the above proposition, Mr. Narayan Dinnanathjee said :—

"Gentlemen,—I am very happy to see that this Association has been formed ; the advantages to be derived from it are so various and so numerous, that I am unable to describe them. The language [Gujarati] in which I now speak not being my mother tongue, at present I labour under a disadvantage. 'Two heads are better than one'—thus runs an English proverb. What one cannot do, many can ; union is power. If one person alone were to state the grievances of his country, no one would listen to him ; but in an assembly formed from the community at large, such as the present one, the members can, as a body, represent to the proper authorities their grievances. In societies, if any one has any doubt on any subject, it can be removed by another member. There are innumerable advantages arising from our meeting in a body, but I am not going to enumerate them here at present."

Proposed by Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq., and seconded by Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.,

"6. That the following be adopted as the Rules of *The Bombay Association*.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee observed :—

“ Gentlemen, before reading the Rules I propose for adoption, I beg to say a few words. It is usual in all civilised countries, especially in those of Europe, for the principal inhabitants to hold public meetings to deliberate on the existing and proposed measures and policy of the Governments under which they live, and to form Associations like that which has this day been inaugurated, for the purpose of respectfully representing their grievances, and suggesting measures calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of their country; and to such representations the rulers always attach due weight and importance. The want of well-regulated and well-constituted Associations of this description has long been felt in this part of the country; and I am delighted to find that the want has this day been supplied at this meeting. An Association like this—for the regulation and conduct of whose proceedings clear and well-defined rules are laid down, composed as it is of the heads and representatives of the native community of this Presidency, gentlemen of influence, respectability, rank, and intelligence, whom I rejoice to see here—cannot fail to command attention. The British Government, which is an enlightened and liberal Government, and professes to govern India for its own sake, will, I feel confident, be always ready and willing to hear the respectful appeals, the reasonable remonstrances, and the earnest representations which its Native subjects may consider it proper to make for the amelioration of the condition of this country and the welfare of its people. It will be the paramount duty of this Association carefully to ascertain and represent the wants of the natives living under the Government of this Presidency, and such reforms and

measures as are calculated to procure the most efficient administration of public affairs, as well as to memorialize the Government authorities from time to time for the removal of existing evils and the prevention of proposed injurious measures or enactments. Thus this Association will be a permanent one, and will be of great use and advantage not only at the present juncture, but also at all times in future whenever occasions arise.

“ I now proceed to read the proposed Rules of the Bombay Association.]

Rules of the Bombay Association.

NAME AND OBJECT.

“ 1. This Society shall be called THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

“ 2. The object of this Association shall be to ascertain the wants of the Natives of India living under the Government of this Presidency, and to represent from time to time, to the authorities, measures calculated to advance the welfare and improvement of the country.

“ 3. The Association proposes to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the enquiries now being made in England into the nature and constitution of the Indian Government, to represent to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain such reforms and improvements in the existing system of Government as are calculated to procure the most efficient administration of public affairs, and to secure the general welfare and interests of the people of India ; and in connection with the latter

objects this Association shall open communications with, and seek the co-operation of, the Societies formed for the same purposes at Calcutta and Madras.

“ 4. This Association from time to time, on occasions arising, shall memorialise the Government authorities in India, or in England, for the removal of existing evils, and for the prevention of proposed measures which may be deemed injurious, or for the introduction of enactments which may tend to promote the general interests of all connected with this country.

CONSTITUTION.

“ 5. The Association shall consist of ordinary, honorary, and corresponding Members.

“ 6. The ordinary Members of the Association shall consist of such gentlemen as are desirous of promoting the general objects of this Society, and to contribute to its funds by a donation of Rs. 300 or more, or an annual subscription of Rupees 25 or more.

“ 7. The corresponding Members shall consist of persons either in Great Britain or India who may be in a position and willing to promote the objects of the Association.

“ 8. The honorary Members shall consist of persons of distinction, influence, or ability, whose co-operation and connection with the Association may be deemed desirable.

ELECTION AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

“ 9. Candidates for admission as ordinary Members shall be proposed by one and seconded by another member, and be ballotted for at the next meeting of the General Committee, when a majority of votes shall determine the election.

“ 10. Persons so elected shall receive immediate notice of their election from the Secretary, together with a copy of the Rules.

“ 11. Ordinary Members shall have the right to be present, and to vote at all General Meetings; to propose candidates for admission to this Association; and shall be entitled to copies of such publications as may be issued by the Association. •

“ 12. Corresponding Members shall be elected by the Committee of Management.

“ 13. Corresponding Members shall have the privilege of attending the General Meetings, but they shall not be entitled to vote. They shall receive copies of the publications of the Association free of charge.

“ 14. Honorary Members shall be elected in the same manner as corresponding Members, but they shall have all the rights and privileges of ordinary Members, save that of voting at General Meetings, without being required to contribute to the funds of the Association.

“ 15. Any persons contributing to the funds of the Association a donation of not less than 10 rupees, shall have the privilege of attending its General Meetings, without being entitled to vote, and shall be entitled to copies of the publications of the Association.

OFFICERS.

“ 16. The Officers shall consist of one President, two or more Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Committee of General Management of not less than 15 members, to be elected for three years, and to have power to fill up vacancies and to add to their numbers.

“ 17. All office bearers shall be chosen from ordinary or honorary Members.

“ 18. The President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, or in their absence any member elected by the members present, shall be Chairman of every meeting of the Association.

“ 19. The Chairman shall have a second or casting vote, when the number of votes on either side shall be equal.

“ 20. An Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held in August each year, to receive and hear the annual reports of the Committee of General Management, as well as for the transaction of such other business as may be duly brought forward.

“ 21. Annual and half-yearly General Meetings shall be held on the first days of August and February.

“ 22. Votes shall be usually given by show of hands, but a ballot shall be taken when demanded by any member present.

“ 23. No general meeting shall be competent to enter on any business, unless fifteen members shall be present.

“ 24. It shall be competent for the members of the Association, at a General Meeting, to elect one or more honorary Presidents or Patrons.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES, AND THEIR DUTIES.

“ 25. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents shall be ex-officio Members of the General Committee of Management.

“ 26. The General Committee of Management shall conduct all the ordinary business of the Association.

“ 27. The Committee shall appoint one or more Executive Committees from their own body, from the ordinary or honorary Members, or from any other persons who are not members of the Association, and whose assistance they may consider desirable. They shall also be at liberty to appoint Special Executive Committees for specific pur-

poses. Their report shall be acted upon only in such manner and to such extent as the General Committee of Management shall deem proper.

“ 28. No meeting of the General Committee shall be competent to enter on any business unless five or more members are present, and the Executive and Special Committees shall not be competent to enter on any business unless three or more Members are present.

“ 29. The Secretaries shall appoint their own establishment, subject to the approval of the General Committee.

“ 30. The General Committee shall generally superintend all matters of expense and accounts.

“ 31. Accounts of the monthly current expenses shall be submitted by the Secretaries, countersigned by one or more members of the General Committee, to the General Committee of Management, who shall pass them for payment when approved of.

“ 32. Receipts for subscriptions and donations shall be signed by the Secretary, and countersigned by the President of the General Committee.

“ 33. The funds of the Association shall be deposited in one of the Banks, in the names of three members of the General Committee, who shall pass cheques thereon.

“ 34. All books, papers, and accounts of the Associa-

tion shall be open to the inspection of members of the General Committee during office hours.

“ 35. The duties of the Committee of Management shall be to prepare drafts of the reports of the Association, and memorials or petitions to Government, Parliament, or other authorities, and also generally to superintend the correspondence of the Association with public bodies or private individuals.

“ 36. The General Committee shall print and publish, in English, Goojratee, or Marathee, such periodicals, papers, journals, transactions, and other publications as may be calculated to promote the object of this Association by diffusing information, exciting interest, and arousing attention in India as well as in Great Britain.”

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrozjee addressed the Meeting as follows :—

“ In seconding Mr. Nowrozjee’s motion to adopt these as the Rules of the Association, I beg to be permitted to say a few words.

“ Many ask what this Association means to do, when it is well known that under our present Government we enjoy an amount of liberty and prosperity rarely known to the inhabitants of India under any Native sovereign. In reply to this it is said, we ought to demand redress for our grievances. But what are those grievances ? There may be many or none, yet nobody here is at this moment prepared to give a decided reply ; and when we see that our Government is often ready to assist us in

every thing calculated to benefit us, we had better, than merely complain and grumble, point out in a becoming manner what our real wants are.

“ We are subject to the English Government, whose principal officers being drawn from England, do not, except after a long residence and experience, become fully acquainted with our wants and customs.

“ Though they may always be anxious to do good to us, they are often led, by their imperfect acquaintance with the country, to adopt measures calculated to do more harm than good, while we, on the other hand, have no means of preventing such occurrences. The most we can do is to complain through the medium of a paper. In time all is hushed up, and the people carry with them the impression that Government has been unkind to them in not attending to their complaint.

“ We have, therefore, to consider what we ought to do, so as to secure our own good, and at the same time keep up a good understanding between us and Government.

“ If an Association like this, formed by the great Seths of our community, be always in readiness to ascertain by strict inquiries the probable good or bad effects of any proposed measure, and whenever necessary to memorialize Government in behalf of the people, with respect to them, our kind Government will not refuse to listen to such memorials. This, therefore, gentlemen, is one of the principal objects of the Association. There are various departments of Government, such as Revenue, Judicial, Political, &c., conducted according to certain regulations. Of these some may be beneficial, some injurious. Take with it the case of the Cunbis. Much

is being said about their poverty and destitution. But it is necessary to inquire into the true causes of this wretchedness. It may be owing, for aught we know, either to bad administration, wholly or partially, or to some other causes. The Committees of this Association shall have therefore to institute inquiries into the natures of the various acts to which we are already subject, as well as of those which might be proposed for future administration, and to report to Government in a proper manner the results of their inquiries. I see no better means of preventing the adoption of injurious measures than by a combination of the people, in the manner which this Association is proposed to be formed, and I therefore second, with great pleasure, my friend Mr. Nowrozjee in his motion to adopt the Rules he read over to you."

Proposed by Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and seconded by Dawood Sassoon, Esq.,

"7. That a Committee of Management, consisting of Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and the following Members, be appointed to conduct the ordinary business of the Association, with power to add to their number.

HONORARY PRESIDENT.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight.

PRESIDENT.

Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq. ; and Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.

MEMBERS.

Ramlal Thakoorseydass, Esq.	Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.
Mahomed Insoof, Esq.	David Sassoon, Esq.
Manockjee Limjee, Esq.	Ardeshir Cursetjee, Esq.
Manockjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	Bhasker Soonderjee, Esq.
Cawasjee Jchangeer, Esq.	Braz Fernandez, Esq.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	Joseph Maria de Ga, Esq.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Esq.	Narayan Dinnaanathjee, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	Nowrojee Furdunjee, Esq.
Vurjeeewandas Madhowdass, Esq.	Bapoo Jugonath Josce, Esq.
Mahomed Ameen Rogay, Esq.	Luxumon Hurrichandjee, Esq.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq.	Sucaram Luxumonjee, Esq."
Mahomed Ibrahim Mucha, Esq.	

Proposed by Vurjeeewundas Madhowdas, Esq., and seconded by Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq.,

" 8. That Bhawoo Dajee and Venayceekrao Juggonathjee, Esquires, be appointed Joint Secretaries of the Association, and also act as Secretaries to the Committee of Management."

Proposed by Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Chairman, and seconded by Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq.,

" 9. That a copy of the Proceedings of this meeting be submitted to Government, with an expression of the earnest hope of this meeting, that the objects of this Association will receive the support and co-operation of Government, as the Association seeks only to advance the welfare of the people of this country, which cannot but likewise be the aim and object of Government."

In moving this proposition, the Chairman said—

“ I have already explained that the object of this Association is to ascertain what measures will promote the interests of the Natives. Now as the British Government acknowledge their duty to be to effect whatever good they can for the benefit of this country, it is clear that their object and our object are one and the same. We are not in opposition to Government, nor can Government be opposed to our objects, if it be shown that the good of the country is what we seek. The Government have the power to do much good, and we have many proofs that they have the will also. I need not go far for these proofs. Witness this noble Institution which they so generously support, in which so many who are now present have received a most excellent education. Witness also the Grant Medical College, where so many have been gratuitously taught the Science of Medicine, and have been prepared to gain a respectable livelihood, and to occupy an honorable position. I might refer also to the recent appointment of many Natives to the highly responsible situation of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates. The Government are willing, I am sure, to do what good they can, and when they are correctly informed they will always be ready to act for the advantage of the people over whom they rule. But they are not in possession of full and correct information of all subjects connected with the welfare of the people. Besides their official sources of information, Government will be glad to have other channels of information on which they can rely. An Association like the one now established will doubtless be listened to with attention in respect to all matters which concern the wants and wishes of the people, which of course Natives have better

means of knowing than gentlemen whose time is engaged with the duties of their official situations. I feel confident that the Government will be glad to receive suggestions from an Association of respectable Natives, who intend to enquire carefully what the interests of the people may require, and seek to promote those interests in a temperate manner through the co-operation of the authorities themselves."

Proposed by Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq., and seconded by Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.,

" 10. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq. expressed his desire to say a few words, before the Meeting broke up, on behalf of himself :—

" It was supposed by some that, instead of supporting the object of the assembly, I should endeavour to oppose it. Those who so think are mistaken. He who attempts to frustrate any object for the real good of his country must not be considered his country's friend. I came prepared to say a great deal for which I saw no occasion at present, and as the Committee is to do every thing, I propose placing a memorandum of my views before that body, in the hope of doing it a service."

A List of Subscribers to the Association having been read, together with a note from Ramlal Thakoorsidass, Esq., intimating his inability to attend on account of ill-health, but cordially sympathizing with the objects of the Association, the Meeting separated.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

Bombay Association.

NAMES.	Donation, Rupees.	Annual Subscription.
		Rs.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	3,000	
Jugonathjee Sunkersett	1,000	
Cursetjee Jamsetjee	1,000	
Mahomed Ameen Rogay	1,000	
Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama... ..	2,000	
Rustomjee Jamsetjee	500	
Bomanjee Hormusjee	400	
Framjee Nusserwanjee	400	
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama... ..	500	
Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama	1,000	
Sorabjee Jamsetjee	500	
Manockjee Limjee Banajee	500	
Muncherjee Jamsetjee... ..	300	
Pestonjee Framjee Cama... ..	500	
Cursetjee Furdoonjee	300	
Bomanjee Framjee Cama	500	
Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama	300	
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama... ..	300	
Cowasjee Jehangheer	500	
Manockjee Nusserwanjee	500	
Byramjee Hormusjee Cama	300	
Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama	100	
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff	300	
Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy ditto	50	
Manockjee Nanabhoy	100	
Jehangheer Nusserwanjee and Co	300	
Muncherjee and Dadabhoy Ghandy.	75	
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee.	125	25
Dadabhoy Byramjee	100	25
Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Cama.	300	
Hormusjee Framjee Sons	51	
Rustomjee Nowrojee	200	
Vurjeevundass Madowdass	300	
Munguldass Nathoobhoy	150	
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee	75	
Hormusjee Framjee Chenoy	50	
Muncherjee Framjee Cama	500	
Narayan Dinnaathjee... ..	100	25

NAMEs.	Donation, Rupees.	Annual Subscription.
Jallbhoy Dorabjee	100	Rs.
Dinshaw Eduljee Lamna	50	
Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons	100	
Pestonjee Rustonjee Shroff	75	
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee	75	
Nowrozjee Furdoojee	25	25
Jehangheer Ardaseer Sons	50	
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee	50	
Jehangheer & Cursetjee Nowrozjee... ..	100	
Ardaseer Furdoojee Limjee	15	
Cursetjee Dadabhoy... ..	10	
Muncherjee Banjorjee	25	
Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy	10	
Manockjee & Jamsetjee Cursetjee	100	
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama	300	
Darashaw & Rustonjee Dhunjeeshaw.	100	
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee	50	
Sorabjee Framjee... ..	50	
Eduljee Framjee & Co	105	
Merwanjee Heerjeebhoy & Sons.	100	
Bhawoo Dajee	50	25
Narayan Dajee	50	25
Juwerchund Nurseedass	300	
Luxmichund Nurseedass	300	
Tulseedass Nurseedass	300	
Guinnessdass Crustnajejee	150	
Dhunoopmul Juharmul	300	
Hormusjee Shapoorjee Sons	75	
Cursetjee & Jehangheer Hormusjee... ..	20	
Ardaseer Rustonjee Moonshee	15	
Cazee of Bombay	25	25
Soomjram Hurgovindroy... ..	40	
Pallonjee Dorabjee Ranah... ..	50	
Luxmon Hurrichundjee	100	25
Bhasker Soondejee	50	25
Jugonath Ramjee	40	
Harkusondass Bojraj	11	
Cursetjee Rustonjee	100	
Succaram Luxamonjee	1,000	
Lelladthur Mohunjee	200	
Nursee Natha	200	
Cusoo Jadovjee	100	
Luxmedass Govindjee... ..	51	
Rugoonath Bunseeram	50	
Tarrachund Ramchund	75	
Vagjee Natha	25	
Kessa Wagjee	25	
Gangjee Natha	25	
Atmaram Sewparsaud... ..	40	
Verga Gocul	25	
Urjoondass Sooruzmall	40	
Shapoorjee Nowrojee Pochajee... ..	30	
Fallonjee Framjee... ..	25	
Byranjee Nanabhoy Framjee... ..	25	
Eduljee and Hormusjee... ..	25	
Govindjee Luckmichund	50	
Tarachund Seetaram	75	
Jehta Jairaj	25	
Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba	100	25
Braz Fernandez... ..	50	25
Joseph Maria De Ga... ..	50	25

NAMES.	Donation Rupees.	Annual Subscription.
Meerza Goolam Hoosein	25	Rs.
Hajee Joseph Ballidena	200	
Edujee Bomanjee	50	
Nowrojee Dorabjee Chabook	25	25
Shaik Ahmed Cubbay	50	25
Hurrichund Narronjee	50	15
Bapoo Jugonath Josey...	75	25
David Sassoon	500	
Pallonjee Dorabjee Meerjee	25	
Pallonjee Dhunjee's Sons	51	
Cowasjee Dhunjee Powwalla	51	
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady...	300	
Nasserwanjee Cursetjee Dady	100	
Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady	100	
Heerjee Jhangheerjee	100	
Cowasjee Nanabhoy	100	
Dorabjee Borjorjee	100	25
Manockjee Cursetjee		25
Hormusjee Bomanjee Sett	200	
Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons	300	
Byramjee Herajee Colah	150	
Tyabji Bhoymeyah	100	
Ramchunder Gopal		25
Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bungalee	25	
Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhapa	51	
Dadabhoy Nowrojee		25
Sorabjee Wacha Gandhi	100	
Pochajee Framjee and Co	50	
N. Fernandez	25	25
Dadabhoy Rustomjee Patell	25	
Raghunath Narayen		25
Ardaseer Framjee		25
Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia	500	
Rustomjee Ruttonjee Wadia	25	
Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver	100	
Framjee Nasserwanjee and Co	25	
Byramjee Cowasjee Bottlewalla...	15	
Ruttonjee Edujee Bottlewalla	500	
Edujee Nasserwanjee Colabawalla...	10	
Rs.....	28,036	590

BHAWOO DAJEE,

VENAYUKROW JUGUNNATHJEE,

} Joint Secretaries to the Bombay
} Association.

Bombay, 13th September, 1852.

“बंबेआसोसिएशन” सभेचा

हकीकतीचें पुस्तक

बंबेआसोसिएशन सभेचा हक्किकतीचें

पुस्तक

यासभेची स्थापना आगष्ट महिन्याचा २६ व्या तारखेस

सन १८५२ मध्ये झाली

मुंबई:

गणपतकृष्णाजी यांचा छापखान्यांत छापिलें.

१८५२.

अनुक्रमणिका

पृष्ठ

सभेचे उद्देश	१
सभेचे ठराव	४
नियम व कायदे	५
नाव व उद्देश	८
व्यवस्था	९
सभासदांची नेमणूक व अधिकार	९
कामगार	१०
प्रसिध्द व्यवस्थापक सभा, कायदे अमलांत आणणाऱ्या	
मंडळ्या व त्यांची कामे	११
व्यवस्थापक मंडळी	१६
वर्गणीदारांची याद	२०

वंवे आसोसिएशन यानावाचामंडळीचा

हकीकतीचा तपशील

या सभेची स्थापना सन १८५२ चा आगष्ट महिन्याचे २६ तारखेस झाली.

सन १८५२ चा आगष्ट महिन्याचे २६ तारखेस गुरुवारी चारवाजतां एलफीन्स्टन विद्यालयांत एतद्देशिय लोकांची सभा भरली होती. एतद्देशिय लोकांचा अनुपपत्ती काय आहेत ह्या समजण्या करतां आणि त्यांचा सुखवृद्धीस कोणते उपाय अवश्य-क आहेत आणि सदहुं गोष्टी इंग्लंड सरकाराचा व येथील अधी-काऱ्यांचा नजरेस आणून देण्याचा उद्देशाने सभा कराविणें किती अपेक्षित आहे हें पूर्वी प्रगट केलें होतें.

सभास्थानी जे ग्रहस्थ आलेहोते त्यांचीं नावें.

जगन्नाथ शंकरशेट एस्कायर	नौरोजी दोराबजी एस्कायर
बमनजी हारमसजी एस्कायर	नौरोजी फरदुनजी एस्कायर
माणकजी लीमजी एस्कायर	दाविद ससुन एस्कायर
रुस्तमजी जमसेटजी एस्कायर	बैरामजी जीजीभाई एस्कायर
माणकजी नसरवानजी पीटी एस्का	विनायकसव जगन्नाथ एस्का
कावसजी जाहांगीरजी एस्कायर	खरसेटजी रुस्तमजी एस्कायर

क्रामजी नसरवानजी एस्कायर	महंमद इनसुक एस्कायर
वरजीवनदास माधवदास एस्का०	महमदइब्राहिम मखबा एस्कायर
भाउदाजी एस्कायर	ब्रयाझफरनांन्डज एस्कायर
दादाभाई नवरोजी एस्कायर	जोजमारयाडीगा एस्कायर
नारायणदिनानाथजी एस्कायर	खरसेटजी नसरवानजी कामा- जी एस्कायर
नवरोजी जमसेटजी एस्कायर	धनजीभाई नसरवानजी कामा- जी एस्कायर
धनजीभाई खरसेटजी एस्कायर	हबीबहाजी इस्मायल हाझी
मानकजी खरसेटजी एस्कायर	एस्कायर
सखाराम लक्ष्मणजी एस्कायर	

याखेरीज पुष्कळ एतद्देशिय गृहस्थ आले होते त्यापैकीं मोठे मोठे हिंदु, पारशी, महंमदन, पोर्तुगीज, व जुझ गृहस्थ जमा झाले होते.

बमनजी हारमसजी शेट याणी सुचना केली कीं जगंनाथ शंकरशेट यांही अध्यक्षस्थानीं बसावें यास नारायण दिनानाथजींही अनुमोदन दिलें. नंतर अध्यक्षींही गुजरार्थीत संभाषण करून सभेचें काम सुरू केलें त्याचा तरजुमा खालीं लिहिला आहे.

“ अश्या उत्कृष्ट प्रसंगी सर जमसेटजी जिजिभाई नैटकीं-जांची प्रकृती हालीं बेआराम झाल्या मुळें त्यांस येथें येण्यास बनलें नाहीं ते किंवा माझे मीत्र बमनजी हारमसजी शेट किंवा जा उद्देशानें आपण एथें मिळालों आहों तें काम मजपेक्षां चांगलें चालविणारा दुसरा कोणता असमी अध्यक्षस्थानीं बसता तर फार चांगलें होतें

आपण आज येथें मोठ्या उपयोगी विषयावर विचार करण्यास

जमलों आहों, वर्तमानपत्रांमध्ये आपल्या सभेविषई जी सुचना लिहिली होती ती आतां वाचतो. त्याजवरून सांप्रतचा सरकारचा अमला खालचा लोकांची कोणतीं दुखें आहेत व त्यांचा इच्छा काय आहेत याची पुरी माहीती करून घेण्यास, व त्यांचा स्थिती सुधारण्यास कोणत्या तजवीजी केल्या पाहिजे याचा विचार करण्यास आणि आपल्या एतत्प्रकृती शोधांचे परिणाम मुंबई सरकारास व विलायत सरकारास कळविण्यास मुंबईटापून एक मंडळी उभी कर्णे कीती अवश्यक आहे हें तुह्यास समजेल.

आपल्या देशाचा लोकांस त्यांत विशेषेंकरून जे गरीब लोक आपल्या विषयी सरकारचा अभीप्राय काय आहे हें अगदींच जाणत नाहीत त्यांस कोण कोणत्या गोष्टी हीतावह पडतील याची सांप्रतचा राज्यकर्त्यास सुचना करून देण्यास व त्यासुचना ऐतदेशीयांचा कल्याणास कारणभुत होतील असें करण्यास आपणइश्वरी सत्तेने शक्तिमान होऊं व असें नकेलें तर ह्या गोष्टी सरकारच्या ध्यानांत नयेतां जसें हल्लीं चाललें आहे त्याप्रमाणेच पुढें चालेल.

प्रजेची स्थिती सुधारण्या कडे सरकारचें लक्ष फार आहे व ज्या सभेच्या अध्यक्ष स्थानीं मी बसलों आहे त्या सभेचाही मुख्य हेतु आपल्या देशाचा कोट्यावधी लोकांची कल्याण वृद्धी करण्याचा आहे ह्मणून तुह्मी हा सिद्धि न घेण्याकरितां मोठें अगन्य बाळगतां व त्याप्रमाणे तुह्मी हर प्रयत्न कराल अशी माझी पुरी खात्री आहे.

सदप्रहस्यहो ऐतदेशीयांचा कळवळा व प्रती वीषयक तुमचे विचार इतक्या उत्तमावस्थेंत आले आहेत कीं त्याविषयींचें मला विशेष वर्णन करणे नलगे.

या सभेचे उद्देश मोठ्या महत्वाचे आहेत व आजपर्यंत पश्चि-

म हिंदुस्थानांत असल्या निचारांचें प्रतीपादन ही झालें नाहीं सव-
ब त्यांची पुनरावृत्ती करतो.

ज्यांचा अंतःकरणांत स्वदेशवस्वलोक प्रीती आहे त्यांचें ल-
क्ष्य असल्ये स्तुत्यार्ह विषयाकडेस लागून ते इष्ट कामकरण्यास
कदापी चुकणार नाहींत व आमचे मनोरथ सफल होवोत अशी
माझी मोठी आशा आहे. मला माहीत आहे कीं पुष्कळ लोक
व जे बहुधा युरोपीयन लोकांचा मंडळींत सहवासले नाहींत त्यां-
स असें वाटतें कीं इंग्रेज सरकार स्वदेश कल्याणाचे हरएक तज-
विजीचे विरुद्ध आहे ह्मणजे माझे बोलण्याचा भाव असा कीं सरकार
केवळ या देशाचा कल्याणाची जी गोष्टी ती करीत नाही आणि त्यांत
जर आपल्या फायद्याचें कलम असलें तर करतें परंतु असें बोल-
णाऱ्या पुरुषांची व येथें जे जमले आहेत त्यांचीही खात्री करून
सांगतो कीं स्वतांची स्थिती सुधारणाऱ्या नेटीवांचे प्रयत्न पाहून सुधा-
रलेले व मायबाप असें जें सरकार आपल्या देशावर अधिकार था-
लवितें त्यास आनंदच वाटेल व जसजसे एतद्देशीयाचे प्रयत्न वि-
चारव न्याय यांस अनुसरून असतील तसतसें तें उत्तेजन देउन मद-
त करीलच करील ” इतकें संभाषण संपल्यावर सर्व संमतीने ठ-
राव झाले ते येणेंप्रमाणें:

बमनजी हारमसजी शेट यांणी असें प्रतीपादन केलें कीं मुंबई
इल्ल्याख्यांत जो इंग्रेज सरकारचा अमलाखालीं मुख्य आहे तेथी-
ल रहीवास्यांचीं कोणतीं दुखें आहेत यांचा शोध करून स्वदेशा-
चा सुधारणेस व कल्याण वृद्धीस कोणते उपाय अवश्यक आहेत ते
वरील सरकारास वेळोवेळीं कळविणारी अशा उद्देशाची मंडळी
मुंबईत उभारावी यावर माणिकजीलीमजी शेट यांही अनुमोदन दिलें.

कावसजीजांहागीरजीशेट यांणी असें प्रतिपादन केलें कीं या

सभेचें नांव “बंबेआसोसिएशन” असें ठेवावें यास शेट वरजीवनदास माधवदास याहीं समत दिलें.

खरसेटजी नसरवानजी सेट यांणी असें प्रतिपादन केलें कीं इंडियन सरकारची राज्यनति कशीकाय आहे याचा इंग्लंडांत हल्लीं विचार चालला आहे तो या संधीस राज्यकारभार निट चालविण्या विषयीं व इंडियन प्रजेचे हितार्थ व कल्याणार्थ सांप्रतच्या राज्यरीतींत कोणत्या प्रकारची सुधारणूक कींवा फेरफार करणें अवश्य आहे तें या मंडळीने ग्रेटब्रीटनातील पादशाही पार्लमेंटास कळवावें व अश्याच उद्देशाचा कलकता व मद्रास या ठिकाणी ज्या मंडळ्या जमल्या आहेत त्यांशीं पत्रद्वारे संबंध राखून मदत मागावी. या बोलण्यास माणकजी नसरवानजी शेट याहीं अनुमोदन दिलें.

क्रामजी नसरवानजी शेट याहीं असें प्रतिपादन केलें कीं हल्लीं जीं दुखें किंवा अडचणी आहेत त्यांच्या दुरीकरणार्थ किंवा जे जे सरकारचे ठरवायाचे कायदे अहीतकारक आहेत ते मना करण्याकरतां व या देशाचे कल्याण वृद्धिस जेजे कायदे अगत्याचे आहेत ते करण्या करितां प्रसंगानुसार कधीं कधीं इंडियन सरकारास व विलायतसरकारास या सभेने यादी पाठवीत जाव्या या भाषणावर बापु जगन्नाथ जोशी याहीं संमती दिली.

नारायण दिनानाथजी याहीं असें प्रतिपादन केलें कीं या सभेचे मतलब सिद्धीस जाण्याकरतां वर्गणीची याद करून ऐवज जमवावा यास भाऊदाजी याहीं संमत दिलें. असें बोलण्याचा वेळेस त्यांही संभाषण केलें तें येणेप्रमाणें.

“सदगृहस्थ हो ही सभा स्थापित झाली हें पाहून मला मोठा हर्ष होतो व यासभेपासून किती पुष्कळ व चांगले फायदे होतील

त्याचें वर्णन माझ्याने करवत नाही. गुजराथी भाषा ही माझी जन्म भाषा नाही; लणून मला मोंटे कठीण पडलें आहे. दोघांची अकल एका पेक्षां जवाद आहे अश्या एक्का इंग्रेजी लणीवरून पाहूं गेलें असतां जें एकटा करण्यास असमर्थ आहे तें अनेक करूं शकतात तात्पर्य ऐक्य ही एक शक्ति होय. आपल्या देशाचीं दुःखें एकटा सांगूं लागला तर त्याकडेस कोणी ही लक्ष पांचविणार नाही परंतु जा सभेंत सर्व लोकांपैकीं सभ्य गृहस्थांचा समाज आहे असी जी ही सभा तिच्या योगें एतदेशीयांचीं दुःखें कळवलीं जातील व मंडळीमध्ये कोणत्या एखाद्या विषयावर शंका निघाली तर त्या शंकेचें समाधान दुसऱ्या सभासदांकडून झालें जातें सारांश असल्या सभेपासून लक्षावधी फायदे आहेत परंतु त्यांचें मी या प्रसंगीं वर्णन करूं लागत नाही. ”

नवरोजी फरदुनजी याही असें प्रतिपादन केलें कीं ही पुढील कलमें या सभेच्या कायद्या दाखल कायम करावी यावर दादाभाई नवरोजी यांणी अनुमोदन दिलें परंतु ग्रहस्थ हो ते नियम वाचण्याच्या पूर्वी मला थोडेंसें बोलण्याची आज्ञा असावी.

“सर्व सुधारलेल्या देशांतील न्यांत मुख्यत्वेन युरोपीयनांचा देशांतील सभ्य ग्रहस्थांचा ज्याज्या सरकारचा अमला खालीं ते असतात त्याच्या सरकारची राज्य नीती व तेथें जेजे कायदे चाल आहेत कींवा चालू करावें असें प्रतिपादित होत आहे त्याविषयी गहन विचार करण्यास प्रसिद्ध सभा भरवाव्या व आज जी सभा एतद्देशीयांचीं दुःखें कळविण्याकरितां व आपल्या देशाची श्री व कल्याण वृध्यर्थ कोणते उपाय अवश्य आहेत ते सूचवून देण्याकरितां स्थापीत झाली आहे त्याप्रमाणेच कराव्या असा बहुधा रिवाज आहे व त्याच्या देशांचे सरकार अश्या प्रकारचे अर्जाकडे

आपलें लक्ष्य देतें अशा तऱ्हेचा उत्कृष्ट नियमानी चालणाऱ्या सभा येथें असाव्या हें फारदिवसांपासून अपेक्षीत आहे व ती अपेक्षा आजरोजीं परिपूर्ण झाली असें पाहून मला महोत्साह वाटतो व अशा प्रकारची मंडळी कीं जींचें काम व्यवस्थेने व निर्धोर चालण्याकरतां सोपे व सुलक्षणीक नियम केले आहेत व जीमध्यें या इलाक्यांतील सर्व लोकांचे प्रतीनिधी व बंडेलोक सभासद आहेत व जींत मोठे अधिकारी प्रतिष्ठीत व मोठ्या पदव्यांचे व विशालबुद्धीचे ग्रहस्थ कीं ज्यांस पाहून मला परमानंद वाटतो असे आहेत अशी सभा आपल्याकडेस सर्वांची चित्तें वळिवल्या वांचून कर्वा राहाणार नाही. जें ब्रिटीश सरकार सुधारलेलें व उदार आहे व जें आपल्याच हिताकरितां इंडियावर सत्ता चालिवतें तें या देशाचा व लोकांचा कल्याणार्थ ज्याअर्जा सुविचारी उपदेश व विचार पुर्वक यादी एतद्देशी यांस जरूर अथवा वाजवी वाटतात त्या ऐकून घेण्यास नेहेमी उत्सुख होवून तयार राहिल असा आमचा भरवसा आहे.

या इलाक्यांतील सरकारचा अमलाखालीं राहाणाऱ्या एतद्देशीयांची दुखें कोणतीं आहेत त्यांची बारकाईने पक्की चौकशी करून सांप्रतचा राजकारभार चांगला चालून आपल्यास हितावह पडे अशा कोणत्या तजविजी व फेरफार करणें अवश्य आहेत हा विचार सरकारी अंमल बजावणाऱ्या अधिकारी पुरुषांस नेहेमीकळवून सांप्रतचा अडचणी दूर करण्याकरतां व ठरीवलेलीं अहितकारक कलमें किंवा कायदे हे मना करण्याकरतां यादी पाठवीत जाव्या हा या सभेचा मुख्य धर्म होय असें करावें या प्रकारें ही सभा चिरकालीक नेमली आहे व ही या प्रसंगीं आपल्यास उपयोगी व लाभदायक होईल इतकेंच नाही परंतु इतउत्तर जेजे प्रसंग

येन जानील त्या त्या वेळीं ही हितावह पडेल " आतां मी बंबे असोसिएशन नामक सभेचे प्रतीपादित नियम वाचण्यास आरंभ करतो."

बंबेअसोसिएशन नामकसभेचे नियम

सभेचें नाव व उद्देश.

या मंडळीचेंनाव बंबेअसोसिएशन.

या इलाक्याचा सरकारचे अमलाखालीं जे एतद्देशीय राहतात त्यांचा अनुपपत्तिची चौकशी करून या देशाची सुधारणूक करण्यास व येथील लोकांची कल्याण वृद्धी करण्यास कोणते उपाय अवश्य आहेत ते सूचारास नेहेमी कळीवणें हा यासभेचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे.

इंडियन सरकारचा प्रकार कसा काय आहे याचा इंग्लंडांत विचार चालला आहे तो यासरकारचा सांप्रतच्या स्थितींत कोणते फेरफार करणें आवश्यक आहे कीं जेणेकरून या सरकारचा कारभार नीट चालून इंडियांतील लोकांचे हीत व्हावें ह्मणून ग्रेट-ब्रिटनांतील पादशाही पार्लमेंन्टास यादी पाठवीत जाव्या व या उद्देशाच्या ज्या मंडळ्या कलकत्ता व मद्रास याठिकाणीं जमल्या आहेत त्यांसी व्यवहार संबंध राखावा असा ठराव या सभेने केला आहे.

सांप्रतच्या अडचणी दूर करण्याकरतां व सरकारचे अहितकारक ठराव मना करण्याकरतां व ज्या कायद्यांचायोगें या देशाची कल्याण वृद्धी होईल असे कायदे करण्याकरतां इंडियन सरकारास व इंग्लंडसरकारास मसंगानुसार ही सभा यादी पाठवीत जाईल.

व्यवस्था.

या सभेंत साधारण प्रतिष्ठित व पत्रद्वारें व्यवहार राखणारे सभासद झाले जातील.

या मंडळीचे उद्देश वाढीवगारे किंवा सिद्ध करणारे असून मंडळीचे ऐवजांत तीनशां पेक्षा अधिक रुपयांची देणगी देणारे किंवा २५५ विसां पेक्षा जास्ती रुपयांची वार्षिकी वर्गणी देणारे जे ग्रहस्थ त्यांस यासभेचे साधारण सभासद केले जातील.

ग्रेटब्रिटनांतील आणि इंडियांतील जे ग्रहस्थ सभेचे उद्देश सिद्ध करण्याचा स्थीर्तीत असून तसें करण्यास उत्सुक असतील त्यांस या सभेचे पत्र द्वारें व्यवहार राखणारे सभासद केले जातील.

ज्या ज्या कीर्तीमान, वजनदार, व विद्वान पुरुषांची या सभेस मदत असावी व त्यांचा संबंध असावा हें इष्ट आहे असें मंडळीस वाटेले त्यांस या सभेचे प्रतीष्ठित सभासद केले जातील.

सभासदांची नेमणूक व त्यांचे अधिकार.

यासभेचे साधारण सभासद होण्यास जे उमेदवार असतील त्यां विषयींची पूर्व सभेंत एका ग्रहस्थानें सूचना करावी व दुसऱ्याने अनुमोदन द्यावें. आणि पुढल्या जनरल कमीटीचे सभेचादिवशीं त्यांविषयीं पत्रद्वारें संमती घेऊन बहुमताने ठरेल त्यांस सभासद पसंद करावे.

जे ग्रहस्थ सभासद नेमले जातील त्यांस नेमल्याची बातमी व नियमांची एक प्रत चिटणीसापासून लागलीच मिळाली जाईल.

मोठी सभा भरेल त्यावेळेस साधारण सभासदांस तेथें हजीर होऊन मत देण्याचा अधिकार असेल. व यासभेंत येणाऱ्या उमेदवारां विषयीं सूचना करून देण्यास त्यांस अधिकार असेल आणि त्यांस

जीर्जी पुस्तकें मंडळीचा मार्फतीने छापली जातील ती मिळण्याचा अधिकार असेल.

सभेची पत्रद्वारे संबंध राखणारे सभासद यांस व्यवस्थापक मंडळी नेमेल.

पत्रद्वारे व्यवहार राखणाऱ्या सभासदांस मोठ्या सभेत येण्याचा अधिकार आहे परंतु मत देण्याचा नाही आणि त्यांस सभेची पुस्तके फुकट मिळतील.

प्रतिष्ठितसभासदांची नेमणूक पत्रद्वारे संबंधराखणाऱ्या सभासदां प्रमाणेच झाली जाईल त्यांत विशेष इतकेंच की त्यांस साधारण सभासदांचे सर्व अधिकार प्राप्त होतील आणि मंडळीचा ऐवजांत रकम भरल्यावांचून मात्र मोठ्या सभेचा दिवशी त्यांस मत देण्याचा अधिकार नाही.

निदान दाहा किंवा दाहांचा वर रुपये मंडळीस बक्षीस करणाऱ्या ग्रहस्थास मोठ्या सभेत येण्याचा अधिकार आहे परंतु मत देण्याचा अधिकार नाही. व त्यास सभेची छापिल पुस्तके मीलतील.

कामगार.

कामगारांपैकी एक अध्यक्ष दोन किंवा दोहोंपेक्षा जास्त उपाध्यक्ष दोन चिटणीस व १५ निदान व्यवस्थापक मंडळीचे सभासद असतील व त्यांची नेमणूक तीन वर्षे पर्यंत अक्षय चालेल. व या कामगारांत ज्या जागा रिक्त पडतील त्या भरण्याचा व कामगारांचा सांपत्तुचा संख्येत अधिक नेमण्याचा त्यांस अधिकार आहे.

साधारण व प्रतिष्ठित सभासदांमधून कामगार पसंतकेले जातील, सभेचे अध्यक्ष नसल्यास एकाद्या उपाध्यक्षाची किंवा उपाध्य-

क्ष ही हजिर नसल्यास जमलेले सभासद ज्याची नेसणूक ह्याप्रसंगी करतील त्याची योजना अध्यक्ष स्थानी केली जाईल.

अध्यक्षास दोन मते देण्याचा अधिकार आहे व जेव्हा उभय पक्षां संमती सारखी पडेल त्यावेळेस अध्यक्षांस रद्द करणारे मत देण्याचाही अधिकार आहे.

दर वर्षाचा आगष्ट महिन्यांत व्यवस्थापक सभेचे वार्षिकी रपो-
ट हस्तगतकरून घेण्यास व जे काम पुढे येईल ते चालिवण्यास या
मंडळीची वार्षिक सभा भरेल.

आगष्ट व फेब्रुवारी महिन्यांचा पहिल्या तारखेस यामंडळीचा
षण्माही सभा भरतील.

हातवर उचलणे हा जो नेहमीचा शिरस्ता त्या योगेंसंमती घेतली
जाईल परंतु सभेत हजिर होणाऱ्या सभासदांपैकी कोणाची इच्छा
असली कीं लेखनद्वारे अनुमत द्यावे तर तसें ही शालें जाईल.

निदान पंधरातरी सभासद हजर असल्या शिवाय सभेचें का-
मसुरू होणार नाहीं ह्मणजे कामसुरू करण्यास सभा असमर्थ आहे.

दर सभेत एका पेक्षा जास्त प्रतिष्ठित अध्यक्ष किंवा आश्रयदाते
नेमावे.

व्यवस्थापक मंडळीची सभा.

कायदे अमलांत अणणाऱ्या मंडळ्या व त्यांची कार्ने.

यासभेचे अध्यक्ष व उपाध्याक्ष व्यवस्थापक मंडळीचे अधिकार
परवें सभासद लेखले जातील.

या सभेचें नेहमीचें काम व्यवस्थापक मंडळी वहिवाटील.
व्यवस्थापक मंडळी आपल्या समाजा पैकीं, साधारण व प्रतिष्ठित
सभासदां पैकीं अथवा जे दुसरे असामी या सभेचे सभासद नाहीं.

त परंतु ज्यांचें साहाय्य सभेस इष्ट आहे त्यां पैकीं एक किंवा अधिक काम चालविणाऱ्या मंडळ्या नेमील. व या मंडळीस विशिष्ट उद्देशार्थ कारणपरत्वे काम चालविणाऱ्या मंडळ्या नेमण्यास मोकळीक आहे व या काम चालविणाऱ्या मंडळ्यांचे रपोट व्यवस्थापक मंडळीचे नजरेस जसे जसे योग्य दिसतील त्यात्या प्रमाणें रपोटांत लिहिल्यान्वये तजविज झाली जाईल.

पांच किंवा पांचा पेक्षां अधिक सभासद हजिर असल्यावांचून जनरल कमीटीचें काम चालणार नाही. कायदे आमलांत आणणाऱ्या विशिष्ट उद्देशाचा मंडळ्या यांचें काम तीन किंवा तीहीं पेक्षां जास्त सभासद असल्यावांचून चालणार नाही.

चिटणीसांहीं आपल्या काम कारभाराचा हावातसा बंदोबस्त राखावा परंतु या गोष्टीस जनरल कमीटीचें अनुमत असलें पाहिजे.

खर्चाचा व हिशोबाचा बाबतींत जनरल कमीटी चौकसी करील माहे वार किंवा रोजचा खर्चाचा हिशोबाचे यादीवर एक किंवा एकापेक्षां अधिक सभासदांचा सहा असतील त्या यादि चिटणीसांहीं व्यवस्थापक मंडळीकडेस पाठवून द्याव्या व व्यवस्थापक सभेने त्या यादी पसंद केल्यावर ती ऐवज देण्याचा हुकुम करील.

वर्गण्याचे व बक्षीसांचे पावत्यांवर चिटणीसाची सही असावी व त्यावर आणखी जनरल कमीटीचे अध्यक्षची ही सही असावी.

या सभेचा पैका एकाद्या पेढीवर जनरल कमीटीतील तीन सभासदांचा नावें अनामत ठेविला जाईल व त्यांस पावत्या पाठविण्याचा अधिकार आहे.

मंडळीचा संबंधाचीं हरएक कागदपत्रें, जमाखर्चाचा यादी व पु-

स्तकेंवगैरे जनरल कमीटीचा सभासदांस कचेरी उघडी असेल तों पर्यंत पाहाण्यास मिळतील.

मंडळीचा रपोटांचे व सरकारास पार्लमेंटास व दुसऱ्या अधिकारी पुरुषांस अर्ज किंवा यादी पाठीवणे त्यांचे खर्च तयार करणे व प्रसिद्ध मंडळ्यां बराबर किंवा व्यक्तिमात्रां बराबर जो पत्र व्यवहार ही सभा राखत्ये त्याची चौकशी करणे हें व्यवस्थापक मंडळीचे मुख्य काम होय.

हिंदुस्थान व ग्रेटब्रिटन या देशांत सर्व लोकांचें याविषया कडे पूर्ण लक्ष लागावें आणि माहितगारी वाढावी ह्यागून या मंडळीचे उद्देश सिद्धीस नेण्या जोगे ग्रंथ नियमीत वेळीं निघणारीं लहान पुस्तकें कामकाजाचीं पत्रें इंग्रजी, मराठी, आणि गुजराती भाषेंत छापून जनरल कमीटी प्रसिद्ध करील.

नौरोजी शेट यांही जे सभेचे नियम वाचले ते कायम करण्यास अनुमोदन देण्याचा पूर्वी मला थोडेंसे बोलण्याची परवानगी असावी.

जें सुख व जी स्वतंत्रता आपणास एतद्देशिय कोणत्याही राजाचा अमला खालीं क्वचितच मिळत असे ती सांप्रतचा सरकारचा सत्तेने आपणास किती मिळत्ये हें जगप्रसिद्ध असतां पुष्कळ लोक हा प्रश्न करतात कीं ही सभा काय करण्यास इच्छित्ये. यावर उत्तर हें पडतें कीं आह्मास आपलीं दुखें कळवून दर्यान्की करून घेतली पाहिजे; परंतु दुखें ती कोणती आहेत? पुष्कळ दुखें असतील किंवा अगदींच नसतील तथापि याचा खास व उत्कृष्ट समाधान कारक जबाब देण्यास या प्रसंगी कोणाही सिद्ध नसेल आणि ज्यापेक्षां आपल्ये लोकांचे हिताची हरएक गोष्ट करण्यास सरकार नेहेमी सिद्ध असतें त्या पेक्षां कुरकुर न करतां व

दधात न सांगतां आपल्या वास्तविक अडचणी काय आहेत हे सरकारास योग्य रीतीने कळवावे.

आपण इंग्रेज सरकाराचा सत्ते खाली आहो व या सरकारचे मुख्य कामगार इंग्लंडांतूनच नवशीके येतात व पुष्कळ दिवस या देशांत राहील्या वांचून आणि पुष्कळ अनुभव घेतल्या वांचून त्यांस आमचा अडचणी व दुखें काय आहेत त्यांची पक्की माहिती होणार नाही.

जरी त्या कामगारांची आपल्या लोकांचे कल्याण करावे अशी अंतःकरण पूर्वक सदैव इच्छा असली तरी या देशाचा व्यवस्थेचा अपूर्ण माहिती मुळे कल्याण होण्या बद्दल उलटे अकल्याण कारक कायदे करण्यास ते प्रवृत्त होतात आणि हे मना करण्याचे साधन आपणांपासीं नसतें आपण फार केलें तर वर्तमान पत्रां मधून मात्र दुखें कळवितां. काहीं काळाने हें सर्व नाहींसें होतें व विज्ञते व सरकार आमचे अनुपपत्ति कडेस लक्ष पोंचवित नाहीं सबब ते मोठे निर्दय असा लोकांचा ग्रह बसतो.

आपलें तर कल्याण व्हावें व आपल्यामध्ये आणि सरकारांमध्ये सद्वा असावा एतदर्थ आपणास काय कर्तव्य आहे याचा विचार केला पाहिजे.

आपल्या मंडळीतील शेट व बडे लोक एकत्र मिळून जी ही सभा झाली आहे ती पक्की चौकशी करून अमुक अमुक ठरीवलेल्या कायद्या पासून धांगले किंवा वाईट निष्पन्न होईल आणि अगत्याचे असल्यास तद्विषयी सरकारास यादी पाठिवण्यास नेहेमी तयार असेल तर आपलें कनवाळू सरकार त्या यादी मनास आणण्यास कदापी नकारणार नाही. सदगृहस्थही हा या मंडळीचा मुख्य उद्देश होय. जमाबंदी खाते, न्यायखाते व राजकीयखाते

अशीं अनेक प्रकारचीं सरकारचीं खातीं अमुक कायद्यानीं चालतात.

या कायद्यां पैकीं किन्त्येक हितकारक व किन्त्येक अहितकारक कलमें असतील. आतां कुणबी लोकांचा स्थितीविषयींच विचार करा बरे. या लोकांचा दरिद्राविषयी व आपदेविषयी पुष्कळच बोलण्याचें जरूर राहीलें आहे. परंतु त्यांचा दुरव्यवस्थेचा वास्तविक कारणांची चौकशी करणे अवश्य आहे.

ही सर्व अनुपपत्ती वाईट कायद्यांचेंच मुख्य फळ किंवा तीस दुसरीं कांहींअंतर्गत कारणें असून थोडेशी कायद्या पासून ही होत असेल हें आपणास काय माहीत ल्हणोन या सभेचा व्यवस्थापक वगैरे मंडळ्यांस जे कायदे हल्लीं अमलांत आले असुन तदनुसार आपणास वर्तलें पाहिजे ते व पुढें राज्य चालिवण्याचे कायदे नवे ठरीवले आहेत त्यां विषयीं पुरा शोध करून सरकारास योग्य रीतीने आपला अभीप्राय कळविणे हें मोठें अवश्य आहे.

जे जे नविन अहितकारक कायदे ठरलेजातात ते मनाकरण्याचा हाच उपाय कीं सांप्रतचा मंडळीतील लोकांचे ऐक्यमत असावें असें ल्हणोन नौरोजी शेठ यांहीं जे नियम वाचले त्यास मी मोठ्या आनंदाने अनुमोदन देतो.

मानिकजी लिमजीशेठ याहीं असें सांगितलें कीं सभेचे काम चालण्या करतां व्यवस्थापक मंडळीचे खालीं लिहिलेले अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष, व सभासद नेमावे व व्यवस्थापक मंडळींत सभासदांची संख्या वाढीवण्याचा व्यवस्थापक सभेस अधिकार द्यावायास दाऊदसामुन याणी अनुमोदन दिलें.

प्रतिष्ठित अध्यक्ष

सर जमसेटजी जीजीभाई नाईट.

अध्यक्ष

जगन्नाथ शंकरसेट एस्कायर.

उपाध्यक्ष.

बमनजी हारमसजी एस्कायर आणि

खरसेटजी जमसेटजी एस्कायर.

सभासद

रामलाल ठाकुरसिदास एस्कायर. मानकजी खरसेटजी एस्कायर
 महमद इनसुफ एस्कायर दाउद सासुन एस्कायर
 मानकजी लीमजी एस्कायर आरदेसर खरसेटजी एस्कायर
 मानकजी नसरवानजी एस्कायर भास्करजी सुंदरजी एस्कायर
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 खरसेटजी नसरवाजी एस्कायर जोजेक मरीडीगा एस्कायर
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 वरजीवनदास माधवदास एस्का० बापु जगन्नाथ जोसी एस्कायर
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 धनजीभाई खरसेटजी एस्कायर. सखाराम लक्ष्मणजी एस्काय०
 महमद इब्राहिम मखबा एस्कायर.

शेट वरजीवनदास माधवदास यांहीं असें सांगितले कीं भा-
 उदाजी व विनायकराव जगन्नाथजी यांस या सभेचे व्यवस्थापक
 मंडळीचे सनाईक चिटणीस नेमावे या बोलण्यास धनजीभाई खर-
 शेटजी सेट यांहीं अनुमोदन दिलें.

जगन्नाथ शंकरशेट अध्यक्ष यांहीं असें भाषण केलें कीं आपल्या सभेच्या हकीकतीचें एक पुस्तक सरकारांत पाठवावें, व जापेक्षांत देशीयांची कल्याण वृद्धी करण्याचा जो सरकारचा उद्देश आहे त्यास अनुसरून आमचा मतलब आहे त्यापेक्षां सरकार आमच्या उद्योगास साहाय्य होऊन आश्रय देईल अशी सभेची मोठी आशा आहे, असेंही त्यांत लिहावें. या भाषणास बमनजी हारमसजी शेट यांहीं रुकार दिला. हा ठराव होते वेळेस अध्यक्षांहीं असें भाषण केलें कीं मी पूर्वी या सभेचा उद्देश एतद्देशीयांचें हित कोणत्या तजवि-जींहीं होईल हें शोधून काढायाचें आहे, असें सांगितलेच आहे. आतां ज्या पेक्षां ब्रिटिश सरकार या देशाच्या हितार्थ जें जें चांगलें करवेल तें करण्याचा आपला धर्म आहे असें समजतें त्यापेक्षां यावरून स्पष्ट दिसतें कीं, सरकारचा व आपला उद्देश निराळा नाही एकच आहे. आपला मतलब या देशाचें हित करण्याचा आहे, असें कळल्यास सरकार आपले उद्देशास आडवें येणार नाही व आपण सरकारचे विरुद्ध आहों, असें त्यास ही वाटणार नाही. सरकारास रयतेचें पुष्कळ कल्याण करण्याचें सामर्थ्य आहे व सरकाराची असी इच्छा ही आहे. याविषयी आपल्यास पुष्कळ अनुभव आले आहेत त्या अनुभवांच्या शोधार्थ लांब कश्यास जायास पाहिजे. पाहा? या समाजामध्ये जे ग्रहस्थ जमले आहेत त्या पैकीं बहुतेकांस उत्तम शिक्षा या सुप्रसिद्ध विद्यालयांतूनच प्राप्त झाली आहे, व या विद्यालयास औदार्यपर्वक आश्रय सरकारचाच आहे. तसें, ही ग्रंथ वैद्यपाठशाळा, अशी आहे. कीं जीत फुकट वैद्यशास्त्र शिकून व योग्य रितीने आपला

चरितार्थ चालवून उत्तम स्थिती प्राप्त करून घेण्यास पुष्कळ लोक समर्थ झाले आहेत.

असेंच हें ही एक उदाहरण आहे, कीं इट्ळी नव्या एतद्देशीयांस मोठमोठ्या वजनदारीच्या डेपुटी कलेक्टर व माजिस्ट्रेटीच्या व गैरे जागा प्राप्त झाल्या आहेत, तर यावरून माझी असी खातरी होत्ये कीं, ज्या लोकांवर हें सरकार अम्मल चालवित आहे, त्यांचें जितकें कल्याण करवेल तितकें करण्यास, आणि एतद्देशीयांच्या स्थितीचें वास्तविक स्वरूप समजवून दिल्यास तें यांचा हितावह पडत अशीही कामें करायास सर्वदा सिद्ध असेल, परंतु एतद्देशीय लोकांच्या कल्याणाच्या हरएक बाबतींत सरकारास तथातय व पूर्ण ज्ञान किंवा माहिती नसत्ये, व दरबारची माहिती सरकारी कामगारांकडून होण्याच्या मार्गा खेरीज दुसऱ्या कोणत्या रीतिनी विश्वासनीय मजकुर मिळेल, तर सरकार मोठ्या आनंदाने तो ग्रहण करील. ज्या युरोपीयन लोकांवर दरबारी कामाचा नेट पडतो, त्यांपेक्षां एतद्देशीयांस स्वदेशीयांच्या अनुपपत्ति विषयक ज्ञान करून घेण्यास अनेक साधनें आहेत सगून सांप्रतच्या सभेच्या बोलण्या कडेस सरकार निःसंशयपणें विशेष लक्ष देईल. माझी असी खात्री आहे कीं अधिकारि पुरुषांचें सहाय्य घेऊन जे प्रतिष्ठित एतद्देशीय योग्य रितीनें व चौकशीने लोकहित करूं पाहतात, अशा एतद्देशीयांहीं ही सभा स्थापित झाली आहे, तर अश्या सभेच्या अमूल्यसूचनां कडेस सरकार महोत्साहाने नजर करील.

धनजीभाई खरसेटजी इस्कायर याणी सुचविलें कीं अध्यक्ष यांहीं योग्य रितीने काम चालाविलें सबब त्यांचे सभेने उपकार मानावे, याभाषणास फामजी नसरवानजी इस्कायर यांहीं अनुमोदन दिलें. मानकजी खरसेटजी इस्कायर यांहीं सभा वितर्जन होण्याच्या

पूर्वी आपल्या वतीने संभाषण करण्याची इच्छा दाखविली, व त्यांनी जे संभाषण केलें तें येणे प्रमाणे किंवा अशी कल्पना करतात कीं सभेच्या उद्देशानुसार बोलण्याच्या बदल मी तीस आडवा येण्याचा प्रयत्न करीन परंतु असा विचार करण्याची केवळ चुक होय देशहिताचा उद्देश जो निर्फळ करण्यास प्रयत्न करतो तो देश मित्र नव्हे. पुष्कळ बोलण्याच्या उद्देशाने मी येथें आलों होतो परंतु सांप्रतच्या प्रसंगी त्याची तादृश गरज दिसत नाहीं. व ज्याअर्थी मंडळी सर्व कांहीं करण्याचें पत्करित आहे त्याअर्थी माझ्या विचारांची यादी मंडळीस सादरपुर्वक देण्याचें माझें मनोगत आहे.

वर्गणी देणारांची यादवरावलाल ठाकुर्सी दास एस्कायर कडून त्यांची प्रकृती बिघडल्या मुळे त्यांचें सभेत येणें झालें नाहीं परंतु ते अंतःकरण पुर्वक सभेच्या उद्देशास अनुसरून आहेत अशा मतलबाची जी चीठी आली ती वाचून दाखवून सभा विसर्जन झाली.

बंबे आसोसिएशन सभेचा वर्गणी दारांची यादी.

नावें	देणगी.	वार्षिक वर्गणी.
		रुपयें
सर जमसेटजी जीजीभाई नैट.	३०००	
जगन्नाथ शंकरशेट	१०००	
खरसेटजी जमसेटजी	१०००	
महंमद आमीनरोगे	१०००	
नसरवानजी मंचरजी कामा	२०००	
रस्तमजी जमसेटजी	५००	
बंमनजी हारमसजी	४००	
फामजी नसरवानजी	४००	
खरसेटजी नसरवानजी कामा	५००	
धनजीभाई नसरवानजी कामा	१०००	
सोराबजी जमसेटजी	५००	
मानकजी लिमजी बनाजी	५००	
मंचरजी जमसेटजी	३००	
पेस्तनजी फामजी कामा	५००	
खरसेटजी फरदुनजी	३००	
बंमनजी फामजी कामा	५००	
पेस्तनजी हारमसजी कामा	३००	
डोसाभाई हारमसजी कामा	३००	
कावसजी जाहांगीरजी	५००	
मानकजी नसरवानजी	५००	

नावें	देणगी.	वार्षिक वर्गणी.
		रुपये.
बैरामजी हारमसजी कामा	३००	
रस्तमजी दादाभाई कामा	१००	
धनजीभाई खरसेटजी सराफ	३००	
जिजीभाई धनजीभाई सराफ	५०	
माणिकजी नानाभाई	१००	
जाहांगीर नसरवानजी आणि भागिदार	३००	
मंचरजी आणि दादाभाई गांधी	७५	
पेस्तनजी नवरोजी पोच्याजी	१२५	२५
दादाभाई बैरामजी	१००	२५
दोराबजी नसरवानजी कामा	३००	
होरमसजी कामजी याचे पुत्र	५१	
रस्तमजी नवरोजी	२००	
वरजीवनदास माधवदास	३००	
मंगळदास नथुभाई	१५०	
नवरोजी नानाभाई कामजी	७५	
हारमसजी कामजी छोनै	५०	
मंचरजी कामजी कामा	५००	
नारायण दिनानाथजी	१००	२५
जलालभाई दोराबजी	१००	
दिनशाएदलजी लमना	५०	
पेस्तनजी हारमसजी याचे पुत्र	१००	
पेस्तनजी रस्तमजी सराफ	७५	

नावें	देणगी.	वार्षिक वर्गणी.
		रुपये.
सोराबजी पेस्तनजी फ़ामजी	७७.	
नवरोजी फ़रदुनजी	२५.	२५.
जाहांगीर आरदेसर याचे पुत्र	३०	
हारमसजी पेस्तनजी फ़ामजी	५०	
जाहांगीर आणि खरसेटजी नवरोजी	१००	
आरदेसर फ़रदुनजी लिमजी	१५	
खरसेटजी दादाभाई	१०	
मंचरजी बरजोरजी	२५	
मंचरजी धनजी भाई	१०	
माणिकजी आणि जमसेटजी खरसेटजी	१००	
मंचरजी हारमसजी कामा	३००	
दाराशा आणि रुस्तमजी धनजीशा , ...	१००	
धनजीभाई फ़ामजी	६०	
सोराबजी फ़ामजी	५०	
एदलजी फ़ामजी आणि भागिदार	१०५	
मेरवानजी हीरजीभाई आणि त्याचे पुत्र	१००	
भाऊदाजी	५०	२५.
नारायण दाजी	५०	२५.
जुवरचंद नरसीदास	३००	
लखमीचंद नरसीदास	३००	
तुलसीदास नरसीदास	३००	
गणेशदास कृष्णाजी	१५०	

नावें.	देणगी.	वार्षिक वर्गणी.
		रुपये.
धनरुपमल जुहारमल	३००	
हारमसजी शापुरजी याचे पुत्र	७५	
खरसेटजी आणि जाहांगीरजी होरमसजी	२०	
आरदेसर रस्तमजी मुनशी	१५	
मुंबईचा काजी	२५	२५
सुरजराम हरगोर्वीदराय	४०	
पालनजी दरोबजी राना	५०	
लक्ष्मण हीरश्रंद्रजी	१००	२५
भास्कर सुंदरजी	५०	२५
जगन्नाथ रामजी	४०	
हरकिसनदास बोजराज	११	
खरसेटजी रस्तमजी	१००	
सखाराम लक्ष्मणजी	१,०००	
लिलाधर मोहनजी	२००	
नरसीनाथा	२००	
कुसुमाधवजी	१००	
लखमीदास गोविंदजी	५१	
रघुनाथ बनसीराम	५०	
ताराचंद रामचंद	७५	
व्हरजीनाथा	२५	
किसावागजी	२५	
गांनजीनाथा	२५	

नावे	देणगी.	वार्षिक वर्गणी.
		रुपये.
आत्माराम सीवपरसाद	४०	
व्हरगा गोकल	२५	
अर्जुनदास सुरजमल	४०	
शापुरजी नवरोजीपोच्याजी	३०	
पांलंजी फामजी	२५	
बैरामजीनानाभाई फामजी	२५	
एदलजी आणि हारमसजी	२५	
गोर्वीदजी लखमीचंद	५०	
ताराचंद सीताराम	७५	
जेठाजयराज	२५	
महंमदइब्राहीम मकबा	१००	२५
ब्राज फरनांडिज	५०	२५
जोजेफमरी डीगा	५०	२५
मीरझागुलाम हुसेन	२५	
हाजीजोजेफ बालडिना	२००	
एदलजी बमनजी	५०	
नवरोजी दोराबजी चावुक	२५	२५
सेकअहंमद कबे	५०	२५
हरिचंद नारायणजी	५०	२५
बापुजगंनथ जोसी	७५	२५
डेवीड सासुन	५००	
पालंजीदोराबजी मीरजी	२५	

नावें .	देणगी.	वार्षिक वर्गणी.
		रुपये.
पालंजीधनजीचे मुलगे	५१	
कावसजीधनजी पांववाला	५१	
आरदेसर खरसेटजीदादी	३००	
नसरवानजी खरसेटजीदादी	१००	
होरमसजी खरसेटजीदादी	१००	
हिरजी जाहांगीरजी	१००	
कावसजी नानाभाई	१००	
दोराबजी बरजोरजी	१००	२५
माणिकजी खरसेटजी		२५
होरमसजी बंमनजी शेठ	२००	
होरमसजीपेस्तनजी बाटलीवाला आणि न्याचे पुत्र	३००	
बैरामजी हीराजी कोला	१५०	
तैयबजी भाई मीथ्या	१००	
रामचंद्रगोपाल		२५
दादाभाई नवरोजी बंगाली	२५	
सोराबजी वाच्छागांधी	१००	
कुवरजी होरमसजीभापा	५१	
दादाभाई नवरोजी		२५
पोच्याजीक्रामजी आणि भागिदार	५०	
एन फरनांडज	२५	२५
दादाभाई रुस्तमजी पाटेल	२५	
रघुनाथ नारायण		२५

नावें.	देणगी.	वार्षिक वर्गणी.
		रुपये.
आरदेसर फ़ामजी		२५
माणिकजी नौरोजी वाडीया	५००	
रुस्तमजी रतनजी वाडीया	२५	
नौरोजी आरदेसर डेव्हर	१००	
फ़ामजी नसरवानजी आणि कंपनी	२५	
बैरामजी कावसजी बाटलीवाला	१५	
रुस्तंजी यदलजी बाटलीवाला	५००	
यदलजी नसरवानजी कुलाबावाला	१०	
२८०३६		५९०

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT

FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION,

AND

OTHER NATIVE INHABITANTS OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

RELATIVE TO THE

BRITISH-INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

1852.

To

The Honorable the COMMONS OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND, in Parliament
assembled.

The humble Petition of the
Members of the BOMBAY
ASSOCIATION, and other
Native Inhabitants of the
Presidency of Bombay.

SHEWETH,

1. That the nature, constitution, and practical working of the Indian Government being now under the consideration of Parliament, your Petitioners beg respectfully to lay before your Honorable House the views which your Petitioners have formed with respect to the existing system of government, and some of the improvements of which it is susceptible.

2. Your Petitioners are fully sensible of, and are glad to acknowledge, the many blessings they enjoy under the British rule ; but these they attribute to the British character, rather than to the plan of government which it has hitherto

been deemed expedient to provide for India ; and which, being the result of circumstances, and not of design, is but little suited to the present state of the country, and to the fair demands of the people of India.

3. Even the 3rd and 4th William IV. Chapter 85, under which India is now governed, intituled “ An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of His Majesty’s Indian Territories, till the 30th day of April 1854,” was confessedly a concession of principles, in order thereby to effect the final settlement of complicated questions of property, and to obtain the relinquishment, by the East India Company, of certain exclusive rights of trading secured by Royal Charter ; and the correspondence between the Board of Control and the Directors of the East India Company, contained in the 17th volume of the “ Papers ” (printed in 1833 by order of the Court of Directors) “ respecting the negociation with His Majesty’s Ministers on the subject of the East India Company’s Charter,” clearly establishes that it was fully understood at that time on both sides, that the nature of the arrangements for the future government of India was to remain an open question.

4. The formation, therefore, of a good system of government for the millions of peaceful and loyal British-Indian subjects, being now for the first time freed from all antecedent difficulties connected with the acquisitions, rights, and position of the East India Company, and resolving itself, as it now does, simply into a question—How can India best be governed?—your Petitioners believe that it will be found easy by your Honorable House to devise a Constitution for India, which, while it shall contain all the good elements of the existing system, shall be less cumbersome, less exclusive, less secret, more directly responsible, and infinitely more efficient and more acceptable to the governed.

5. Your Petitioners need not point out to your Honorable House the nature of the Home Government under the present arrangement ; but whilst in theory, and doubtless to a very great extent in practice, it consists of a Minister of the Crown, aided by a Court of twenty-four persons, many, though not all, of whom have passed through an Indian career, yet, according to very high authority, the views of the Court of Directors can be put aside by the Minister at pleasure, and the former be forced, in their own names, and as their own act, to issue orders to

the local Government, to which they are entirely opposed.

6. The Right Honorable the Earl of Ellenborough, in the evidence recently given by him before a Committee appointed by the late Parliament to inquire into East Indian affairs, is represented to have stated that he did not know by whom India was in general governed ; that it seemed to be so in general by a parcel of clever clerks ; that when he, Lord Ellenborough, was Chairman, he governed the country himself, and on his own responsibility ; and that he did not think of taking counsel with his brother Ministers, or advising with any Member of the Court of Directors, as to the course to be pursued. The following question was put to Mr. Courtenay, Secretary to the Board of Control from 1812 to 1830, by the Select Committee appointed by Parliament in 1832 :—

“ Has the existence of these co-ordinate
“ authorities, in their several relations to each
“ other, tended, in your opinion, to promote the
“ despatch of public business, or otherwise ? ”

His answer was, “ To retard it in a most
“ extraordinary degree ; and, in retarding it, to
“ make the whole more unsatisfactory. The
“ length of time that elapses between an occur-
“ rence in India which is the subject of a des

“ patch, and the receipt in India of the opinions
 “ of the Home Authorities thereupon, is neces-
 “ sarily very considerable, under any circum-
 “ stances : some not inconsiderable time must
 “ be taken up in England in preparing an
 “ answer to the despatches ; but the time is
 “ increased in an immense proportion by the
 “ necessity of every despatch going through the
 “ two establishments, being in many cases the
 “ subject of lengthened controversy between
 “ them.”

The inutility and inefficiency of two such
 clashing authorities as the Court of Directors
 and the Board of Control, are thus described by
 Mill, in his History of India :—

“ If the whole power of Government is ne-
 “ cessary for the Board of Control, what use is
 “ there for another governing body, without
 “ powers ? This is to have two governing bodies ;
 “ the one real, the other only in show. Of this
 “ species of duplication the effect is to lessen the
 “ chances for good government, increase the
 “ chances for bad ; to weaken all the motives
 “ for application, honesty, and zeal in the body
 “ vested with power ; and to furnish it with an
 “ ample screen, behind which its love of ease,
 “ power, lucre, vengeance, may be gratified
 “ more safely, at the expense of its trust.”

7. It is, moreover, commonly asserted and believed, that some of the most important events which have occurred during the existing Government of India, attended with an enormous drain on the revenues of the country, have been ordered by the Board of Control, in opposition to the express wishes of the Court of Directors.

8. Your Petitioners, therefore, submit that ✓ an Indian Council, not placed under a Minister of the Crown, but of which the latter should form the President, and be directly responsible to Parliament, would form a more simple, efficient, and responsible Home Government than that now existing.

9. Whether the Members of this Board should consist of twelve or twenty-four persons ; by what title they should be designated ; how many of them should be nominated by the Crown, and how many elected, and by whom elected ; how they should be remunerated ; and how and when displaced,—are details on which it is quite unnecessary for your Petitioners to offer an opinion to your Honorable House beyond this—that your Petitioners would suggest that the remuneration attached to a Seat at the Board should be such as to secure the services of the most able men of the day ; and that, with the exception of the Minister of the Crown, a pre-

vious residence in India should be an indispensable qualification for office.

10. Your Petitioners would further suggest, that the elective body should be composed of persons having a real and substantial interest in the good government of the country.

11. With reference to the local Governments, your Petitioners conceive that they are conducted under the existing system with a secrecy which, however justifiable and necessary in the early days of the British Rule, is not at all called for in the present day ; and, on the contrary, is most injurious to the character and best interests of the Government itself, and most unsatisfactory to the governed.

12. Your Petitioners would also point out that the efficiency of the local Governments of Madras and Bombay, under the existing law, is very much impaired, and the despatch of public business considerably retarded, by the necessity for continual reference to the Supreme Government at Calcutta, for its sanction for the most trifling matters ; and changes recommended by the local Government, and supported by the authority of its experience, are frequently rejected by the Supreme Power, with no local knowledge to guide its decisions.

13. That this would be the effect of centralizing all legislative, and so much executive power in the Governor General of India in Council, was foreseen and expressed by the East India Company in a petition presented by them to your Honorable House in the course of the discussions on the present Charter Act. Their words are as follows :—“Your Petitioners
 “ further humbly represent that the said Bill pro-
 “ poses to effect a serious change in the constitu-
 “ tion of the local Governments in India, which,
 “ in the judgment of your Petitioners, will, if
 “ adopted, place an excessive power in the hands
 “ of the Governor General, and prejudicially
 “ diminish the power and influence of the Go-
 “ vernments of Madras and Bombay.” The ex-
 perience of the last eighteen years has completely
 verified the truth of the above prediction.

14. Your Petitioners submit that the cost of administration in India is unnecessarily great, and considerable reductions might be made, without the slightest detriment or injury to any one save the patrons or expectants of office, by abolishing sinecure offices, and retrenching the exorbitant salaries of many highly-paid offices, whose duties are so trifling, or involve, comparatively, so little labour or responsibility, that they might with advantage be amalgamated with other

offices, or remunerated in a manner commensurate with the nature of the duties to be performed.

15. Your Petitioners respectfully submit that the time has arrived when the Natives of India are entitled to a much larger share than they have hitherto had in the administration of the affairs of their country, and that the Councils of the local Governments should, in matters of general policy and legislation, be opened, so as to admit of respectable and intelligent Natives taking a part in the discussion of matters of general interest to the country, as suggested by Lords Ellenborough, Elphinstone, and others.

16. It is often alleged that the Natives are incompetent to fill high situations. Similar objections were raised by the Court of Directors in 1832 to the appointment of Natives to the offices of Justice of the Peace and Grand Juror, when a Bill relative to such appointments was proposed to be submitted to Parliament by the Right Honorable Charles Grant, M. P., then President of the Board of Control, and now Lord Glenelg. That eminent statesman, in his correspondence with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company on the above subject, bears the following testimony to the qualifications of Natives for service under Government, in a letter dated 6th March 1832:—

“ In the pursuits of private life, as well as in
 “ those branches of the public service in which
 “ they have hitherto been permitted to engage,
 “ the Natives of India have evinced no defici-
 “ ency, either in habits of application to business,
 “ or in the skill and acuteness required for its
 “ successful prosecution ; nor can it be main-
 “ tained that they are insensible to that stimulus
 “ to exertion which arises from the hope of
 “ honourable distinction. Those Natives who
 “ are entrusted with the administration of justice,
 “ and the collection of the revenue in the interior,
 “ qualify themselves for those duties by studying
 “ the Regulations of the Government under which
 “ they are to act. Why, then, should we antici-
 “ pate a different result in the case now under
 “ consideration ?” The result of the appoint-
 ment of Natives to the distinction of Justices
 of the Peace and Grand Jurors, your Petitioners
 believe they may safely assert, has fully realized
 the expectations which seem to have been formed
 regarding the measure by the distinguished
 statesman from whom it emanated. They have
 honorably filled their offices, and performed their
 duties, equally with their European colleagues,
 with much advantage to the public interests con-
 cerned. Sir Erskine Perry, also, the Chief Jus-
 tice of Bombay, when presiding in his capacity
 of President of the Board of Education, at a public

meeting held in the Town Hall of Bombay, on the 9th February 1852, expressed himself as follows, in respect to the administration of justice, as exercised by Native functionaries in the interior of this Presidency :—

“ All the Civil business in the Company’s
 “ Courts is in the first stage conducted, speaking
 “ generally, by Native Judges ; they are what
 “ the French would call Judges of the First Instance ; and from their decisions appeals lie to
 “ European Judges, from whose judgments,
 “ again, an appeal lies to the Sudder Adawlut. It
 “ naturally follows, that on these latter appeals
 “ a close comparison is made between the decisions of the Native and European functionary :
 “ now I learn from the Judges of the Sudder
 “ Adawlut, that it was publicly stated in open
 “ Court, by two leading members of the Bombay Bar, that, with a few distinguished exceptions, the decisions of the Native Judges were
 “ in every respect superior to those of the Europeans.”

The above testimony of distinguished individuals, to which might be added many others of a similar character, will, your Petitioners hope, remove any impression which may exist as to the sometimes alleged unfitness of Natives for situations of trust and responsibility

in the service of the State. Experience hitherto has shown a result directly opposed to such impressions ; and in the present advanced state of the Native mind, compared with what it was when the last discussions on the Charter of the East India Company took place 20 years ago, it is not too much to presume, judging from the past, that the further advancement of Natives to more important offices will be followed by equally favourable results.

A Native Judge in the Small Cause Court at Calcutta, and a Native Magistrate in the same city, are admitted on all hands to conduct their duties most satisfactorily. But no such appointments have been made in this Presidency, nor, as your Petitioners believe, in Madras.

17. Your Petitioners would further observe, that the 87th Section of the 4th and 5th William IV. Cap. 85, which declares that no Native of India, or natural-born subject therein, shall be disqualified from office by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent, or colour, has hitherto remained nearly a dead letter, and it is for your Honorable House to make due provision for the more extensive employment of Natives of India suitably qualified for the Government service, and for their elevation to the highest offices of the State.

18. With respect to the administration of the Government itself, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to remind your Honorable House that every Civil post, of any value or importance, throughout the territories, is filled by a privileged and exclusive Service, called the Covenanted Civil Service of the East India Company.

19. Your Petitioners admit that the 103rd and five following Sections of the 4th and 5th William IV. Cap. 85, contain the outline of provisions adapted to secure an honorable, and, on the whole, efficient body of servants for very many offices under the Indian Government ; but although the students of Haileybury College are, by virtue of the above Clauses, to undergo examination, the incompetent as well as the competent have equally the Parliamentary right “ to supply the vacancies in the Civil Establishments in India.”

20. It must be apparent to your Honorable House, that the education given at Haileybury College does not, and cannot qualify a young man to administer the Law, civil and criminal, Hindoo and Mahomedan, to a whole district ; and yet no provisions exist, either in England or in India, for carrying on the education of the Civil Servants intended for Judicial employment, nor are they required, or expected to prepare

themselves for the Judicial office by any previous study.

21. Once admitted to the Service, they rise by seniority, whether industrious or idle, competent or incompetent ; and they are transferred from one department to another without due consideration of their aptitude or previous experience—the Judicial sends its members to the Revenue Department, and the Revenue to the Judicial. Unlike the Officers of the Army, they are practically exempt, except in cases of extreme delinquency, from all fear of punishment for incompetence or misconduct. Regarded as the privileged Governors of the country, and claiming all the important offices under Government as of right, the gravest errors are only visited with expostulation, or, at most, with a removal from one office to another ; whilst the local Governments are debarred from availing themselves of European and Native talent at hand, simply because the possessor is not one of the privileged order.

22. So long as the present exclusive system of employ shall continue to exist, it is manifest that it will be impossible to secure the greatest efficiency in any one department of the Government ; whilst the Courts of Justice will, as a general rule, be handed over, as at present, to

those who have shown themselves the least qualified to collect the Revenue of the State. The result of placing Judicial power in the hands of those not trained, or by nature qualified to exercise it, is that, in order as far as possible to prevent injustice, it is necessary to allow a number of appeals and reviews ; and thus, under the system of Mofussil Judicature, a final decision in Civil Suits is often not obtained under ten years, and rarely before three years. Then the litigation in the Company's Courts, where a large amount is in dispute, is of the most expensive character, owing to the heavy Stamps to which all Law proceedings in the Mofussil are subject ; and thus, from delay, expense, and inefficient Judges, the administration of the Law in the Company's Courts is altogether of a most unsatisfactory nature ; and no department of the Indian Government calls more loudly for reform.

23. Your Petitioners would respectfully suggest, that if a Parliamentary Service, having a right to exclusive Civil employ, is to be retained for India, its sphere of office should be confined to the discharge of strictly Revenue, Financial, and Political duties ; and that the system of seniority and right of promotion, involving, as now in operation, frequent and most inconvenient

transfers of officers from one department to another, should be abolished ; and that public merit should be the only avowed principle of promotion. And further, that a high standard of qualification should be exacted from all who are appointed to Judicial offices in India.

24. Your Petitioners would, moreover, add, that the Indian Civil Service now costs the Government three millions and a half of pounds sterling, each Officer receiving on an average £1,750 per annum, from youths just arrived in India to the highest grade. These salaries are adequate to command the very highest Political, Financial, and Judicial talent, and impose on the Government the moral obligation of providing the best servants for the Indian Government.

25. But your Petitioners submit that the salaries paid to the Indian Civil Servants are excessive. *Your Petitioners see it stated before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that the public service is most ably conducted by members of the Native Uncovenanted Branch, at a mere fraction of the charge of Covenanted Servants ; that a much greater number of Natives ought to be employed than at present, the general conduct of Native officials being most exemplary.

26. There are numerous offices under the

Government, the Post Office for example, in which the Head of the Department must necessarily be to a great extent inefficient, from want of training, for the discharge of his duties, and dependent, therefore, on his subordinates. They are held for some transient period, so that there is little inducement for the most conscientious men to study the duties of the office. Within the last ten years, there have been eight different Postmasters at this Presidency, drawing between £2,000 and £3,000 a year, while the work has been chiefly performed by a Deputy, receiving £700 per annum; and the Post Office as a system is believed to be infinitely below what it would have been had a qualified person been sent out from England to take permanent charge of it.

27. Your Petitioners, whilst on this subject, cannot forbear calling the attention of your Honorable House to the opinions of the East India Company on the best means of providing good servants for the Indian Government, as expressed in the Petition presented by them to Parliament in 1833, and which, your Petitioners submit, deserve great consideration :—

“ Throughout the correspondence which has
 “ passed with His Majesty’s Ministers, your
 “ Petitioners have declared upon this point,
 “ that the arrangement which shall not effec-
 “ tually provide the means of giving Govern-

“ ment servants to the Indian Empire is that
 “ which shall assuredly meet the views of the
 “ Court, whatever its effects may be on their
 “ patronage ; and it is because your Petitioners
 “ are deliberately convinced that efficiency will
 “ be more likely to be obtained in a general
 “ system of education, brought to the standard of
 “ a high test of examination, than in any exclu-
 “ sive system, that the Court confidently ask your
 “ Honorable House to abolish the College.”

28. Your Petitioners now beg to represent
 to your Honorable House the extreme deficiency
 of the means of internal communication in this
 Presidency ; that this want discourages increase
 of production, by shutting out the producers
 from any remunerative market, and prevents, in
 periods of distress, the scarcity of one district
 being mitigated by the plenty in another. In-
 stances are recorded wherein the supplies de-
 signed to relieve famine in a district were, in the
 course of transit, consumed before they reached
 their destination. Were this obstruction to the
 industry and resources of the country taken off,
 by the construction of railways, roads, piers,
 wharves, and other useful works, large tracts of
 land now lying waste, more particularly in the
 cotton districts, would be put under cultivation,
 and the supply of this most important article of
 export to Great Britain would be increased at

least tenfold. Your Petitioners beg leave to quote, in corroboration, a passage from a Memorial addressed by the leading Merchants and Bankers of Bombay to the present Governor General of India, in 1850 :—

“ So miserably inadequate are the means of
 “ communication in the interior, that many
 “ valuable articles of produce are, for want of
 “ carriage, and a market, often left to perish
 “ in the field, while the cost of those which do
 “ find their way to this Port is enormously
 “ enhanced, to the extent, sometimes, of 200 per
 “ cent. Considerable quantities never reach
 “ their destination at all, and the quality of the
 “ remainder is almost universally deteriorated.”

Several able letters, addressed to the Editor of the *London Times*, in November and December 1850, and again in September 1851, by a distinguished Engineer Officer of the Bombay Army, clearly point out the deficiency of the present means of communication in the interior, and particularly in Gujarat, and to which your Petitioners would solicit the earnest consideration of your Honorable House.

29. Your Petitioners suggest that 5 per cent. of the amount of Land Revenue should be annually expended in the District whence it is levied, in making roads, bridges, tanks, and other

works of similar utility. All such expenditure would be speedily repaid in the increased revenue arising from the impulse given to production, by opening up new markets for the sale of produce. Your Petitioners observe that this most important recommendation has been made repeatedly to the local and Supreme Governments here, by some of its most eminent and experienced Officers, but they have learnt with deep regret that it has been as frequently set aside by the Home Authorities.

30. Your Petitioners would further observe, that the Government grant of £12,500, for educational purposes, is quite inadequate to the wants of this Presidency, with its population of upwards of ten millions, and yielding a net Land Revenue of £1,028,285. Your Petitioners beg to draw the special attention of your Honorable House to this subject, and believe that all the reforms and all the improvements sought for, or in the power of your Honorable House to make, are but secondary in importance compared with the necessity of introducing a complete system of Education for the masses of the people. That such expenditure would eventually increase the revenues of the country, both by teaching the people new and better modes of production, as well as habits of economy and prudence, cannot

be doubted ; and your Petitioners would suggest the propriety of establishing in each Presidency an University, after Mr. Cameron's plan, for the purpose of qualifying persons to practise in the various professions, and rendering them eligible for Government employment.

31. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honorable House to embody in any measure of legislation which may come before you for the future government of India, the principles hereinbefore set forth, and that your Honorable House will not rest content, but adjourn the final settlement of the plan of the Indian Government until all available information from trustworthy, competent, and disinterested sources, has been laid before you ; and your Petitioners venture to hope that your Honorable House will limit the period of existence for any future Government of India to ten years, in order that the interests of so many millions of British subjects may be more frequently brought under the consideration of Parliament.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound,
will ever pray.

वंवेआसोसिएशन

या नावाचा सभेंतील सभासदांहीं

आणि

मुंबई इलाक्यांतील दुसऱ्या राहाणाऱ्या

लोकांनीं

इंग्रज सरकारचा हिंदुस्थानांतील राज्य कारभाराविषयीं

पार्लमेंट सभेस केलेली

अर्जी

मुंबईमध्यें

गणपतकृष्णाजी यांचा छापखान्यांत

छापिली.

सन इशवी १८५२

पार्लमेंट सभेतील घेडब्रिटन आणि ऍरलंड एथील
प्रजेचे नामदार प्रतिनिधी यांशिप्रति.

१. वी. काणा. एशन नामक सभेचे सभासद आणि मुंब-
ई येथील मुंबई इलाका एथील राहाणारे दुसरे लोक यांचा
अजिंक्यपणे हिंदुस्थान सरकार कोणत्या प्रकारचे आहे,
त्याची सत्त्वपरीक्षा कशी आहे, व ते कारभार कोणत्या प्र-
कारे चालवीत असते या गोष्टींचा विचार हल्लीं पार्लमेंट
सभेपुढे चालला आहे. त्यास हल्लीं सरकारचा राज्यकार-
भार कसा चालत आहे व त्यांत कोणकोणती सुधारणा
होण्याजोगी आहे या बाबे तुमचा अर्ज करणारांस जे कि
त्येक विचार सुचले आहेत ते आपल्या नामदार सभेपुढे
दाखल करण्याची परमाणगी तुमच्या अर्जदारांस असली
पाहिजे.

२. तुमचे अर्जदार ही गोष्ट पुर्तुगीजां जाणून आहेत व ती
ते संतोषाने कबूल करितात कीं त्यांस इंग्रजांच्या अमलांत
पुष्कळ सुखे आहेत परंतु हीं सुखे इंग्रजांच्या चांगल्या गु-
णामुळे प्राप्त जाहलीं आहेत; हिंदुस्थानांत राज्याची धर्ती
आजपर्यंत जशी चालत आली आहे तिजवरून हीं सुखे

प्राप्त जाहाली असा अर्थ नाही. ही राज्याची पद्धत जसजसे प्रसंग पडत गेले तदनुसार घडून आली आहे, ती योजना करून ठरविलेली आहे असें नाहीं सबब या देशा हल्लींचा स्थितीस व प्रजेचा रास्त इच्छेत ही राज्याची पद्धत फारशी माफक आहे असें नाहीं.

३ चवथ्या विलियम राजाचा अमलांत जाहालेला तिसरा आणि चवथा कायदा, अध्याय ८५ वा याप्रमाणें हल्लीं हिंदुस्थानचा राज्यकारभार चालत आहे. "ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी बरोबर बंदोबस्त करण्या करितां, व इशवी १८५४ तील अप्रीलचा ३० वे तारिखेपर्यंत बादशाहाचा हिंदुस्थानांतील मुलुखाचा राज्यकारभार चांगल्या रितीनें चालण्याकरितां केलेला कायदा" असें वर सदर घालून हा कायदा केला आहे. त्यांत मालमत्ते संबंधीं कित्येक कठीण प्रकरणें याबाबदचा शेवटला निर्णय करण्या करितां व बादशाहाचा सनदेत ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीलाच फक्त व्यापार करण्या विषयींचे कित्येक हक्क दिले आहेत, ते हक्क त्यांजपासून काढून घेण्याकरितां, कित्येक गोष्टी उघड कबूल केलेल्या आहेत, त्यांजवरून आणि बोर्ड आव कंट्रोल आणि ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे कोर्ट डरेकटर्स यांजमध्ये जो कागदपत्रीं व्यवहार जाहाला, ते सर्व कागदपत्र, ईस्टइंडिया कंपनीचा सनदेबाबद बादशाहाचा दिवाणांपा-

शीं जें बोलणें चाललें हेतें तत्संबंधीं दस्तायबज इशवी १२३३ त कोर्ट डरेकटर्स यांचा हुकुमावरून छापले आहेत त्या दस्तायबजाचा १७ व्या पुस्तकांत बार जाहालेले आहेत, त्यांजवरून उघड सिद्ध होतें कीं हिंदुस्थानचा राज्य कारभार पुढें कसा चालवावा या विषयीं उघड विचार करावा अशी त्यावेळेस उभयपक्षांची समजूत होती.

४ याजकरितां गरीब आणि इमानी अशा लक्षावधि हिंदुस्थानांतील इंग्रजांचा रयतेकरितां, चांगली राज्यरीति स्थापण्यास, ईस्टइंडिया कंपनीची स्थिति, तिचे हक्क व तिगें मिळविलेला मुख्य या संबंधानें पूर्वीं जा अडचणी होत्या त्या सर्व दूर जाहाल्या आहेत व हल्लीं हिंदुस्थानचा राज्य कारभार चांगल्या प्रकारें चाले असा कोणता उपाय एवढाच विचार पडलेला आहे त्यापेक्षां हल्लींचा राज्यरीतींत जा चांगल्या गोष्टी आहेत त्या सर्व कायम राहून जा राज्यरीतींत हल्लींचा पेक्षां कमी ओझें आहे, जींत सरकारी हुद्दे अमक्यांसच बाबे असा कमी प्रतिबंध आहे, जींत कमी गुप्तपणा व कमी जुलूम आहे, जींत कामदारांवर त्यांचा कृत्याचा साक्षात् जाब देण्याचें ज़ोखीम आहे व जींत राज्यकारभार चांगला चालून रयतेचा पसंतीस पडे असा प्रकार आहे अशी एकादी राज्यरीती योजण्यास तुमचा स-

भेला कठीण पडणार नाही अशी तुमचा अर्जदारांची खात्री आहे.

५. हल्लींचा व्यवस्थे प्रमाणें, विलायतेतील हिंदुस्थानचा राज्यकारभार चालविणाऱ्या अमलदारांचा अधिकार कसकसा आहे, हें तुमचा सभेस सांगण्याची गरज नाही. तेथें बादशाहाचा एक दिवाण व त्याच्या मदतीस चौवीस असामी कोर्ट डरेकटर्स जां पैकीं पुष्कळ असामी हिंदुस्थानांत सरकारी कामें केलेले आहेत इतके अमलदार असामि व असामि नियम आहे व त्याप्रमाणें प्रकार व्यवहारांत फारकरून चालूही आहेत; तथापि दिवाणाच्या मर्जीस आल्यास तो कोर्टडरेकटर्स यांचे विचार एकीकडेस ठेऊन डरेकटरांचा अगदीं इछे विरुद्ध असे हुकूम हिंदुस्थान सरकारांस त्यांच्याच नावाने व ते केवळ खुद त्यांचेच आहेत अशा नात्याने पाठवून देण्याविषयी दिवाणाची त्यांजवर सक्ति असत्ये, असें चांगल्या आधारावरून समजण्यांत आलें आहे.

६. मागील पार्लमेंट सभेने हिंदुस्थानांतील राज्यकारभाराची चौकशी करण्या करितां एक कमीटी नेमिली होती. त्या कमीटी पुढें नामदार लार्ड एलेनबरो याणें आलीकडेस जो इकरार दिला, त्या वेळेस तो असें बोलला म्हणून सांगतात कीं हिंदुस्थानचा राज्यकारभार कोण चा-

लवितो हेंच अजून मला समजत नाही. कित्येक कार-
कून गृहस्थ हा कारभार चालवितात असें बहुधा वाहेरून
दिसतें परंतु जेव्हां मी लार्ड एलेनबराचेरेम्यानचा कामावर हो-
तो त्यावेळेस मी स्वताच आपल्या आंगावर जोखीम घे-
ऊन त्या देशचा राज्यकारभार चालवीत असें, व पुढें ज्या
प्रमाणें कारभार चालवायाचा त्याबाबद माझे सोबती दु-
सरे दिवाण यांचा मी कधीं सल्लाही घेतला नाही व कोर्ट
डरेकटर्स यांजला मी आपला सल्ला कधीं दिलाही नाही.
इसवी १८३२ मध्ये पार्लमेंट सभेनें नेमलेल्या सेलेक्ट
कमीटीने इसवी सन १८३० सालपर्यंतचा बोर्डकंत्रोलचा से-
क्रेटरी मेस्तर कोर्टनी याजला हा पुढील सवाल घातला
होता.

“कोर्टडरेकटर्स आणि बोर्डकंत्रोल अशा राज्याधिका-
ऱ्यांचा दोहोंसभेचा परस्पराशीं जो संबंध आहे त्यामु-
ळे अशा दोन निराळ्या सभा असल्यानें सरकारी काम
काज तुमच्यामते चांगलें त्वरित होतें कीं कसें ?

याजवर त्याणें असा जबाब दिला कीं “त्यामुळे स-
रकारी कामास फार हरकत पडत्ये, आणि अशी हरकत
होऊन पुनः तें अगदीं मनाजोगें नीट होत नाही. जा प्र-
करणा बाबद एथून हुकूम लिहून पाठवावयाचा, तें प्रकरण
हिंदुस्थानांत जेव्हां घडून आलें असतें, त्यानंतर, किती-

ही त्वरा केली तरी पुष्कळच वेळानें पुढें, त्या प्रकरणीं विलायतेंतील राज्याधिकार्यांचे काय अभिप्राय आहेत ते हिंदुस्थानांतील अमलदारांस सजतान. हिंदुस्थान सरकारा कडून जे कागद पत्र येतात त्यांचा इंग्लंडांत जबाब न्याय करण्यासच आधीं पुष्कळ वेळ लागतो, आणि त्यांत प्रत्येक जो जाब पाठवावाचा तो दोहों सभांत विचार करण्या करितां पाठवावा लागतो, व त्यांत पुष्कळ गोष्टी विषयीं तर उभय सभेंत पुष्कळ वेळ पर्यंत मोठाले वादविवाद होतात अशा मुळें तो हुकूम हिंदुस्थानांत पाठविण्यास अधिकच उशीर होतो.

बोर्ड आवकंत्रोल आणि कोर्ट आवडरेकटर्स, या परस्परांशीं विरुद्ध अशा दोन अधिकार्यांचा सभा असल्याने त्या निरुपयांगी, अहित याबाबदचें वर्णन मिलनामक ग्रंथ कराने आपल्या हिंदुस्थानाचा इतिहासांत केलें आहे तें येणेंप्रमाणें.

राज्याचा सर्व अधिकार जर बोर्ड आवकंत्रोलचाच हातांत ठेवणें जरूर असलें तर मग जीस कांहीं अधिकार नाहीं अशी दुसरी मंडळी स्थापिली इचा काय उपयोग आहे? यांत, कारभार चालविणाऱ्या दोन मंडळ्या आहेत, त्यांत एकीचा हातांत वास्तवीक सत्ता आहे व दुसरी उगीच शोभे साठीं केलेली आहे इतकाच अर्थ निष्पन्न होतो.

अशा दोन मंडळ्या केल्याने इतकाच फायदा कीं चांगला कारभार चालण्याचा संभव कमी व्हावा, वाईट कारभार चालण्याचा संभव जास्ती व्हावा, जांजवर अधिकार सोंपविला असेल त्यांस कामसूचना, प्रमाणीकरण, आणि उत्साह, हे गुण आपल्या आंगीं धरण्यास कारणें असून येत, व त्या सोंपविलेल्या कामाची कशीही घाण जाहली तरी चिंतानाहीं, त्याणीं सुख, सत्ता, भोगाची आपला लाभ करून घ्यावा, लोकांचा द्वेष उगवावा आणि इतकेंही करून त्यांस आड छपून राहून आपल्याकडेस कांहीं नाहीं असें दाखविण्यास मोठा विस्तीर्ण पडदा सांपडावा. हाच कायतो या दोन निरनिराळ्या मंडळ्या असल्या पासून परिणाम आहे.

७ याशिवाय सर्वत्र असें सांगतात व सर्वांची अशीच समजूत आहे कीं हिंदुस्थानांतील हल्लींच्या रीतीनें राज्यकारभार चालत असतां अशा कित्येक मोठालीं कृत्यें घडून आलीं आहेत कीं तेगें करून यादेशचा वसूलाचा पैका फारच तीं कृत्यें करण्यांत खर्चून गेला. कोर्टदरेकटर्स यांची अगदीं इछा नसतां हीं कृत्यें करण्याविषयी बोर्ड कॅन्वोल याणी हुकुम पाठवून तीं करविलीं.

८ याजकरितां तुमचा अर्ज करणारांचें असें म्हणणें आहे कीं हिंदुस्थानचा राज्यकारभार एकट्या बादशाही दि-

वाणाचा स्वाधीन ठेवूनये; परंतु राज्यकारभार चालविणा-
ऱ्या मंडळीचा प्रमुख मात्र त्याणें असावें, व त्यास त्याच्या
कृत्याचा साक्षात् पार्लमेंटास जाब द्यावा लागेल असा नियम
करावा. याचप्रमाणें हिंदुस्थानचा राज्यकारभार विलायतेंत
चालावा ही हल्लीं व्यपेक्षा साधी व चांगली पद्धत आहे.

९ विलायतेंतील हें बोर्ड्हलणजे राज्यकारभार चाल-
विणारी मंडळी इजमध्ये बारा सभासद असावे, किंवा
चोवीस असावे, या सभेचें नाव काय ठेवावें, या पैकीं
किती असामी बादशाहानें आपल्या तर्फेनें नेमावे, व
किती व कोणो बाकीचे निवडून काढावे, त्यांस त्यांचा मेहनती
बद्दल कोणत्या रीतीनें देणगी पोंचवावी, व त्यांणी कसी
व केव्हां आपलीं कामें सोडावीं या गोष्टीं विषयीं तुमच्या
अर्जदारांस आपला अभिप्राय तुमच्या सभेस देण्याची अ-
गदीं गरज नाहीं. त्यांची आपल्या सभेपाशीं इतकीच
विनंती आहे कीं मोठाले हुशार लोक त्या बोर्डांतील हुद्दा
पत्करित एवढी त्यांस देणगी असावी, व बादशाहाचा दि-
वाण खेरीज कळत बाकीचे सभासद पूर्वी हिंदुस्थानांत रा-
हिलेले असावे असा नियम करून ठेवावा.

१० तुमच्या अर्जदारांकडून आणखी अशी सूचना आहे
कीं या देशचा राज्यकारभार चांगल्या प्रकारें चालला अ-

सतां जांचें वास्तवीक हीत आहे, अशा लोकांचा मंडळीने हे कामदार निवडून नेमात जावे.

११ आतां खुद हिंदुस्थानांतील मुलखी सरकारां बाब दतुमचा अर्ज करणारांचे असें मत आहे कीं या सरकारांचा कारभारांत सर्व गोष्टींचा फार गुप्तपणा आहे, व मजीस वाटेळ त्याप्रमाणें जुलुमाचा गोष्टी घडून येतात. जेव्हां इंग्रजांचा राज्याची पाहिल्यानेच स्थापना जाहाली त्यावेळेस अशा गोष्टी नीटच, व अवश्य होत्या परंतु प्रस्तुत त्यांची अगदीं गरज नाही. अशा गोष्टीमुळे खुद सरकारचा अबुस व हितास खामी पोचून पुनः त्या रयते चाही नीट मनास येत नाहीत.

१२ तुमचा अर्जदारांचें आणखी असें सांगणें आहे कीं मद्रास आणि मुंबईथील मुलखा सरकारांचा कारभार हल्लींचा राज्यरीतिमुळे नीट चालण्यास फार हरकत पडत्ये आणि अगदीं क्षुल्लक गोष्टी करितां हरहमेश कलकत्यांतील मुख्य सरकारास लिहून पाठवावें लागतें यामुळे सरकारी कामकाजाचा बयदा येऊन पडतो व मुलखी सरकार जो खर्च करण्या विषयीं मुख्य सरकारास शिफारस लिहितें तो खर्च त्या मुख्य सरकारास इकडील मुलखी माहितगारी नसत्ये यामुळे करण्या विषयीं त्यास अनुमोदन मिळत नाही.

१३ कायदे करण्याचा सर्व अधिकार, व ते कायदे अमलांत आणण्यापैकीं इतका पुष्कळ अधिकार, हिंदुस्थानचा गवर्नर जनरल, याचा हातांत दिला असतां याच प्रमाणें परिणाम होईल हें ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचा पूर्वीच लक्षांत येऊन त्याणीं आपला अभिप्राय अर्जीत लिहून ती अर्जी हल्लीं चा सनदेबाबद वाद विवाद चालला असतां आपल्या नामदार सभेस दिली आहे. त्या अर्जीत ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीने या बाबद जो मजकूर लिहिला आहे तो येणें प्रमाणें : — “ तुमचे अर्जदार मोठ्या नश्वतेने तुम्हास आणखी असें निवेदन करितात कीं सदरहु बिलांत ह्मणजे यादींत हिंदुस्थानांतील मुलखी सरकाराचा पद्धतींत मोठा फेरफार करण्याची योजना केली आहे. याप्रमाणें फेरफार केला असतां गवर्नर जनरल यांचा हातांत अतिशयच सत्ता जाऊन मद्रास आणि मुंबई एथील सरकारांचें सामर्थ्य आणि वजन अगदीं कमी होऊन जाईल असें आपलें मत आहे ” गेल्या आठरा वर्षांचा अनुभवावरून सदरहु भविष्य कथन अगदीं बरोबर आहे असें सिद्ध होतें.

१४ तुमचा अर्ज करणारांची अशी विनंती आहे कीं हिंदुस्थानचा राज्यकारभार चालविण्याचा खर्च निरर्थक फार मोठा आहे. त्यापैकीं पुष्कळ खर्च सरकारी कामें देण्याचें जांचा हातीं आहे व जांस तीं कामें मिळण्याची आशा

असत्ये, त्यांखेरीज कोणाचें यत्किंचित्ही नुस्कान नहोतां तोडून टाकितां येईल. तो असाकीं रिकामें बसून पगार मात्र खावा असे जे हुद्दे आहेत ते मुळींच काढून टाकावे आणि जा हुद्देदारांस अतिशय मोठाले पगार असून ज्यांची कामें अगदीं क्षुल्लक आहेत किंवा जांस इतकी थोडी मेहेनत पडत्येव जांजवर इतकें थोडें जोखीम आहे कीं त्यांचे हुद्दे दुसऱ्या हुद्यांशीं जोडून एकच हुद्दा केला असतां फायदा होण्या सारखें आहे, व त्या त्या कामाप्रमाणें त्यांस काहीं थोडेसा जास्ती पगार देण्या जोगें आहे अशे हुद्देदारांचे मोठाले पगार कमी करावे.

१५. तुमचा अर्जदारांची नम्रता पूर्वक आणखी अशी विनंती आहे कीं या देशचा लोकांस त्यांचा देशचा राज्य कारभारांत आजपर्यंत जेवढा अंश दिला आहे त्यापेक्षां त्यांस अधिक अंश देणें योग्य आहे असा समय हल्लीं आला आहे, व मुलखी सरकारचा कौंसलांत साधारण राज्यकारभार आणि कायदे करणे या कामांत या देशचा संभावित आणि सृज्ज लोकांस घेऊन या देशचा साधारण हिता प्रकरणीं वादविवादांत, लार्ड एलेनबरो, लार्ड एलफिनस्त नवगैरे यांचा सूचनेप्रमाणें त्यांचा अंश असावा.

१६. कोणी कोणी वारंवार अशी हरकत घेत असतात कीं हीं मोठमोठालीं कामें चालवायास या देशचे लोक

नालायक आहेत. इसवी १८३२ सालीं बोर्डकंत्रोलचा प्रेसिडेंटनेक नामदार सर चार्लस ग्रांट होता व जो हल्लीं लार्ड ग्लेनेल या पदवीस बढला आहे, त्याने जसटिस आव-दिर्पास आणि ग्रांडजुरर याहुयांवर, या देशचे लोक ने-मण्याविषयींची अर्जी पार्लमेंट सभेस देण्याविषयींची योजना केली होती त्यावेळेसही कोर्टडरेकटर्स याणी याचप्रमाणें हरकती घेतल्या. त्याजवरून राज्य प्रकरणांत मोठा दक्ष अशा त्या थोर गृहस्थाने ईस्टइंडिया कंपनीचा चेरम्यान ह्मणजे मुख्य आणि डिपुटी चेरम्यान ह्मणजे त्याचा दुयम याजला त्याबाबे इसवी १८३२ तील मार्चाचे ६ वे तारिखे-चें पत्र पाठविलें त्यांत सरकारची चाकरी करण्या विषयीं हे लोक केवढे लायक आहेत याबाबद त्याने जो मजकूर लिहिला आहे तो येणेंप्रमाणें.

“घरगुती कामकाजे व आजपर्यंत या देशचा लोकां कडेस जीं सरकारी कामें दित आले आहेत तीं चांगल्या रीतीने बजाविण्यांत येण्या करितां जसा कामसूपणा पा-हिजे व जशी कुशळता व सूक्ष्मदृष्टी असली पाहिजे तशी यालोकांत आहे, त्यांत कांहीं कमती नाही, असें प्रत्य-यांस आलें आहे, व त्यांस प्रतिष्ठित पदवी मिळण्याची जर आशा असली तर मोठी मेहेनत करण्यास त्यांस उत्तेजन या वयाचे नाही असें स्थापित करितां यावयाचे नाही. यादेशा

धा जालोकांस मुलुखांत जमाबंदीचा कामावरून व अदालतीचा कामा वरून नेमतात ते सरकारचे कायदे शिकून त्या त्या कामाची आपणास वाकबगिरी करून घेतात. असें आहे त्या पेक्षां जसटिस आवदिपीस आणि ग्रांजुरर हे हुद्दे यांस दिले असतां तीं कामें त्यांचा हातून पार पडावयाचीं नाहींत असाच तर्क आपण कोणत्या आधारा वरून करावा“? हे हुद्दे पुढें यालोकांस देऊं लागले असतां हे हुद्दे त्यांस देण्याची कल्पना आरंभीं जा थोर गृहस्थाचा मनांत आली त्याणे असें करण्यापासून जा गोष्टीची आशा केली होती त्यागोष्टी पूर्ण पणें सिद्धीस गेल्या आहेत. याहुद्यांवर नेटिवलोकांची नेमणूक जाहाल्यावर त्याणीं या देशाचें हित होई अशा प्रकारें आपले सोबती इंग्रेज यांचा बरोबरीनें आसलीं कामें बजाविलीं. याच प्रमाणें मुंबईतील मोठा हुशारचीफ जसटिस सर एरस्किन पेरी याणें इशवी १८५२तील फेब्रुआरीचा ९ वे तारिखेस मुंबईत टौनहालामध्ये सभा भरली होती तेथें इंडुकेशन बोर्डाचा प्रेसिडेंट यानात्यानें मुलुखांत या देशचे लोक अदालतीचीं काम काजें कशीं करितात, या विषयावर भाषण केलें ते येणे प्रमाणें.

“कंपनीचा अदालतींतील सर्व दिवाणो कजे बहुत करून पहिल्यानें एतद्देशीय न्यायाधिश पुढें तपासण्याकरि

तां घेतात. फ्रेंच लोक जांस आरभीचे जडज असें ह्मणतात त्यासारखे कांहीसे हे आहेत. यांचा फैसल्यावर पुढें युरोपियन जडजां पुढें अपील होतें व त्या नंतर आणखी दुसरें अपील सदरेस होतें. हें दुसरें अपील जाहाल्यावर अर्थातूच अशी गोष्ट घडूनयेत्ये कीं नेटिव कामदार आणि युरोपियन कामदार यांचे फैसले परस्पराशीं बारकाईनें ताडून पाहातात: आतां सदर अदालतीचा जडजांपासून मला असें कळलें आहे कीं मुंबईचा सुप्रीम कोर्टातील दोघां मोठाल्या बारिस्टरानीं भर अदालतींत उघड असें सांगितलें कीं कित्येक थोडीं उदाहरणें खेरीज करून बाकी इंग्रजांचा पेक्षां या देशाचा लोकांनीं केलेले निवाडे सर्वप्रकारें फार चांगले असतात.

प्रसिद्ध पुरुषांचा या सदरहु भायदीवरून व अशा मोठाल्या इंग्रजांचीं अशीं मतें पुष्कळ दाखवितां येतील त्यांजवरून सरकारचा मोठाल्या विश्वासु आणि जोखिमाचाहु यांवर नेमण्यास हे लोक नालायक आहेत अशी कोणी कधीं कधीं हरकत घेत असतात यामुळें मनांत जो किंतु आला असेल तो दूर होईल अशी तुमचा अर्ज करणारांची खात्री आहे. आजपर्यंतचा अनुभवावरून तर या हरकतीचा अगदीं उलटदाखले आले आहेत; आणि वीस वर्षांवर मागें ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीला सनददेतांवेळेस वादविवा-

द चालले होते तेव्हांचापेक्षां हल्लीं या देशचे लोक अधिक विद्वान आणि शाहाणे जाहाले आहेत ह्मणून मागल्या वरून अनुमान करतां हल्लींचा वादविवादापासून तसेच अनुकूल परिणाम होऊन पूर्वीचा पेक्षां मोठाल्या हुद्यांवर या लोकांस नेमतील असा भ्रंवसा बाळगिणें यांत पायरी सोडून पलीकडेस गेलें असें होत नाहीं.

कलकत्यांत स्मालकाज कोर्टांत नेटिव जडज नेमला आहे, व तेथें एक नेटिव माजिस्त्रेट ही आहे. हे कामदार आप आपलीं कामें चांगल्या रीतीनें चालवितात असें सर्वांनी कबूल केलें आहे. परंतु याप्रमाणें नेमणुका या इलाक्यांत केल्या नाहींत. व तुमचा अर्जदारास वाटतें कीं या कामावर नेटिवांचा नेमणुका मद्रासेंतही केल्या नाहींत.

१७. तुमचा अर्जदारांचें आणखी असें ह्मणणें आहे कीं चवथ्या विलियम राजाचा अमलांतील चवथ्या आणि पांचव्या कायद्याचा ८७ व्या कलमांत असा ठराव जाहालेला आहे कीं हिंदुस्थानचा हरएक नेटिव किंवा त्या देशांत जन्मलेल्या रयतेंतून कोणी यास त्यांचा धर्म, किंवा जन्म भूमि किंवा वंश किंवा शरीराचा रंग एवढ्याच फक्त कारणांवरून सरकारी काम मिळण्यास अधिकार नाहीं असें समजू नये. हा ठराव आज पर्यंत बहुधा रद्द जाहाल्या सारिखा तसाच पडून राहिलेला आहे,

त्यास सरकारी काम करण्यास चांगले लायक आहेत अशा या देशाचा पुष्कळ लोकांस सरकारी कामें देण्याविषयी योग्य तजवीज करून ठेवणें व त्यांस सरकारी मोठाले हुद्यांवर चढविणें हें आपल्या नामदार सभेकडेस आहे.

१८ खुद्द सरकारची काम काजें कशीं चालत असतात याबाबे ही गोष्ट आपल्या नामदार सभेस सुचवून देण्याची कदाचित गरज नाही कीं या राज्यांतील हरएक दिवाणी काम मग तें केवढेंही लाहान मोठें असो, त्याजवर ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे सनदी दिवाणी कामदार ह्मणून जे कित्येक निवडुक लोक आहेत त्यांसच नेमतात-

१९ तुमचे अर्ज दारही गोष्ट कबूल करितात कीं चवथ्या विलियम राजाचा अवलांत जाहालेल्या चवथ्या आणि पांचव्या कायद्याचें १०३ रेंकलम व त्यापुढील पांच कलमें यांत हिंदुस्थान सरकाराचा ताब्यांतील पुष्कळ हुद्यांवर चांगले प्रतिष्ठित आणि हुशार कामदार असावे ह्मणून कांहीं ठराव केलेले आहेत; परंतु हेलिबरी कालेज यांना वाचा पाठ शाळेंतील विद्यार्थ्यांची परीक्षा घ्यावी असें जरी या सदहू कलमांत आहे तथापि लायक आणि नालायक या उभयतांसही हिंदुस्थानांतील दिवाणी कामावर नेमायास एकसारखाच अधिकार दिला आहे.

२० तुमचा नामदार सभेला ही गोष्ट उघड जाहिरच आहे कीं हेलिबेरी कॉलेजांत जी विद्या शिकवितात तेणें-
करून तरुण विद्यार्थी सर्व प्रांतांचा इनसाफाचें काम चाल-
वायास लायक होत नाहींत. आणि असें असतां ही इ-
ंग्लंडांत किंवा हिंदुस्थानांत जा दिवाणी कामदारांस न्या-
य खात्यांतील कामांवर नेमणार त्यांचा अभ्यास वाढ-
विण्याची कांहींच तरतूद करून ठेविलेली नाहीं व पूर्वीं
अभ्यास करून त्याणीं न्यायाधिकाचा हुद्दा चालविण्यास
चाकव व्हावें असा कांहीं नियमही करून ठेविला नाहीं.

२१ दिवाणी खात्यांत एकदां त्यांची नेमणूक जा-
हाली क्षणजे मग ते उद्योगी असोत, आळसी असोत,
लायक असोत किंवा नालायक असोत, ते पायरी पायरी
नें त्यांचा चाकरीचीं वर्षे अधीक भरत जातात त्या
प्रमाणें वाढतजातात. ते हुशारअहित किंवा त्यांस
पूर्वींचा अनुभव आहे कीं कसें, याचा नीट विचार
न करितां, त्यांस एका खात्यांतून काढून दुसऱ्या खा-
त्यांत नेमितात. न्यायखात्यांतील कामदारांस जमा-
बंदी खात्यांत नेमतात व जमाबंदी खात्यांतील कामदारां-
स न्याय खात्यांत नेमतात. लष्करी कामदारां प्रमाणे
त्यांस कांहींच प्रतिबंध नसतो. त्याणीं अतिशयच मो-
ठा गुन्हा केला तर तेवढा मात्र खेरीज करून बाकी ते

नालायक असले किंवा त्याणी कांहीं गैरवर्तणूक केली तरी त्यांस शासन होण्याचें कांहींच भय नसतें. त्याणी मनास वाटेल तशी वर्तणूक करीत असावें. या देशचे आपण सनदी गवर्नर साहेबच आहों, व सरकारी सर्व मोठाल्या हुद्यावर वारसा सांगण्याचा आपणासच वारसा आहे असे ते समजतात अशा या दिवाणी कामदारांचा हातून फारच पराकाष्ठेची मोठी चूक जाहाली तथापि त्यांस कोठें फक्त नुसता ठपका मात्र देतात. आणि मुलखी सरकारांस हाताशीं चांगला हुशार एकादा युरोपियन किंवा नेटिव असलातरी त्यास त्या कामावर नेमितां येत नाहीं. तो एवढ्याच सबबी वरून कीं तो सनदी कामदारांतला नव्हे.

२२ तेव्हां अमूक प्रकारचाच लोकांस दिवाणी कामें व्यावयाचीं ही प्रस्तुतची चाल जेंपर्यंत चालत आहे तोंपर्यंत सरकारचा हरएक खात्यांतील कामकाज चांगल्या प्रकारें चाले असें करणें ही गोष्ट अशक्य आहे हें उघडच आहे, आणि इकडेस सरकारी वसूलाचें काम चालवायास जो कोणी अगदींच नालायक असेल त्यास निरुपयोगी समजून अदालतीचा कामावरून नेमावें अशी हल्लीं चाल आहे त्याच प्रमाणें पुढें चालत जाईल. जे न्यायाचीं कामें शिकले नाहींत व जांजमध्यें तीं कामें चालविण्याचा स्वभाव सिद्ध गुण नाहीं अशांचा हातीं अदाल-

तीर्ची कामें दिल्याने त्याचा असा परिणाम होतो कीं होईल तितकें करून गैर इनसाफ नहोई असें करण्या करितां कित्येक अपीलें व तपासण्या करण्याची गरज पडत्ये. आणि याप्रमाणें कंपनीचा कोडतांत दिवाणी कज्यांचा अखेरीचा निवाडा पुष्कळ वेळां दाहावर्षांचा खालीं होत नाहीं. तीन वर्षांचा आंत निवाडा जाहाला असें उदाहरण तर विरळा आढळतें. तेव्हां कंपनीचा कोडतांत मोठ्या रकमेचा कज्या आला ह्मणजे अदालती संबंधें सर्व कागद पत्र छापील कागद विकत घेऊन त्यांजवर लिहावे लागतात यामुळे त्या कज्याचा निवाडा होई तो वादी प्रतिवादीला मोठा खर्च पडतो. याप्रमाणें निवाडा होण्यास उशीर व मोठा खर्च लागतो व तशांत जडजर्ही अगदीं हुशार नसतात, यामुळे कंपनीचा कोडतांत इनसाफाचें काम मना सारिखें चांगलें चालत नाहीं. तेव्हां हिंदुस्थान सरकारचा न्याय खात्यांत सुधारणा करण्याची अशी फारच आवश्यकता आहे अशी दुसऱ्या कोणत्याही खात्यांत नसेल.

२३ अर्जदार यांची आपल्या नामदार सभेस आणखी अशी विनंती आहे कीं अमुक प्रतीचाच लोकांस हिंदु स्थानांतील दिवाणी कामें बावीं असाच नेम जरकरितां पुढें ही ठेवायाचा असला तर इतकें तरी करावें कीं जीं शु-

द्व जमावंदीचीं, वसुली आणि राजकीय कामें असतील त्यांजवरच मात्र अशा प्रतीचा लोकांची नेमणूक करावी असा नियम करावा आणि जाची अधिक वर्षे चाकरी होईल त्यासच मोठाले हुद्दे देऊन वाढवितात, व एका खात्यांतील कामदारांस तेथून काढून दुसऱ्या खात्यांत नेमतात असे प्रकार हल्लीं चालले आहेत त्यामुळे मोठी गैरसोई आहे तर ही रीती तरी मोडून टाकून जो हुशार आणि लायक असेल त्यासच मोठी कामें देऊन त्यास वाढवावें असा कांहींतरी नियम करून टाकावा. आणखी असें कीं हिंदुस्थानांत अदालतीचा कामांवर जांस नेमायाचें त्याणीं त्या कामाची चांगली उत्तम परीक्षा दिली पाहिजे असा नियम करावा.

२४ तुमचा अर्जदारांचें आणखीं असें सांगणें आहे कीं हिंदुस्थानांतील दिवाणी कामाबद्दल सरकारास हल्लीं पस्तीसलक्ष रुपये खर्च पडतो. तेव्हां जोतुकताच हिंदुस्थानांत उमेदवार आलेला असतो त्या पासून तो पराकष्टेचे मोठाले हुद्देदारांपर्यंत सरसकटीनें दर कामदारास सालाना १७५०० रुपये पगार पडतो असें जाहलें. एवढ्या पगारांत उत्कृष्टप्रतीचे राजकीय, वसुली आणि न्यायाचा कामांत प्रवीण असे कामदार सहज मिळतील,

व एवढा खर्च होतो त्या पेक्षां हिंदुस्थान सरकारानें उत्तम कामदार नेमावे हें त्यांस अवश्य आहे.

२५ तुमचा अर्जदारांचें आणखी असें बोलणें आहे कीं हिंदुस्थानांतील दिवाणी कामदारांचे पगार असावे त्या पेक्षां फारच मोठाले आहेत. हौस आवकामन्सचा सेलेक्ट कमीटी पुढें असा इकरार कोणी दिलेला तुमचा अर्ज दारांचा दृष्टीस पडला आहे कीं कंपनीचा सनदी चाकरांस जेवढा पगार असतो त्याचा यत्किंचित् अंश पगारावर बेसनदी कामदार सरकारचीं कामें फार चांगल्या रीतीने करितात, आणि नेटीव कामदारांचीं साधारण वर्तणूक ही अगदीं रास्त असत्ये संभव हल्लींचा पेक्षां पुष्कळ नेटीवलोकांस सरकारी कामावर नेमणे योग्य आहे. असालेख तुमचा अर्जदारांचा पाहाण्यांत आला आहे.

२६ अशीं सरकारी हपीसें पुष्कळ आहेत कीं त्यांजवर जे हेड ह्यणजे मुख्य असतात ते तीं कामें शिकलेले नसतात यामुळे त्यांचानें तीं तेवढीं चांगल्या प्रकारें बहुधा चालवत नाहींत व त्यांचा सर्व भरवसा त्यांचा हाताखालचा कामदारांवर असतो. हे हुद्दे पुनः त्यांजकडेस कांहीं थोडा वेळ पर्यंत मात्र असतात. यामुळे जां पुष्कळांचा मनांत काम चांगलें व्हावें असें असतें त्यां

स ते काम शिकण्यास कांहींच उमेद येत नाही. यास पोस्ट हपीसाचेंच उदाहरण पाहा. गेल्या दाहा वर्षांत मुंबईत आठ पोस्ट मास्तर जाहाले. त्याणीं सालीना २०००० पासून ३०००० रुपये पर्यंत फुकट पगार मात्र खावा आणि त्यांचा डिपुटी सालीना ७००० रुपये पगारावर असतो त्याणे हपीसाचें सर्व काम काज करावें. आणि विलायतेतून जर एकादा काम शिकलेला दुशार कामदार पोस्टाचा कामावर पाठविला असता तर जसें सुयंत्र काम चाललें असतें त्यापेक्षां हल्लींचा प्रकार फारच वाईट आहे.

२७. हिंदुस्थान सरकारास चांगले कामदार मिळत यास उत्तम उपाय कोणता याविषयी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी नें इशवी १८३३ त पार्लमेंट सभेला अर्ज दिला. त्या अर्जांत त्याणीं आपले अभिप्राय लिहिले आहेत त्या अभिप्रायांचा नीट विचार करणें योग्य आहे सबब त्यांजकडेस नामदार सभेनें आपलें लक्ष द्यावें अशी तुमचा अर्ज करणारांची विनंती आहे.

“विलायतेतील बादशाहाचे दिवाण यांजबरोबर जो कागद पत्री व्यवहार जाहाला त्यांत सर्वत्र या प्रकरणीं तुमचा अर्ज करणारानी आपला असा अभिप्राय लिहिला आहे कीं कोर्ट डरेकटर्स यांस जी तजवीज खामोखाम पसंत पडली आहे त्या तजवीजीने हिंदुस्थान सरकारास

चांगले कामदार मिळणार नाहीत. मग तेणेंकरून त्यांचा हातीं आश्रय देण्याचा जो अधिकार आहे त्याचे कांहीं ही होवो आणि विचारा अंतीं तुमचा अर्ज करणारांची अशी खात्री होऊन गेली आहे कीं अमुकच ठिकाणीं विद्याभ्यास केलेला असावा अशा नियमापेक्षां कोठें ही विद्याभ्यासाचा साधारण रीतीप्रमाणें हरएक कोणी कोणत्याही विद्यालयांत शिकलेला असला तरी परीक्षेंत उत्तम उतरला असतां त्यास कामावर नेमावें एणें करून सरकारास चांगले कामदार मिळतील ह्मणून असा अर्ज आहे कीं हे-लिबेरी कालेज काढून टाकावी.”

२८. तुमचा अर्जदारांस आणखी ही एक गोष्ट आपल्या सभेस निवेदन करावयाची आहे कीं या इलाक्यांत, रहदारीचा साधनांची फार खूट आहे. अशी रहदारी नसल्यामुळे, माल पिकविणारांस आपला माल जा ठिकाणीं अधिक दर येत असेल तेथे नेतां येत नाहीं सबब त्यांस अधिक माल उत्पन्न करण्याची उमेद येत नाही, आणि एकादें आफतीचें साल पडलें असतां जा ठिकाणीं धान्याची सवृद्धि असेल तेथून आफतीचा ठिकाणीं धान्य नेऊन तेथें स्वच्छता करितां येत नाही. अशीं उदाहरणें लिहून ठेविलेलीं आहेत कीं जा प्रांतांत दुष्काळ पडला आहे तेथें माल नेत असतां तो त्या ठिकाणीं जाऊन पोंचल्या-

धा पूर्वीच मार्गांत खपून गेला. त्यास लोखंडी सडका, रस्ते, धके, बांध, वखारी व दुसरीं उपयोगी कामें बांधून या देशचा लोकांचा उद्योग आणि उत्पन्न याजवरील हें ओझें काढून टाकलें असतां, हल्लीं जी पडित जमीन आहे ती व विशेषकरून जां प्रांतांत कापूस पिकतो तेथील पडित जमीन यांची लागवड होऊं लागेल आणि हा उपयोगी कापुसाचा माल ग्रेटब्रिटनांत रवाना होत असतो तो माल निदान दसपट तरी जास्ती उत्पन्न होऊं लागेल. या अर्जाचा दृढी करणार्थ इशवी १८५० त मुंबईतील मोठाले साहुकार व सराफ याणीं हल्लींचा गवर्नर जनरल साहेबांस यादी दिली आहे, तींतील एक वाक्य तुमचा अर्जदारानीं खालीं उतरून घेतलें आहे.

“आंत मुळुखांत रहदारीचीं साधनें असावीं तशीं अगदींच नाहींत, तीं एथ पर्यंत कीं पुष्कळ उपयोगी जिनस बाहेर नेण्याचें साधन नाहीं व तेथें खप नाहीं. यामुळें शेतांतल्या शेतांतच कुजत पडलेले राहतात, व जे जिनस या बंदरांत येतात त्यांजवर तो माल आणण्याचा भारीच खर्च बसतो; कधीं कधीं तर मूळ किमतीपेक्षां त्याजवर शेंकडा २०० टक्कें आणण्या बाबद खर्च बसतो, पुष्कळ माल तर तो जेथें नेण्याची योजना असत्ये त्या ठिकाणीं आधीं येऊन पोंचतच नाहीं; व बाकी थोडेंसा कांहीं येऊन

पोंचतों तो सर्वत्र निरस प्रतीचा करून टाकलेला असतो.

मुंबईचा लष्करांतील कोणी एक विख्यात इंजनेर यणें इसवी १८५० तील नवेंबर आणि डिसेंबर महिन्यांत, व इसवी १८५१ तील सप्टेंबर महिन्यांत लंडन टैम्स पत्राचा कर्त्यास लिहिलेलीं पत्रें छापलीं आहेत. त्याजवरून उघड दिसून येतें कीं आंत मुलुखांत व विशेषेंकरून गुजराथेंत प्रस्तुत रहदारीचा साधनांची खूट आहे तर आपल्या नामदार सभेने या विषयावर लक्ष द्यावें अशी तुमचा अर्ज करणारांची प्रार्थना आहे.

२९ तुमचा अर्जदारांची आणखी अशी विनंती आहे कीं जा तालुक्यांत जेवढा जमीनीचा वसूल उत्पन्न होतो, त्यांतून शेंकडा पांच टक्के वसूल त्या तालुक्यांत रस्ते, पूल तळीं व अशीं दुसरी लाकोप्रयोगी कामें करण्यांत खर्च करावा. मालाची विकरी होण्यास नवनवे बाजार उघडे जाहाल्यामुळे माल अधिक उत्पन्न होऊं लागेल आणि त्या पासून वसूल अधिक वाढून या खर्चाचा बदला भरून येईल. याप्रमाणें एथील मुलखी सरकार व कलकत्ता सरकार याला वारंवार शिफारस करून पाहिलें परंतु तेवढ्याही वेळा विलायतेंतील सरकाराने ती शिफारस लक्ष न देतां एकीकडेस ठेविली हें पाहून तुमचा अर्ज करणारां स फार दुःख वाटलें आहे.

३०. तुमचा अर्जदारांचें आणखी असें ह्मणणें आहे कीं या इलाक्यांत एक कोटी पेक्षां जास्ती प्रजा आहे व एथील जमीनीचा एकंदर वसूल १०२८२८५० रुपये आहे. असें असतां या इलाक्यांतील रयतेचा विद्याभ्यासाकरितां सरकार हल्लीं सालीना १२५००० रुपये देतें. एवढा पैका त्या कार्यास अगदींच पुरेसा नाही. त्यास नामदार सभेनें या विषयावर विशेषें करून लक्ष द्यावें अशी तुमचा अर्ज करणारांची विनंती आहे व त्यांस ठाऊक आहे कीं प्रजेकरितां विद्याभ्यासाची पूर्ण तन्हास्थापण्याचा आवश्यकतेशी राज्य कारभारांत जा सुधारणा व देशाची आबादानीचीं कृत्यें जां विषयीं हा अर्ज केला आहे व जीं कृत्यें करण्याचें आपल्या नामदार सभेचा होना आहे त्या सर्व कृत्यांची तुलना केली असतां ती केवळ तुमच्या पायरीचीं उपयोगी आहेत. याप्रमाणें खर्च केला असतां लोकांस माल उत्पन्न करण्याचा नव्या आणि चांगल्या रिती समजून व त्यांचा आंगीं व्यवस्था आणि शाहाणपण येऊन या मुलुखाचा वसूल वाढून तो खर्च भरून येईल ह्मणून तुमचा अर्जदारांची आपल्या सभेस अशी सूचना आहे कीं मेस्तर कामिरन याणें काढलेल्या तजविजी प्रमाणें दर इलाक्यांत एक एक विद्यालय स्थापून लोक नाना प्रकारचे धंदे करण्यास लायक होत व सरकारी कामें मिळविण्यास त्यांस अधिक

योग्यता येई अशे प्रकारचे त्यांस कांहीं मानाचे किताब देत जावे हें योग्य आहे.

३१ याजकरितां तुमचा अर्ज करणारांची नम्रता पूर्वक अशी प्रार्थना आहे कीं हिंदुस्थानांतील पुढें राज्य कारभार कोणत्या प्रकारें चालवावा या विषयीं ठराव करण्याचा प्रसंग आपल्या सभेस येईल तेव्हां त्या ठरावांत या अर्जांत जें मागणे केलें आहे त्या प्रमाणें कलमें ठराविण्यांत यावीं, व विश्वास योग्य आणि निष्पक्षपाती अशा ठिकाणाहून जेवढी माहितगारी समजण्याजोगी असेल तेवढी समजे पर्यंत हिंदुस्थान सरकारचा राज्य कारभार कशा प्रकारें चालवावा याविषयीं अखेरीचा ठराव करण्याचें काम तक्रूर ठेवावें. आणखी तुमचे अर्जदार अशी आशा बाळगीत आहेत कीं इतक्या कोट्यावधि इंग्रेज सरकारचा रयतेचा हिताचा गोष्टी पार्लमेंट सभे पुढें विचार करण्याकरितां वारंवार दाखल करितां याव्या ह्मणून हिंदुस्थानचा पुढील राज्य कारभार चालविण्याविषयीं कंपनीला जी सनद द्यावयाची ती दाहा दाहा वर्षांचीच देत जावी, जास्ती मुदत देऊंनये असा आपल्या सभेने नियम करून टाकावा.

आणि आपले अर्जदार निष्ठापूर्वक
आपले कल्याणाची इच्छा करीत आहेत.

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ફેદે.નાંમની.શાનાં.અધીકારીઓ.

મથા.

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રે ફે વા શી ઓ ફ.

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અ ર જ *

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હા પી લી. હ *

શને. ૧૮૫૨ ઇસવી *

(૧)

પાર લેમે નટની શલામાં જોગા ઘાડીલા શ્રીગારે
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 “કામનશા” ફિટલેને પરભના લોકોફ
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“જામળે આશોશીશિન” હવેનાં
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 મત ચલાયે છે તે રીત વીશે તથા તે હે મા કેટલીક
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 શે. દેવી. વધારે. આશા. રખાઈ. શકાફિ છે. તથા. જે
 શાનાને. શતા. અથવા. અખતી ખાર છે. તે. શાનાને.
 મેદેનત. તથા. ક્કોશેશ. કરવા. તથા. છમાંનદારીથી.
 ચાલવાની. થોડી. ઉલટ. થાશે. તથા. વીશવાશ
 નો. ધાત. કરીને. છુપી. રીતે. આરાંમ. કરવા. તથા.
 કાબુ. ચલાવવા. તથા. ચેર. લેવાની. ધારણાં. રા
 ખશે ” *

૭ * શ્રી. હીનકુશતાંનની. હાલની. રાજનીતી
 નાં. અમલમાં. ફેટલાફિ. શરયેથી. અગતનાં. કાંમ.
 થાફિમાંય. અને. જેદેના. ખરયમાં. ફિ. દેશની. આફિ
 પતમાંથી. નાણાંની. ખેદ. મોદેટી. રકમ. ધશડા
 ઇ. ગાઈય. તે. કાંમ. “કોરટ. આવ. ડરેકટરશે. ”
 કહી. જણાવેલી. મરજીની. વીરૂધમાં. “ખોરડ.
 આવ. કનટરોલ. ” નાં. કુકમથી. થાફિમાંય *

૮ * માંટે. તમારા. અરજદારો. દેવી. અરજ. કરે
 ચ. કે. નાંમદાર. રાંણીનાં. ફિ. પરધાંનના. તાફિયા

માં. તહી. હે. પા. ને. હે. નો. શરતશીન. ફિક. પરધાં
 ન. હે. ફી. હે. વી. ફિક. “ છનડોમન. કાંઉનશીલ. ”
 ફટલે. શ્રી. હીનડુશાંનની. હુક્રમત. ચલાવનારી
 શાના. ઠેડયેઆમા. આયે. અને. તે. શાના. ને. કાંમ. કરે
 તે. હે. નો. પારલેમેનટની. શાના. ને. જવાબ. દી. ફી. હે. વી. ફિક
 શાના. મુકરર. કરે. આમાં. આયે. નો. હાલમાં. ફી. ઇંગલેં
 ડ. મલે. હુક્રમત. ચલાવનારી. ને. શરકાર. છે. તે. હે. નાં. કર
 નાં. ફી. રાજ. અધીકારી. શાના. વધારે. શે. હે. લી. તથા.
 શાંમરથવાંન. તથા. (પારલેમેનટની. શાના. ને.) જ
 વાબ. દેનારી. શરકાર. થા. ઇ. પડે*

૯ * ફી. રાજ. અધીકારી. શાનાનાં. પાર. અથ
 વા. ચોવીશ. અધીકારીઓ. ઠેડવવા. અને. તે. હે. માં
 નાં. ફેટલા. અધીકારીઓ. નાંમદાર. રાં. હીની. શર
 કારે. ઠેડવવા. તથા. ફેટલા. અધીકારીઓ. ને. ચુંટી.
 કાહાડીને. મુકરર. કરવા. અને. કહા. ધા. હીઓ. ફી
 તેઓ. ને. ચુંટી. કાહાડીને. મુકરર. કરવા. તથા. તેઓ
 ને. સું. પગાર. આપવો. તથા. શી. રીતે. અને. ફે. હે. વા. ફે
 પ્પરતરફ. કરવા. ફી. વીગતો. વીશે. તમારી. નાંમદાર.
 શાના. ને. કશો. અભીપર. ફી. કહી. જાણવવાનં. તમા
 રા. અરજદારો. ને. અગત. નથી. પા. તમારા. અર
 જદારો. હે. વી. જાણાંમહા. કરે. ય. ફે. ફી. શાનામાં. ખી

રાજનારાં ધાત્રીઓને હોયો મુશારો આપતો કર્યો
 કે આફિજ મોંનાનાં શરવેથી વધારે ખખરદાર મોં
 હોશો ફિજો હોદો ચલાવવા શારૂ મલી આયે અ
 ને નાં મદાર રાં હોનાં પરધાન શીવાફિ ખીજા હોવા
 અધીકારીઓ ઠડવવા કે જેયો શ્રી હીનદુશતાં ન
 માં રહી આયેલા હોફિ *

૧૦ * તમારા અરજદારો ખીજા હોવી ખલાં મ
 હા કરેય કે આ દેશની હક્ક મત શારી રીતે ચા
 લે આથી જે લોકોને ખરેખર તથા અગતનો નરો
 થાતો હોફિ જેવા લોકોને (રાજકારનાર ચલાવ
 નારી ઉપર કહીલી શાનાં) અધીકારીઓ ઠડ
 વવાનો અખતીઆર આપવો *

૧૧ * શવશથાં નોની શરકારનાં રાજકારના
 ર વીશે તમારા અરજદારો હોવું મત રાખે છે
 જે હાલનાં ચાલુ ધારા પરમાં હો ફિ શવશથાં
 નોનો રાજકારનાર છુપી રીતે ચાલે છે તે
 પરમાં હો ચલાવવાની અંગરેજ શરકારની હક્ક મ
 તનાં આગલા દાહાડામાં ઘટમાં ન તથા જરૂર
 ને હો આમાં આયે હોફિ તો પહા હવડાં નાં જ મોં
 નાં માં ને હોવી રીતે રાજકારનાર ચલાવવાની કશી
 અગત નથી ખલકે જેથી શરકારની આખરૂ ને ત

થા. હકને. ધાત્રું. ગુકશાંન. પોંદોંએછે. તથા. પરજા. ધાત્રી. નારાજ. થાફેછે *

૧૨ * તમારા. અરજદારો. ખીજું. ફિમ. ના હેર કરેછે. જે. શ્રી. મધરાજ. તથા. મુમખજનો. શવશયાં નોની. શરકારને. ધાત્રીજ. નજીવી. અથવા. હલકી. ખાખદો. વીશે. વારેધડીફિ. શ્રી. કલકતાની. વડી. શરકારની. પરવાંનગી. મંગાવવા. ૧૧૩. લખી. મોકલવાની. અગત. પડેય. તે હેને. લીધે. ફિ. શવશયાંનો ની. શરકારનાં. કાંમમાં. હાલનાં. ધારાથી. ધાત્રી. ખલલ. પોંદોંએછે. અને. ફિ. શવશયાંનોની. શરકાર. જેકાંઈ. દેરદાર. કરવાની. ભલાંમણ. કરેછે. અને. ચોખાના. અનુભવની. શતાથીજો. ભલાંમણને. ટેકો આપેછે. તે. ભલાંમણને. ધાત્રીવાર. શ્રી. કલકતાની વડી. શરકાર. રદ. ખાતેલ. કરેછે. જો. જો. કે. વડી. શરકાર. હેવા. ચુકાદાની. ખાખદમાં. શવશયાંનો ની. માફેતગારી. ધરાવતી. નથી *

૧૩ * ધારા. ખાંધવાનો. કુલે. અખતીઆર. તથા રાજ. કારભારનો. ફિટલો. ખયો. અખતીઆર. શ્રી. હી નદુશર્જાનનો. ગવરનર. જેનરલ. દર. અજલાશ. કોંન શલને. આપેઆથી. હેવાં. ફલ. નીપજશે. તે હેની. અગમચેતી. અશટ. અતડીઆ. કંપનીફિ. હાલની. શત

દનાં. ધારાની. ખાખદમાં. ચાલેલી. ભાંજાડનાં. યે
 લાડું. તમારી. નાંમદાર. શાનાં. આપેલી. અરજમાં.
 ઝહી. જાણાં. વીચ * તેયોડું. ફેવું. ઝહી. જાણાં. યેઉચક્રે.
 તમારા. અરજદારો. નમનતાઇથી. ખીજી. અરજ.
 કરેછે. ને. શ્રી. હીનદુશતાંનનાં. શવશ થાંનોની. રાજ
 નીતીમાં. ડું. ધારાથી. ફેવુંતો. મોહોડું. દેરદાર. થાશે
 કે. તમારા. અરજદારોનાં. ધારેઆ. પરમાં. હો. ડું. ધા
 રો. પશાર. થાશેતો. તેથી. ાવશનર. નેનરલનાં. હા
 થમાં. અતીધણો. અખતીઆર. આવશે. અને. શ્રી.
 મધરાજ. તથા. મુમખની. શરકારનાં. અખતીઆ
 ર. તથા. કાબુમાં. નુકશાંન. થાડું. તે ફેવો. ધટારો. થા
 શે” * ાડું. ૧૮. વરશનાં. અનુલવથી. ઉપર. ઝ
 હી. જાણાં. યેલી. અગમચેતી. ખીલકૂલ. ખરી. ડીછે*

૧૪ * તમારા. અરજદારો. ના ફેર. કરેછે. ને. શ્રી
 હીનદુશતાંન. મધે. રાજ. કારનાર. ચલાવવાની. ફક્ર
 મતનો. ખરચ. થયો. નોઈડું. તે. કરતાં. ધણો. વધારે
 થાડુંછે. અને. નકાંમાં. સોહોદા. કાહાડી. નાખેઆ
 થી. તથા. ધણાંડું. મોહોટા. પગારવાલા. સોહો
 દેદારો. કે. નેયો. નજીવાં. કાંમ. કરેછે. અથવા. નેસો
 ને. ફેવોતો. થોડી. મેફેનત. અથવા. નોખમ. હોડુંછે
 કે. તેસોનાં. સોહોદાને. ખીલ. સોહોદાની. શંગા

થે. ફિકઠા. કરેઆથી. ફાફિદો. થાફિ. અથવા. ને. કાંમ.
 કરવું. પડે. તેંદેની. મેંદેનત. પરમાંથે. પગાર. આપે
 આમાં. આવે. તેંદેવા. ઓફોદેદારેનાં. મેંફોટા. પગાર.
 ર. ઘટાડી. નાખેઆથી. ખરચમાં. ધણે. ઘટારો. થાઈ
 શકશે. અને. તેથી. મુરખીઓ. અથવા. ઓફોદો. લે
 નારા. ઉમેદવારો. શીવાફિ. ખીજા. કોઈને. કાંઈખી
 ગુ. કશાંન. થનાર. નથી*

૧૫ * તમારા. અરજદારો. નમનતાઈથી.
 અરજ. કરેછેને. શ્રી. હીનકુશતાંનનાં. ગાંમઠીઓ.
 ને. પોતાનાં. દેશનો. રાજ. કારનાર. ચલાવવાનો.
 નેટલો. હક. આજ. સુધી. મલેઓચ. તે. કરતાં. વધારે.
 હક. મલયો. નોઈફિય. અને. તેંદેયો. વધારે. હક.
 આપવાનો. વખત. હાલમાં. આવી. પેંફોયેઓચ.
 અને. તમારા. અરજદારો. અરજ. કરેછેને. લારડ.
 ફિલનખરો. તથા. લારડ. ફિલફીનશટન. તથા. ખી
 જા. ધરશયોફિ. ફરેલી. નલામણ. મુજબ. શાધાર
 ણ. રાજનીતી. તથા. ધારા. પશાર. કરવાની. ખા
 બદમા. ફિલકેદાર. શવશયાંનોની. શરકારની.
 “કાંઉનશીલ.” ફિલેને. રાજ. અધિકારી. શના.
 ફેવી. રીતે. કુધાડી. રાખવી. નોઈફિય. કે. આ. દેશ
 નાં. હકમાં. લાભ. થાફિ. તેંદેવી. શાધાર. ખાખહો.

ને.લગાતી.નાંજગાડમાં.આખરૂવાલા.તથા.ખ
ખરદાર.ગાંમઠીઆને.દાખલ.કરેઆમા.આયે.ફ
ટલેને.ફેવી.ખાખદોમાં.શરકાર.આખરૂવાલા.
ખને.ખખરદાર.ગાંમઠીઆના.મત.તથા.શલાહ.
કાંઉનશીલમાં.લીફ*

૧૬ * ધણીવાર.ફેલું.ફેફેવામાં.આયેછેને
ગાંમઠીઆ.મોફોટા.મોફોદાની.ચાકરી.ખખ
વવાને.લાફક.નથી* પારલેમે'નટની.શબ્દાના.
અધીકારી.નાંમદાર.ચારલશ.ગારાંટ.ફે.ને.ધણી
અગાઉ. " જોરડ.આવ.કનટરોલ " નો.પરેશી
ડેનટ.અથવા.શરનશીન.જનો.ખને.જાલમાં.લાર
ડ.ગલેનેલગા.થાફિઆછે.મે.ધણીફિ.ગાંમઠીઆને
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ખશોને.પારલેમેંનરે.ફિક.શરખો.હક.આપેઐછે*

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છેને. "કેલીબરી.કાદેજ" માં.ને.કેરવણી.મલે
છે.તે.કેરવણીથી.ફરફિજ.જવાંન.પુરૂશ.કેવો.બ

ઇરંદાર. થાઈ. શકતો. નથી. જે. દીવાંની. તથા. શ્રોજ
 દારી. કાફિદા. તથા. જીનકુ. અને. મુશલમાંન. દોફો
 નાં. ધારા. પરમાણે. આખા. પરગાણાંનો. ઇનશાફ.
 કરી. શકે. તોફિપણ. ઇનશાફનો. ખાતાંમાં. જેયોને.
 રાખવાની. ધારણાં. ફોફિ. તેયોને. શ્રી. ઇ. ગલે. નં. ૬.
 અથવા. જીનકુશતાંન. મકે. વધારે. ફેરવણી. આપ
 વાનો. કશો. ખ. દોખશત. કરેલો. નથી. તથા. આગ
 મળ્યી. ફેરવણી. લઈને. ઇનશાફનો. શો. ફોદાને.
 લાફક. થાવાની. તેયોને. ફરજ. અથવા. વકી. નથી. *

૨૧ * તેયો. ફિક. વખત. શરકારની. ચાકરીમાં
 દાખલ. થાફિઆ. ફિટલે. તેયો. મેફેનતુ. અથવા. આ
 લગુ. ફોફિ. અને. કાફિક. અથવા. નાં. લાફક. ફોફિ. તો
 ખી. તેયો. પાફિરી. દર. પાફિરી. ચડતાં. લાફિય. અને.
 તેયોની. લાફિયી. અથવા. આગલા. અનુતવ. ઉપર.
 કશી. નજર. પોંદે. યા. ડે. આમાં. આવતી. નથી. અને.
 તેયોને. ફિક. ખાતાંમાં. યી. ખી. ખ. ખાતાંમાં. મોકલે. આ
 માં. આવેછે. * ને. આવ. ખાતાંનો. શો. ફોદેદારે. ને. જ
 માં. ખંદી. ખાતાંમાં. મોકલે. આમાં. આવેછે. અને. જ
 માં. ખંદી. ખાતાંનો. શો. ફોદેદારે. ને. ઇનશાફનો.
 ખાતાંમાં. મોકલે. આમાં. આવેય. * લશકર. ખાતાંનો.
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૨૨ * ફિ. પરમાણે. જાંહાંશુધી. લોકોને. શરકારની. ચાકરીમાંથી. ખાતેલ. રાખવા. તથા. ચાકરીમાં. દાખલ. નહીં. કરવાનો. ધારો. ચાલુ. રેકેશો. તાંજા. સુધી. ફિક્કખી. શરકારી. ખાતાંનું. કાંમ. શરયેથી. શારી. અને. મન. માંગતી. રીતે. ચાલી. શખશે. નહીં. અને. નેશ.

ખરો. શરકારની. જમાંખંદી. વપ્તુલ. કરવાને. ના
લાફિક. હોફિય. તેવોને. હાલમાં. ઇનશાફની. અદાલ
તોમાં. રાખેઆમાં. આવેછે. ને. પરમાં. છે. ધાણું કરી
ને. કોરટો. હેવા. (નાલાફિક.) શખશોના. શવાધી
નમાં. રેફેશો*જે. શખશોફ. ઇનશાફનાં. કાંમ. કાજ.
ચલાવવાની. તરખીફિત. લીધી. નથી. અથવા. જેવો.
ફ. કાંમને. લાફિક. નથી. તેવોને. ઇનશાફ. કરવાનો.
અખતીઆર. આપેઆથી. ના. ઇનશાફી. થાફ. તેફે
નો. ખની. આવે. તેટલો. અટકાવ. કરવાશાફ. ધાણી
ફિક. અપીલો. તથા. “રીવીફ” અથવા. તપાશ
કરાવવાનો. ફક. આપવાની. ફરજ. પડેચ. માંટે. ફે
વી. રીતે. મુફશીલનાં. ઇનશાફના. કાફિદા. મુજબ. ધ
ણીવાર. દીવાંની. મુકદમાંમાં. શેવટનો. ચુકાદો.
થાતાં. દશ. વરશ. લાગેછે. અને. ફોઈ. કદાશ. તર
ણ. વરશ. લાગેછે* મુફશીલનાં. કાફિદા. મુજબ.
ફરીઆદીનાં. શઘલા. મુકદમાંમાં. ઇશટાંપ.
અથવા. છાપાનાં. કાગલનો. મોફોટો. ખર
ચ. ખેશેછે. તેફેને. લીધે. કાંમપતી. શરકારની.
કોરટોમાં. મોફોટી. રકમનાં. માંગતાં. લેફેણાનાં.
મુકદમાં. ચલાવવાનો. અતીધણો. ખરચ. થાફેછે.
માંટે. ફ. પરમાં. છે. ધાણું. દીવશ. લાગેછે. તથા. ધ

છો. ખરય. ખેશે છે. તથા. ફાલનાં. જડને. પોતાનાં.
 ઝો. હોદા. બળ વવાને. લાફક. નથી. તે હેને. લીધે. *
 મંપનીની. અદાલતોમાં. ને. રીતે. જનશાસ્ત્ર. થાફે.
 તે. ઉપરથી. લોકો. ઘણાં. નારાજ. રે હે. તથા. *
 રોઆદ. કરે છે. અને. હીનકુશતાંનની. શરકારનાં. ખી
 નાં. ખાતાં. ઝો. નેટલી. શુદ્ધરાજ. કરવાની. અઠ
 તછે. તે. કરતાં. જનશાસ્ત્ર. ખાતાં. મોં. વધારે. સુધરાજ
 કરવી. ને. ઇફિય *

૨૩ * તમારા. અરજદારો. નમનજાણથી. ત
 હેર. કરે છે. ને. અઠારનો. પારલેમિન્ટ. કરેલા. ધારા
 મુજબ. ને. ઝો. ને. શ્રી. હીનકુશતાંનની. ગાં. મખાતાં
 ની. ચાકરીમાં. દાખલ. થાવાનો. ફક છે. અને. તે.
 શીવાફિ. ખીલ. કોઈને. તે હેયો. ફક. મલતો. નથી. તે
 યો. ઁંદો. બશત. રાખવાની. અઠારનો. અઠાત. હેફિ
 તો. માતરે. જમાં. ઁંદી. તથા. આફિપદ. ખાતાં. નાં. ત
 થા. રાજકુવારી. ખાતાં. નાં. ઝો. હોદા. માતરે. તે. ઝો. ને
 આપવા. અને. પાફિરી. દર. પાફિરી. તથા. ફક. પર
 માણે. મો. હોટા. ઝો. હોદા. ઉપર. ચહુડાવવાનો. ને
 ધારો. ફાલમાં. અમલમાં. આવે છે. અને. ને. લીધે.
 ફક. ખાતાં. માંથી. ખીલ. ખાતાં. માં. ઝો. હોદદારની.
 બદલી. થાફિ. આથી. ઘણી. અડચણ. થાફે. તે.

ધારો. કાફાડી. નાંખ્યો. નોઈ. અને. ને. ઓહોદે
 દારો. લાફા. તથા. કાખેલીફિત. ધરાવતા. હોફિ. તે
 યોને. ફિક્કાનેજ. મોહોટી. પદવીફિ. ચહડાવવા. નો
 ઈફિ*ખીભુ. નેયોને. શ્રી. હીનદુશતાંન. મયે. નેઆ
 વ. ખાતાના. ઓહોદા. ઉપર. મુકરર. કરવા. હોફિ. તે
 યો. ધાત્રીજ. ઉનચી. કાખેલીફિતના. ગુખતા. ઉપર
 આવેલા. નોઈ. (ફિટલેને. ને. શખશો. ધાત્રીજ. કા
 ખેલ. અને. લાફા. હોફિ. તેયોને. ઇનશાફનાં. ઓહો
 દાખાપવા) *

૨૪ * તમારા. અરજદારો. ખીભુ. ફિ. પરમાં
 જો. તાદેર. કરેછે. ને. શ્રી. હીનદુશતાંનની. ગાંમ.
 ખાતાંની. ચાકરી. વાલા. એમહોદેદારોનાં. પગાર
 નાં. શરકારને. હાલમા. ફિક્ક. કરોડ. ને. પાંચ. લાખ
 રૂપીઆ. ખરચ. થાફિછે. અને. તરતજ. શ્રી. હીનદુશ
 તાંનમાં. આવેલા. જવાંન. ધરશયોથી. ને. શરયેથી. મો
 હોટી. પદવીનાં. ઓહોદેદારો. મલીને. દરફિક. ઓ
 હોદેદારને. દર. વરશ. ૧૭૫૦૦) રૂપીઆનો. પગાર.
 મલેછે* ફિ. પગાર. હેયોતો. મોહોટોછે. કે. રાજદુ
 વારી. તથા. આફિપદ. તથા. નેઆવખાતાંનાં. શરયે
 થી. વધારે. ખખરદાર. અને. માહીતગાર. ઓહોદે
 દારો. મલી. શકે. માંટે. શ્રી. હીનદુશતાંનની. શરકાર

ની. આકરીને. બાશતે. શરબેથી. શારા. આહોદેદારો.
મિલવવા. તથા. મુકરર. કરવાનો. શરકારનો. ધરમ.
ફટ લેને. ૫૨૭ છે*

૨૫ * પાત્ર. તમારા. અરજદારો. જાહેર. ક
રે છે ને. શ્રી. ફીન દુશતાંનનાં. ગાંમખાતાંનાં. અમલ
દારોને. ને. પગાર. મલે છે. તે. અતીધણાં. મોહોટા છે.*
તમારા. અરજદારોનાં. જાંભુઆમાં. આપેલય. કે
“જાઉશ. આવ. કાંમનશ.” ની. શાનાફ. ઠડપેલી.
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લું. કફીજી. ગાંબેલય. કે “કપેનેનટેડ” ફટ લેને. શનદી
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ગર. શનદનાં. ગાંમઠી. અમલદારો. શરકારની. ચા
કરી. મોહોટી. ખખરદારીથી. ખજાણે છે. અને. જામ
નાં. કરતાં. શરકારની. ચાકરીમાં. વધારે. ગાંમઠી
આને. રાખવા. નોઈફ. કાંડિને. ગાંમઠી. આહોદેદારો.
અતીધણી. આતમ. કાંમ. ચલાવે છે.*

૨૬ * પોશટ. આપ્રીશના. ને. ફેવાં. ધણાંફ. ક
શરકારી. ખાતાં છે. કે. ને. ફેમાં. તે. ખાતાંનો. વડો. અ
ધીકારી. ફેરવણી. નફી. મલે. આનાં. શખખથી. ધણું
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માંબંદીનાં. તકી. રૂપીઆ. ૧૦૨૮૨૮૫૦) ઉપ
જેછે. તેવાં. જો હોલાં. શવશયાંત. મથે. પરજનાં
લોકોને. વીદેઆતી. ફેરવણી. આપવાશા. રૂ. ૧૨
કારે. રૂપીઆ. ૧૨૫૦૦૦) આપતા. કરેઆથ.
તે. રૂપીઆ. ફે. કારબ્રુશર. કોઈબી. રીતે. જશાંત
થી* તમારા. અરજદારો. જો. બાબદ. ઉપર. તમારી
નાંમદાર. શલાતુ. અગત. કરીને. એમાં. પોંદો
ચાડવા. માંગેય. અને. ફેલું. ધારેછેને. નેકાંઈ. શુધ
રાઈ. તથા. ફેરફાર. કરવાની. અરજ. કરીય. અ
ને. ને. તમારી. નાંમદાર. શલાતાં. અબતી. ખારમાં
છે. તે. શરયેનાં. કરતાં. પરજનાં. લોકોને. શારી. રી
તે. વીદેઆતી. ફેરવણી. આપવાની. ફરજ. વધારે.
અગતનીછે* ફે. કારબ્રુશર. ખરય. કરેઆથી. શેવ
ટે. દેશની. આ. પદમાં. વધારો. થાશે. ફેમાં. કશો.
શંકે. નથી. કાંતિને. દેશી. લોકો. માલનો. પાક. તથા
મિદાશ. કરવાનો. નવી. રીત. શીખશે. તથા. લોકોને

કશરધી. ખરસ. કરવા. તથા. ડાહ્યાપણથી. ચાલ
લાની. આશરમ. પડશે. અને. તમારા. અરજદારે.
અરજ. કરેછે. ભીશતર. કેમરને. કરેલી. ભલાંમ
ણ. મુજબ. ગાંમઠીઓને. ફેરવણી. આપીને. જુ
દા. જુદા. ફિલમ. તથા. ફોતરોને. લગતા. રોજગાર
કરવાને. લાફક. કરવા. તથા. શરકારની. ચાકરીને.
લાફક. કરવાશાસ્ત્ર. દરફક. શવશયાંનમાં. ફિક.
“ જીતીવરશીટી ” અથવા. મદરેશા. કાહાડ
વી. જોઈય.

૩૧ * માંદે. તમારા. અરજદારે. તમારી. નો
મદાર. શભાને. નમનતાઈથી. અરજ. કરેછે. શ્રી.
જીનદુશતાંનનો. રાજ. કારભાર. હવેપછે. ચલાવ
ના. શાસ્ત્ર. જે. ચારાનો. ખરડો. તમારી. આગલ.
આવે. નેમાં. આફ. અરજ. મથે. ઉપર. કહી. જ
ણાવેલી. મુલ. વાતો. દાખલ. કરવી. અને. નરો
શો. રાખવાનો. ગતથા. લાફક. તથા. ખેંગારજ.
શખશો. પાશેથી. ખની. આવે. તેટલી. શઘલી. વી
ગત. તમારી. શાંમને. મેલેખામાં. આવે. તાંદાંશુ
ધી. શ્રી. જીનદુશતાંનની. રાજનીતી. ખાખદની.
તકરારનો. શેવટનો. ચુકાદો. મુલતવી. રાખિખા.
લતાં. તમારી. તાંમદાર. શભા. રેફેલું. નહીં. અને.

(૩૬)

તમારા. અરજદારો. દેવી. આશા. રાખે છે ને. શ્રી
હીનકુશાતંત્રી. હક્રમત. ચલાવવાનો. હવે પછે
ને. બંદોબસાત. કરે આમાં. આવશે. તે બંદોબસા
તની. હક્રમતમારી. નાંમદાર. શાલા. દશ. વરશ. સુ
ધીની. મુકરર. કરશે. જે. તે. બુ. કીધાથી. અંગારેણ. પ
રનાં. કરોડો. લોકોનાં. હકની. બાબત. ઉપર
ધાણીવાર. “ પારલેમેન્ટ ” ની. શાલાને. લેખા
ન. પોંદો. ચાડવાને. બની. આવે *

અને. તમારા. અરજદારોને. પ્રજા. ને. પર
માણે. તે. બે. શાલા. પર. રથનાં. કરશે *

શ્રી. ગુરુબાણી. નાં. બોમબે. આશીશી. અશનનાં. અધીકાર
રત્રી. અબદોબર. શી. તથા. સુમબદ. શંપશાનનાં. બીજા
શને. વડપર. હાથી. ગાંમઠી. રે. દેવાશી. આની. શાહી. આ *

SECOND
PETITION TO PARLIAMENT
FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION,
AND
OTHER NATIVE INHABITANTS OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
RELATIVE TO THE
BRITISH-INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

B o m b a y :
PRINTED AT THE
BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

1853.

To

The Honorable the COMMONS OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND, in Parliament
assembled.

The humble Petition of the
Members of the BOMBAY
ASSOCIATION, and other
Native Inhabitants of the
Presidency of Bombay,

SHEWETH,

1. That your Petitioners have watched with much anxiety and interest the proceedings of your Honorable House and its Committee on the subject of Indian Affairs, as bearing on the legislation about to be proposed for the future Government of India.

2. The Report of your Committee which sat during the Session 1852, having reached India, has been examined and analyzed by your Petitioners with much care; and they observe that the Members of that Committee have been so far satisfied by the evidence up to that time laid before them that they direct the attention

of your Honorable House to the favorable tenor of the evidence with respect to the operation of Act 3rd and 4th William IV. Chapter 85, so far as regards the administration of the Government of India by the East India Company, as trustees under the Control of the Crown.

3. The witnesses examined before the Committees of both Houses of Parliament amounted in all to twenty-five persons, five of these having been examined before both Committees. They consisted of Lords Ellenborough, Elphinstone, Hardinge, Sir T. H. Maddock, Sir G. R. Clerk, and Sir George Pollock ; Messrs. Bird, Wilmoughby, Reid, Millett, Melvill, Cameron, Robertson, Mill, McLeod, Pringle, Hill, Sheperd, and Prinsep ; also General Macleod ; Colonels Sykes, Taylor, and Alexander ; and Captain McGregor.

4. The whole of these gentlemen, excepting the three noblemen abovenamed, and Captain McGregor, have been more than thirty, and some of them forty years in the Service of the East India Company ; and without desiring to cast the slightest disparagement on their testimony, still it must be borne in mind that they are all to a great degree in the position of interested witnesses, speaking indirectly to the favorable results of their own services, or at least, of a

system in which they have all borne a part. The majority of these gentlemen having spent the greater portion of their lives under the existing Government, and having freely participated in the advantages enjoyed by the Covenanted Service of the East India Company, have naturally become prepossessed in favor of things as they are ; and although upon a general view of the subject, the administration of the Indian Government may present to your Honorable House results very favorable to the honorable intentions of those to whom it has been confided by the Crown of England, still this conclusion leaves wholly untouched the important question whether the main provisions of an enactment passed in the year 1834, investing the Rulers of India with powers almost irresponsible and despotic, and intituled, as it truly was, “ An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the East India Company,” constitute the best scheme, or all that is needed for the good government of these vast territories—all that the governed can justly demand, or should be reasonably satisfied with, in 1854.

5. • Your Petitioners may well leave in the hands of your Honorable House, without observation from them, the construction of the Home portion of the Indian Government, only asking that it may be so framed as naturally and easily

at all times to secure within it the services of the ablest and most experienced persons in Indian affairs ; that it may be so simplified that the people of India may know who really are their rulers, and who are responsible for measures of great importance emanating from England ; but with respect to the constitution of the Local Governments, your Petitioners earnestly pray your Honorable House not to continue them as they exist, without a further and more searching investigation into the actual and daily operation of the existing system than your Honorable House now has, or is likely to have, before you, if the inquiries are to be so very general in their nature as they seem hitherto to have been, and are to be confined to the evidence of retired Indian official personages.

6. Your Petitioners rejoice to learn that an interest and a spirit of inquiry respecting Indian affairs have lately arisen in England, which have led to a mass of valuable information being placed before the public, of a nature that would never have reached your Honorable House from official lips, but which, nevertheless, your Petitioners respectfully would remark, deserves the utmost attention of your Honorable House, though it may form no part of the evidence collected by the Committee of your Honorable House, and may not be adverted to in their

Reports. Your Petitioners may refer to many valuable papers published by highly competent persons now in England, very antagonistic to the interests of the East India Company, whose names therefore your Petitioners do not find amongst the persons summoned before the Committee to give evidence on Indian affairs; and they beg also to attract the attention of your Honorable House to a very valuable and instructive work recently published at Madras, on the administration of justice in that Presidency, by George Bruce Norton, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law. As this gentleman is now at Madras, and cannot be examined in England, your Petitioners have taken the liberty of annexing a copy of this work to their Petition, in the hope that your Honorable House will allow them, in this form, the benefit of that gentleman's testimony to the character of the administration of justice in Southern India;—testimony which, however startling, is nevertheless unimpeachable, being based on the decisions of the Courts themselves; and your Petitioners regret to add, that the Courts of the East India Company in this Presidency are on no better footing as regards judicial fitness and capacity than those of Madras.

7. Your Petitioners are sensible that many of the evils which have hitherto retarded progress

in India can only be remedied through the medium of efficient and properly constituted local Governments, and they look with confidence to your Honorable House giving this head of inquiry the fullest consideration.

8. Your Petitioners, speaking of the Government of their own Presidency, though they believe the remark to be equally true of the other Indian Governments, are of opinion that it is quite unequal to the efficient discharge of its duties, and that nothing but the impenetrable veil of secrecy with which even its most trivial acts are covered, protects it from universal condemnation.

9. It consists of a Governor, a Commander-in-Chief, and two Civil Servants as Members of Council. The business is conducted primarily by four Secretaries, and two Deputy Secretaries ; each Secretary having a separate department of his own, and being, in that, the adviser of the Governor : the latter, who, generally speaking, is without local knowledge or experience, is obviously in the hands of the Secretaries ; and, for the most part, from the mass of business to be despatched, compelled to adopt the Minutes they place before him.

10. The Commander-in-Chief having the affairs of the Army to attend to, and not caring to trouble himself with the Civil affairs of the Presidency, with which he cannot be expected to be

in the least degree acquainted, spends more than half his time away from the seat of Government, and enters the Council apparently merely to record his assent to the Minutes of the Governor. It has been stated in evidence before the Committee of your Honorable House, that it often happens that eight or ten boxes full of papers on Revenue and Judicial matters are sent to the Commander-in-Chief at one time, and that they have been returned from his house to the other Members of the Government perhaps within one hour, allowing merely time for him to put his initials ; and your Petitioners believe that it ever has been the case that the Commanders-in-Chief, though knowing nothing of the subjects in hand, have felt it their duty invariably to vote with the Governors.

11. The Civil Members of Council are not selected from the most able and distinguished of the servants of Government, though there have been some remarkable exceptions. The appointment is in the gift of the Court of Directors, and is always bestowed on some one of the Senior Members of the Service about to close their Indian career. It is consequently canvassed for in Leadenhall Street, and falls to the lot of him who can command the greatest amount of personal interest with the Members of the Court individually. A vacancy occurring but rarely,

few Members of the Civil Service can fill the appointment, and its gift is thus a matter of favour. They have no specific duties to discharge, and little or no responsibility, and as they may always be outvoted by the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, they can scarcely be expected to take any prominent part in the current affairs of Government, indeed to give any very effective assistance, unless something out of the usual routine or within the line of their past experience should arise to excite their interest. The evil tendency of their position is, that having no defined duty as a part of the Government, their own brief Minutes, or their signatures, often put for the sake of conformity to those of others, carry with them a weight to higher authority, which should only attach to opinions deliberately formed, and the result of careful inquiry, made under official responsibility. The practical effect of a Government so constituted is, that for the most part each Secretary in his own department is "the Governor in Council." The Secretaries, with one exception, selected from the Civil Service, and generally, though not invariably, from its most able Members, having passed their lives from boyhood on some one or more of the subordinate agencies of Government, are suddenly called upon to discharge the most onerous and import-

ant duties, for many of which their previous training does not at all qualify them. Questions requiring for their solution a correct knowledge of the principles of finance, of political economy, of the systems of the country and of other countries, involving the rights and just expectations of classes of persons, and the cases and privileges of individuals with lighter matters, crowd in rapid succession on them, and must be disposed of; and, however able and conscientious they may be, they have not the time to go through, with due care and attention, nor very frequently with the knowledge of the subject requisite to enable them properly to despatch the multifarious matters with which they are loaded. Government being thus undermanned, is necessarily compelled to throw off as much of its own duties as possible on the local Officers, to act on their report as unimpeachable, and to shroud them in secrecy. The European local Officers on the other hand, scattered over the country at great distances from one another, and having large districts to attend to far beyond their powers of supervision, and dependent to a very great degree on their subordinates, are compelled to dispose of the greater part of their business in a very imperfect manner; and their statements to Government—whether emanating from persons who

it is known may be trusted, or from those in whose accuracy Government are aware no confidence can be placed—are on system accepted as equally trustworthy, and the official vindication of the acts of Government founded thereon. The necessary result of this system is, that / the Government is one of first impressions; that, short-handed as it is, under the present system, its chief difficulty and its main object is to keep down and despatch business; to despatch it well, if possible, but at all events to prevent it accumulating; that hasty superficial reports of local Officers are, in regulating the ✓ conduct of Government, except on questions of money, of equal weight with those the result of care and reflection. It is obviously necessary, therefore, to protect the acts of such a Government from public scrutiny and supervision, in order to preserve for it public respect; and the most rigid secrecy is consequently preserved in every department. So strictly is this enforced, that the Members of the Civil Service are all under solemn oaths not to reveal any thing connected with the business before them; and the Court of Directors have, even in modern days, noticed with severe disapprobation the publication of a very small portion of one of their despatches by, as it was supposed, a Member of the Civil Service, relating to a suit at

law with which he had been connected judicially. The same amount of secrecy is preserved in every thing that comes before Government, whether it relate to a purely municipal matter—the establishment of a Sailors' Home—a Principality—a Jaghere—the conduct of a public Officer—or hardship practised towards an individual—and even where wrong or injury are complained of by a large class of persons; or where merely private property is at stake—or the character and prospects of an individual are involved—still the same system prevails. If the parties against whom unfavorable reports have been transmitted by the local Officers apply for copies, they are always refused. Not the slightest opportunity is afforded them of correcting any mis-statements that may have been made in these reports; and there consequently is, and naturally ever must be, a great inducement to resort to unfair means to procure that information from the records of Government which cannot be fairly obtained, but to which all the parties concerned are justly entitled; and which *on system* merely, is withheld from them. The inevitable effect of this system is, that in individual cases occupying a large portion of the time of Government, the most cruel injustice, even with the best intention, is done. The individual concerned may have had a volume written against

him behind his back—written with all the easy confidence of those who know that their statements will not be handed over to the party interested to reply to; and when the Presidency authorities consider matters sufficiently ripe, a few papers disclosing a small fragment of the case recorded against him—a tithe only of what he ought to be allowed to answer and explain—is sent to him, for such observations as he may desire to offer; and on his reply to these he is adjudged. It is difficult to exaggerate, or on any more general view fully to display, the vicious operation of this system of Government. But it will be obvious to your Honorable House that, as a system, it is the very worst that could be devised—and the very last which good sense would indicate as adapted to strengthen British rule in India, by giving it a hold on the affections of the people. On the contrary, its obvious tendency is to engender and perpetuate amongst the young servants of Government an illiberal and despotic tone; to give full scope to the prejudices, the ignorance, and the self-sufficiency of all; to discourage progress; to discountenance all schemes of improvement emanating from independent and disinterested sources, and not within the views of the Officer to whose department they are referred; and to cramp all agriculture or commercial energy—all individual enterprize.

12. Your Petitioners; therefore, humbly entreat your Honorable House, in any new legislation which may be framed for India, to abolish Councils as at present constituted, and in their place to create an useful and efficient Council, of which the Judges of the Supreme Court in legislative matters, and some of the European and Native citizens, should form a part. Also to put an end to that injurious system of secrecy which at present is the ruling principle of vice in the Indian administration, and to allow the Council to call for the proceedings of Government and its local Officers, except in cases in which the Executive shall declare that State policy requires secrecy to be preserved. Your Petitioners further ask that, on questions of great importance to individuals and classes of persons coming up for the decision of Government, the valuable privilege of being heard by Counsel be conceded to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of it in support of their interest. With these measures your Petitioners believe that it would be absolutely necessary to strengthen the hands of the Executive Government, and that it would be highly desirable that there should always be among the more prominent members some persons trained and experienced in the public offices of England, who can bring to the consideration of public affairs a

more extended knowledge and wider views than are to be expected from those European gentlemen who have passed all their days from boyhood in the bad systems of this country, and know no other by which to compare and improve them.

13. Your Petitioners forbear to trouble your Honorable House with the details of such a change, which are of easy construction if its propriety be once acknowledged, and they equally wish to avoid repeating what they have put forth in their former Memorial, already, as they believe, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, but they are anxious to recall the attention of your Honorable House to that narrow and injurious system which gives to those educated at Haileybury College a parliamentary right "to supply the vacancies in the Civil Establishments of India." Your Petitioners believe that the existence of this exclusive Service, bound together like the Members of one family, is incompatible with a more open Council, and an efficient and responsible discharge of public duties. At present the Natives of this country, however respectable, trustworthy, and qualified they may be, are excluded from the higher grade of Judicial and Revenue situations, and from the regular Medical Service, to which Covenanted European Servants sent out from England are alone appoint-

ed ; such exclusion being impolitic, unjust, and contrary to the letter and spirit of the 87th Section of the Charter Act of 1834. Your Petitioners respectfully reiterate their prayer that the invidious and unjustifiable distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services, which excludes the Natives from the higher offices, be abolished, and that Natives of India may be allowed to fill all situations for which they may be qualified. By the adoption and practical operation of such a measure, a great stimulus will, your Petitioners feel convinced, be given to the cause of Education and improvement in this country ; a great deal of discontent will be removed, and inefficiency will be obviated. It is placed beyond controversy, by the testimony of official Reports published by the local Governments, that the Grant Medical College at Bombay and the Medical College at Calcutta have recently produced as proficient and competent Native Surgeons and Physicians as those sent out from England under “covenants.”* Instead of admit-

* Vide Appendix O to the Report of the Grant Medical College for 1850-51. Dr. McLennan, Government Examiner and Physician General, has publicly certified, that “as far as Examinations can test fitness for engagement in Medical and Surgical practice, the Graduates of the Grant Medical College have proved their fitness to as great a degree as I believe is ever done in Europe.”

ting any of the successful Candidates into the regular Medical Service of Government, a new and distinct Service has been created for them by the Indian Governments, the rank and emoluments of which are considerably inferior ; a course which is calculated to lower this new Medical Service in the estimation of the public, and to perpetuate the distinction that has hitherto been preserved between Native and European Agency, or Uncovenanted and Covenanted Servants of Government. So rigidly is the line of separation preserved, that a Native of India named Dr. Chukerbutty, who recently left Calcutta to finish his Medical education in England, where he greatly distinguished himself, and obtained the highest testimonials of proficiency, although recommended for an appointment as an Assistant Surgeon in the East India Company's Medical Service by the Honorable Sir Edward Ryan and Mr. Cameron, gentlemen of eminent consideration for their past services, was, your Petitioners are informed, refused admission into the Covenanted Medical Service by the Court of Directors, collectively and individually.

14. Your Petitioners cannot take leave of this important subject without requesting the favorable attention of Parliament to the suggestion made in their former Petition, with regard

to the advisability of establishing a University or College, as proposed by that able and experienced Servant of Government, Mr. Cameron, for the purpose of qualifying the Natives for Government employ, of imparting profound and thorough judicial knowledge to Native candidates for the Bench, and of training up a superior and independent class of Vakeels or Pleaders, who would elevate the character of the Native Bar, and be of great service in the efficient administration of justice in this country.

15. Your Petitioners would further ask, that as regards the European Servants of Government, a distinction commencing in England, and preserved throughout, may be made between those who are destined to fill Judicial offices in India and the Executive Officers of the Government; and that the former may be withdrawn from the operation of personal favor and individual patronage, and be selected, like the Judges in England, for their own merits and acquirements.

16. Your Petitioners believe that if, whilst opening the highest Judicial offices to the Natives of this country, and fairly apportioning them between qualified Natives and their European fellow-subjects, the office of Zillah Judge were thrown open to gentlemen of legal education; if no one were permitted to leave England for this

purpose until twenty-six years of age, if a public Committee, composed of four Members named by the four Inns of Court, and two Members by the Home Government, were appointed half-yearly to examine the Candidates, selecting from them so many only as, according to the computed vacancies, were then required ; if the course of examination, besides comprehending a knowledge of selected portions of the English substantive law, embraced the general principles of jurisprudence, procedure, the law and constitution of India, and its modern history, a class of most able public servants to fill the office of Zillah Judge, and the higher grade, would be selected ; and that a certain probation in India, ending with an examination of the Candidates in two Native languages, in the Hindoo and Mahomedan Code, the local Regulations, the tenures and customs of the country, would complete an education, and produce an efficiency, which would render the Court of Justice a blessing to the country that would be heartily and gratefully acknowledged throughout the length and breadth of the land ; and Appellate Courts so constituted would ensure to the English Government the firmest hold on the affections and interest of the people.

17. Your Petitioners, in their former Memorial, drew the attention of your Honorable

House to the correspondence between the Board of Control and the Directors of the East India Company contained in the 17th Vol. of the “Papers (printed in 1833 by order of the Court of Directors) respecting the Negociation with H. M.’s Ministers on the subject of the East India Company’s Charter” ; and although well aware from that correspondence that they might justly have asked your Honorable House to discontinue the practice of periodically legislating for India, a practice exclusively connected with rights and privileges of the East India Company, put an end to by the arrangements made with them in 1833, still, your Petitioners, not foreseeing the chance of arousing the interest and attention now bestowed on Indian affairs, petitioned your Honorable House to limit the period of existence of any future Government of India to ten years ; but your Petitioners are now emboldened to ask your Honorable House not to debar them for any period of years from requesting a revision of what may be injurious in the coming India legislation ;—not to make them an exception to all British subjects in the distant colonies of the British Empire, who have all along been in the enjoyment of the privilege of approaching Parliament whenever the affairs of the colony have required imperial interference. It is simply necessary, Lord Broughton declared in his speech in the

House of Lords on the 1st March last, to pass an Act providing for the best form of Government both in England and in India, without limiting its duration to any number of years ; an Act which, like any other statute, might, if deemed requisite, be modified, altered, or repealed, as occasion might require. And carrying out the same principle still further, your Petitioners would respectfully observe that it cannot be necessary to embrace all the subjects involved in the discussion of Indian affairs in one Act ; and that the constitution of the Home Government, the constitution and powers of the several local Governments, the construction of a new Judicial Service, and each independent branch of inquiry, if made the subject of separate legislation, would in all probability receive more careful attention, and be more satisfactorily disposed of, than if the entire mass of Indian information be gathered together in one, and thrown into a single enactment.]

18. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House that this Petition, like their former Memorial, may be referred to the Committee now sitting on Indian affairs, with a direction to them to have regard to its contents on any measures of legislation which the Committee may propose to Parliament ; and that your Honorable House will be pleased, if neces-

sary, to cause Commissions to issue to disinterested and independent persons at the three P^residencies, to collect evidence on India as to the practical working of the systems of Government in operation ; and that such Committees may be authorized to examine all Government Servants, of whatever rank, and to require the production of any of the records of Government, not connected with State policy, calculated to throw light on the subject of the inquiry.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound,
will ever pray.

Bombay, May 1853.

वैवेआसोसिएशन

यानावाचा सर्भेतील सभासदांहीं
आणि

मुंबई इलाक्यांतील दुसऱ्या राहाणाऱ्या लोकांनीं
इंग्रजसरकारचा हिंदुस्थानांतील राज्य कारभारा

विषयीं

पार्लमेंट सभेस केलेली
दुसरी अर्जी

मुंबईमध्यें

गणपत कुण्जाजी यांचा छापखान्यांत
छापिली

सन इसवी १८५३

पार्लमेंट सभेंतील घेटब्रिटन आणि अयरलंड एथील नामदार प्रजाप्रतिनिधी कामन लोक यांशीं प्रति.

बंबे आसोसिएशनचे सभासद व मुंबई इलाक्यांतील राहाणारे
एतद्देशीय लोक यांचा अर्ज.

१ ऐसाजे आपल्या नामदार सभेमध्ये व हिंदुस्तानचा
राज्यकारभार पुढें कोणत्या रीतीनें चालवावा याविषयीं
कायदा किंवा नियम ठरविण्याकरितां हिंदुस्तानच्या कार
भाराची चौकशी करण्यासाठीं जी कमीटी नेमिली आहे,ति
जमध्ये जे जे प्रकार घडून आले, ते सर्व आपल्या अर्जदा
रांनीं मोठ्या उत्कंठेनें आणि अगत्य पूर्वक वाचून पाहिले
आहेत.

२ इशवीसन १८५२ मध्ये आपल्या सभेची जी कमीटी भ
रली होती, तिचा रपोट हिंदुस्तानांत येऊन पोचल्यावर, आ
पल्या अर्जदारानीं तो लक्षपूर्वक तपासून त्यांतील एकेक
भाग निराळा घेऊन त्यांचें मनन केलें. आणि त्या अर्ज-
दारांच्या असें पाहाण्यांत आलें आहे, कीं त्या कमीटीचे स
भासद यांजपुढें त्या वेळपर्यंत जा साक्षी घेतल्या त्यां-
वरून त्यांचें इतकें समाधान जाहलें आहे, कीं चवथ्या वि

लियम राजाचा अमलांत जाईलेला कायदा ३ रा आणि ४ था अध्याय ८५ वा यांत फर्माविल्या प्रमाणें, विलायत सरकारचा अधिकारा खालीं, ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीनें हिंदुस्ता नचा राज्य कारभार योग्य चालविला आहे, या विषयींचा अनुकूल साक्षी कडेस त्या कमीटीने आपल्या सभेचें लक्ष लावून दिलें आहे.

३ पार्लमेंटाचा उभय सभेचा कमीट्या यांजपुढें एकंदर मिळून पंचवीस असामींचा साक्षी घेतल्या; त्या पैकीं पांच असामींचा तर दोन्हीं कमीट्या पुढें तपास केला. जा लोकांचा साक्षी घेतल्या त्यांचीं नावें येणेप्रमाणें. लार्ड एलेनबरो, लार्ड एलफिनस्तन आणि लार्ड हारडिंज, सर टि. एच. माडाक, सर जार्ज रसेल क्लार्क, आणि सर जार्ज पालक, मेसर्स बर्ड, विलोबी, रीड, मिलेट, मेलविल, कामिरन, राबर्टसन, मिल, मेक्लोड, प्रिंगल, हिल, शेपर्ड आणि प्रिनसेप. या शिवाय जनरल मेक्लोड, कर्नेल सैक्स, कर्नेल टेलर, आणि कर्नेल आलेग्झांडर आणि कपतान मेकग्रीगर.

४ सदरहु तीन लार्ड, आणि कपतान मेकग्रीगर हे खेरीज करून, बाकीचा या सर्व गृहस्थानीं ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीची चाकरी तीस तीस वर्षे पर्यंत व कित्येकांनी चाळीस वर्षे पर्यंत केली आहे; व त्यांचा साक्षीवर यत्किचित्ही दोष द्यावा अशी आमची इच्छा नाही तथापि ही गोष्ट

लक्षांत आणिली पाहिजे, कीं या सर्व साक्षीदारांस कंपनीच्या हिताचें फारकरून अगत्य आहे; त्यांहीं आपण केलेल्या चाकरीचे किंवा जा राज्यकारभारांत त्या सर्वांचे अंग होतें, त्या राज्यकारभाराच्या रीतीचे अनुकूल परिणाम जाहले आहेत असें परंपरेनें बोलून दर्शविलें आहे.

या गृहस्थांपैकीं पुष्कळांनीं तर आपलें बहुतेक आयुष्य चालत्या तऱ्हेच्या, सरकारच्या अमलांत घालविलें आहे, व ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीच्या सनदी कामदारांस जे लाभ होतात ते सर्व यांस मुबलगपणें जाहालेले आहेत ह्मणून अर्थात्च जो प्रकार चालला आहे तो सर्व चांगला आहे, असें त्यांचा मनांत भरून गेलें आहे, आणि या विषयाचा साधारणपणें विचार केला असतां, इंग्लंड सरकारानें हिंदुस्थानाचें राज्य जांच्या हवालीं केलें आहे त्यांच्या योग्य मनोदयानुरूप, हिंदुस्तानच्या राज्य कारभारापासून चांगले परिणाम निष्पन्न जाहले आहेत, असें यद्यपि आपल्यानामदार सभेचा ध्यानांत आलें तथापि इशवीस १८३४ सालीं जो कायदा पसार जाहला, त्यांत हिंदुस्तानचे राज्याधिकारी यांस अप्रतिहत जिचा मोसबा द्यावयास नको अशी अपार सत्ता दिली आहे, व “ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचा बंदोबस्त करण्याकरितां कायदा ” अशी त्या कायद्याला संज्ञा दिली आहे. त्या कायद्यांतील मुख्य कलमें हींच सर्वोत्कृष्ट राज्य रीति किंवा या विस्तीर्ण मुलुखां

चा उत्तम प्रकारें राज्य कारभार चालविण्यास जा जा बं दोवस्तांचें अगत्य आहे ते सर्व यांत आहेतच, या मोठ्या विचाराचें निराकरण तेवढ्यावरून जाहलें असा अर्थ होत नाही. इशवी सन १८५४ सालांत या देशच्या लोकांस जें योग्य मागणें आहे, तें इतकेंच सगळें आहे, व तें मागणें कबूल करणें हें योग्य आहे.

५ हिंदुस्तान सरकारासंबंधीं राज्य कारभार पाहाण्या करितां, विलायतेंत जे कारभारी नेमावयाचे ती सर्व व्यवस्था आपल्या अर्जदारांनीं आपल्या नामदार सभेच्याच हातांत ठेवणें योग्य आहे, त्याविषयीं त्यांचें कांहीं बोलणें नाही. त्यांचें आपल्या नामदार सभेपार्शीं इतकेंच मागणें आहे, कीं विलायतेंतील हिंदुस्तानचा कारभार चालविणारी मंडळी अशे प्रकारें योजावी कीं तेणेंकरून त्या मंडळींत चांगले समर्थ व हिंदुस्तानच्या कारभारांत माहितगार आणि चाकब असे लोक सहज सर्वकाल मिळत जावे, व हिंदुस्तानच्या लोकांस वस्तुतः आपले राज्याधिकारी कोण आहेत हें समजे, व इंग्लंडांतून जा मोठाल्या तजविजा योजिल्या जातील त्यांचें जोखीव कोणाचा माथ्यावर आहे हें त्यांस समजे इतकी साधी त्या मंडळीची रचना असावी, परंतु मुख्यी सरकाराविषयीं आपल्या अर्जदारांचें आपल्या नामदार सभेपार्शीं असें बोलणें आहे, कीं हिंदुस्तानांतील कामदार साहेब जे चाकरी सोडून विलायतेंत

गेले आहेत, त्यांच्या मात्र साक्षी घेतल्या आहेत; आणि याप्रकारे आजपर्यंत साधारण चौकशी जाहली अशीच जर पुढे व्हावयाची असली तर आपल्या नामदार सभेपुढे जी आतां चौकशी जाहली आहे, व पुढे होणार आहे, त्यापेक्षां सांप्रतची राज्य रीती प्रतिदिवशीं कसकशी चालत्ये व तिची वस्तुतः क्रिया कशी घडत आहे, या विषयीं आणखी अधिक, व लक्ष पूर्वक चौकशी केल्यावांचून सांप्रतची स्थिती आहे तशीच पुढे चालू ठेऊ नये.

६ हिंदुस्तानच्या राज्य कारभाराविषयींची चौकशी करण्याचे आलीकडेस इंग्लंडांतील लोकांस फार अगत्य आणि आस्था लागली आहे, हें समजून आपल्या अर्जदारांस फार संतोष जाहला आहे. चौकशी करण्याविषयीं अशी आस्था उत्पन्न जाहल्यामुळे अशा प्रकारची कित्येक गोष्टींची उपयोगी माहितगारी सर्वां पुढे जाहीर जाहली आहे की, ती कंपनीच्या कामदारांच्या तोंडांतून निघून आपल्या नामदार सभेस कधीही समजली नसती, आणि आपल्या नामदारसभेच्या कमीटीनें जे इकरार जमविले आहेत त्यांमध्ये यद्यपि ही माहितगारी जमेस धरणार नाहीत, व ती त्यांचा रपोटांत लिहिणार नाहीत, तथापि निजवर आपल्या नामदार सभेनें लक्ष देणें योग्य आहे अशी आपल्या अर्जदारांची आपणास सन्मानपूर्वक प्रार्थना.

आहे. मोठा ले समर्थ गृहस्थ, जे हल्लीं इंग्लंडांत आहेत, त्यांनीं पुष्कळ उपयोगी कागद पत्र छापून प्रसिद्ध केले आहेत, ते आपल्या नामदार सभेनें पाहोवे असें आपल्या अर्जदारांचें सांगणें आहे; हे कागद ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीच्या हितास विरुद्ध आहेत, सबब हिंदुस्तानच्या राज्य कारभाराविषयी साक्षी देण्याकरितां जांस कमीटीपुढें बोलाऊन आणले होते, त्यांजमध्ये त्या समर्थ गृहस्थांचीं नावें तुमच्या अर्जदारांचा आढळण्यांत आलीं नाहींत, आणि त्या अर्जदारांची आणखी अशी विनंती आहे कीं जार्ज ब्रू स नारटन हा बारिस्टर आहे. त्याणें मद्रास इलाक्यांत इ. नसाफाचें काम कसें काय चालत असतें, या विषयावर एक फार उपयोगी ग्रंथ आलीकडेस मद्रासेस छापला आहे त्याजवर आपल्या नामदार सभेनें लक्ष द्यावें. हा गृहस्थ प्रस्तुत मद्रासेस आहे, व त्याचा इंग्लंडांत इकरार घेतां यावयाचा नाहीं सबब अर्जदार यांनीं आपल्या अर्जा बरोबर त्या ग्रंथाची एक प्रत भिडली आहे, तरी दक्षिण हिंदुस्तानांत इनसाफाचें काम कसें चालतें या विषयी हा ग्रंथ ही एक त्या गृहस्थाची साक्षीच आहे असें आपली नामदार सभा मंजूर करील अशी आशा आहे. ही साक्षी जरी आश्चर्य वाटण्याजोगी विपरीत आहे तथापि ती अगदीं सत्य आहे; कारण कोर्टाच्या फैसल्यांच्या आधारवरून ती दिलेली आहे, आणि आपले अर्जदार ही

गोष्ट लिहावयास फार कष्टी आहेत कीं मद्रासेंतील कोर्टीपेक्षां या इलाक्यांतील ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचीं कोडते इ-नसाफा विषयीं अधिक चांगलीं आहेत असा अर्थ नाही.

७ आपले अर्जदार हें समजून आहेत कीं ज्या कित्येक वाईट गोष्टींमुळे हिंदुस्तानांत आज पर्यंत सुधारणुकीचा कामास व्यत्यय येतगेल्या, त्या गोष्टींचा बंदोबस्त, चांगले तऱ्हेचे मुखी सरकार केले तरच होईल. व त्यांस आशा आहे कीं आपली नामदार सभा या चौकशीचा प्रकरणावर पुर्तेंपणीं लक्ष देईल.

८ आपले इलाक्यांतील राज्य कारभार चालविणारे सरकाराविषयीं अर्जदार यांचें असें मत आहे कीं, ते सरकारी काम चांगले प्रकारें चालवायास अगदीं असमर्थ आहे. व या सरकारचीं अगदीं झुल्लूक कृत्ये, ही गुप्त असतात त्या मुळे मात्र त्यांचे करण्यावर कोणास दोष देतां न येऊन त्या सरकाराचा बचाव होतो व हें मत हिंदुस्तानांतील बाकीचे सरकारांवर ही लागू आहे असें आपल्या अर्जदारांस ठाऊक आहे.

९ गवर्नर, कमांडरइनचीफ, आणि कौंसलचे सभासद या नात्यानें दोन दिवाणी कामदार एवढ्या अमलदारांचें मिळून हें सरकार असतें. इलाक्याचें सर्व काम काज चार सेक्रेतारी आणि दोन डिपुटी सेक्रेतारी हे चालवितात. यां पैकीं प्रत्येक सेक्रेतारीकडे एकेक खात्याचें काम दिले.

लें असतें आणि तो त्या त्या खात्यांत गवर्नराला सल्ला देणारा असतो. आतां गवर्नराविषयीं विचार केला असतां, असें दिसून येतें कीं साधारणपणें त्यास मुलखी माहितगारी किंवा अनुभव हीं नसतात. तेव्हां अर्थीतंच तो सेक्रेतारीचे आधीन असतो. व बहुत करून अतिशय कामामुळें सेक्रेतारी ज्या ज्या मिनिटा त्याजपुढें ठेवतात त्या त्या त्यास ग्रहण करावया लागतात.

१० कमांडर इन चीफ यास फौजेचें काम काज चालवायचें असतें व इलाक्यांचे दिवाणी कामाविषयीं त्यास यात्किंचित् ही माहितगारी असण्याचा संभव नसतो. अशा कामाकडे ते लक्ष देण्याचे खटपटींत पडावयास इच्छीत नाहीत आणि आपला अध्यापिकां अधिक काळ राजधानी पासून दूर अशे एकादे ठिकाणीं घालवितात आणि गवर्नराचे मिनिटांस संमत देण्यासाठीं मात्र ते कौंसलांत येतात. आपले नामदार सभेचे कमिटीपुढें एकांनें अशी साक्षी दिली आहे, कीं जमाबंदीप्रकरणीं व न्यायप्रकरणीं आठ दाहा पेढ्या भरून कागद, कमांडर इन चीफाकडेस एकदम पाठवून देतात आणि त्या पेढ्या त्यांस आपले नावाचीं पहिलीं अक्षरें कागदांवर घालण्या पुरता वेळ मात्र त्याचिकडे ठेऊन एका तासाचे आंत त्याचे घराहून सरकारचे दुसरे सभासदांकडेस पाठवितात. असें वारंवार घडून येत असतें आणि आपले अर्जदारांस ठाऊक आहे कीं

कम्प्यांडर इनचीफ यास जरी कांहीं माहीत नसतें तथापि का-
गदावर सही करणें हें आपलें अवश्य काम आहे असें
त्यास वाटत असतें.

११ कौंसलांत जे दिवाणी कामदार असतात, त्यांत कि-
त्येक हुशार असामी आढळतात परंतु बहुधा ते सरकारचे
मोठाले समर्थ, हुशार आणि प्रसिद्ध अशा कामदारांमधून
निवडून काढलेले नसतात. हा कौंसलाचा हुद्दा देणें हें
कोर्ट डरेकटरांचा हातांत असतें, व सरकारचे बहुवर्षी
चाकर, जे हिंदुस्तानांतील सरकारी चाकरी सोडून जाण्या
चे संधीस येऊन पोंचले असतात, त्यांमधून कोणाएकाचा
स तो हुद्दा देत असतात. यामुळे, लंडन हालखीट ह्म-
णजे जेथें कोर्ट डरेकटरांची गादी आहे तेथें या गोष्टीची
चर्चा होऊन कोर्टाचा सभासदांजवळ जांचें सर्वांपेक्षां अ-
धीक वजन असतें, किंवा जांचें त्यांस अधिक अगत्य
असते त्यांस तो हुद्दा मिळतो. ही जागा फार विरळा
रिकामी होत्ये, दिवाणी खात्यांतील थोड्याच कामदारांस
तो मिळावयाची असत्ये, व ती जागा मिळणें हें या कोर्टा
चा मेहेरबानीवर असतें. कौंसलदार यांस कांहीं नेम-
लेलें काम करावयाचें नसतें, व त्यांचा आंगावर जोखी-
म नसतें किंबहुना अगदींच नसतें, आणि गवर्नर व क-
म्प्यांडर इनचीफ हे एका बाजूस होऊन त्यांस बहु संमता-

नें कौंसलदारांचे विचार सर्वकाळ निरर्थक करून टाकितां येतात सबब सरकारचा चालत्या रोजचा कारभारांत त्यांचा मोठा अंश असतो असें अर्थातूच घडून येत नाहीं, ते रोजचा काम काजाबहेरचीं किंवा मार्गे त्यांस जा प्रकरणांत फार अनुभव असेल त्या प्रकरणीं एकादी गोष्ट उत्पन्न होऊन त्यांस अगत्य लागण्याजोगा एकादा प्रसंग घडून आल्याविना त्यांची उपयोगी कांहीं मदत होत्ये असें घडत नाहीं. त्यांचा स्थितीचा वाईट परिणाम असा होतो कीं त्यांजकडेस सरकारी कांहीं नियमित काम नसतें यामुळे त्यांचे संक्षिप्त शेरे किंवा दुसऱ्यांचा सह्यांप्रमाणें तेही वारंवार आपल्या सह्या करीत असतात, त्या, यांचें, वरीलअमलदारांपाशीं वजन पडतें परंतु वस्तुतः जे विचारपूर्वक अभिप्राय असतील व सरकारी कामांचें जोखीम आंगावर पडून लक्ष पूर्वक चौकशी अंतीं जे निर्णय ठरले असतील त्यांचेंच असें वजन असणें योग्य आहे. अशा प्रकारचें सरकार असल्यानें, त्याचा व्यवहारांत परिणाम असा होतो कीं प्रत्येक सेक्रेतारी बहुधा आपल्या स्वतःचा खात्यांत साक्षात् गवर्नर साहेबच असतो. एक असामी खेरीज करून बाकीचे सेक्रेतारी हे दिवाणी कामदारांमधून आणि जरी सर्व काळ नाहीतरी फार करून चांगल्या हुशार कामदारांमधून निवडून काढलेले असतात, त्यांहीं आपलें आयुष्य सरकारचा हाताखालील एका-

या किंवा अधिक कामांत घालविलें असतें, त्यांस एका-
 एकीं मोठालीं जोखिवार्चीं कामें करावयास नेमतात. त्यां-
 पैकीं पुष्कळ कामें तर करण्यास ते लायक असण्याजोगी
 पूर्वीं त्यांस शिक्षा नसत्ये. जमाबंदी, व्यवहारशास्त्र, या
 देशची व इतर देशचा राज्य रीति, यांची यथार्थ
 माहितगारी, जा गोष्टींचा निर्णय ठराविण्यास असली पाहि
 जे व जा गोष्टींत प्रजेचे हक्क, व त्यांचा वास्तवीक आशा
 यांचा संबंध आहे व जांत लोकांचे मुकदमे व अधिकार
 यांचा संबंध आहे, अशा गोष्टींचे विचार मोठ्या त्वरेनें ए-
 कामागून एक त्यांचा आंगावर येऊन पडतात, व त्यांचा
 निकाल त्यांस करणेंच प्राप्त होतें, व ते कामदार कितीही
 हुशार आणि पाप भीरु असले तथापि योग्य लक्ष देऊन
 तीं कामें संपूर्ण तपासून पाहावयास त्यांस फुरसुत नसत्ये
 किंवा जा नानाप्रकारचा कामांचें ओझें त्यांचा आंगावर
 पडतें तीं कामें बरोबर उलगडून टाकण्यास त्यांस त्या
 विषयांची जेवढी माहितगारी अवश्य असावी ती ही त्यां-
 स नसत्ये. याप्रमाणें, सरकारचा हाताखालीं कामदार
 असतात यामुळें सरकारास साधिले तेवढीं आपलीं स्वतः-
 चीं कामें मुलखी कामदारांवर लोटणें व त्यांचे रपोट नि-
 र्दुष्ट आहेत असें समजून त्या प्रमाणें वर्तणूक करणें, व ते
 रपोट गुप्त राखणें अर्थात्च प्राप्त होतें. आतां इकडेस
 युरोपियन मुलखी कामदार, जे परस्परांपासून पुष्कळ अं

तरावर सर्व देशभर पसरलेले आहेत, त्यांजवळ मोठमोठ्या तालुक्यांचीं कामें असतात; तेवढ्यांची देख रेख ठेवणें हें त्यांचा सामर्थ्या पलीकडेस असतें, व त्यांचा हा ताखालील इलक्या पदवीचे कामदार असतात, त्यांजवर त्यांचा सर्व कामाची फार करून भलावणी असत्ये. यामुळे त्यांस आपलें बहुतेक काम अपूर्ण रीतीनें करणें प्राप्त होतें. आणि हे कामदार सरकारास जें लिहून पाठवितात, तें जांजवर विश्वास ठेवणें योग्य आहे असें माहीत आहे त्यांजपासून मुळीं निघालेलें असो किंवा जांजवर विश्वास ठेवितां येत नाहीं असें सरकारास माहीत आहे अशा गृहस्थांपासून निघालेलें असो, तें एक सारखेंच विश्वास ठेवण्या जोगें आहे असें समजून ग्रहण करितात, आणि सरकारचा कृत्यांचा इनसाफीपणास हाच काय तो आधार असतो. तेव्हां या अशा राज्यरीतीपासून अर्थात्च असा परिणाम होतो कीं पहिल्यानें कामदारांचा जें मनांत येतें तोच सरकारचा विचार; व हल्लींच्या रीतीप्रमाणें काम काज जेवढें कमी होईल तेवढें करून तें उरकून टाकावें हा मुख्य मतलब असतो. साधल्यास तें काम नीट करावें परंतु सर्वथा काम तुंबूं देऊं नये. लक्ष पूर्वक विचार करून जे रपोट होतात त्यांप्रमाणेंच, एक पैक्याची बाबत खेरीज करून मुलखी कामदारांहीं घाईनें आणि वरवर विचार करून केलेले रपोटांचें वजन सरकारास

पडून तें त्या प्रमाणें वर्तणूक करितें. याजकरितां लोकांमध्ये सरकारची कदर राहावी ह्मणून सरकारचीं कृत्यें बाहेर लोकांचा दृष्टीस पडून त्यांची चिकित्सा न होई असा बंदोबस्त राखणें सरकाराला अर्थात्च प्राप्त होतें. त्या प्रमाणें सरकार आपल्या सर्व खात्यांमध्ये अतिशय गुप्तपणा राखीत असतें. हा प्रकार इतक्या संकांनं चालविला आहे कीं सर्व दिवाणी कामदारांनीं सरकारी कामकाजा संबंधीं हरएक गोष्ट प्रस्फुट करूनच अशी त्यांस शपथ देतात, व एका दिवाणी कामदाराचा एका देण्याघेण्याचे तंट्यांत इनसाफाचा नात्यानें कांहीं संबंध होता ह्मणून त्याणें त्या तंट्या बाबदचा कोर्ट डरेकटरांचा शेऱ्या पैकीं कांहीं भाग छापून प्रसिद्ध केल्याचा वहमा आल्यावरून डरेकटरांहीं त्यास मोठा ठपका दिला आहे. सरकारापुढें, जें जें प्रकरण येतें, त्यां सर्वांत याच प्रमाणें गुप्तपणा ठेवीत असतात. मग तें प्रकरण केवळ शहर पन्हाचा बंदोबस्ता संबंधीं असो, खलाशां करितां धर्मशाळा, एकादें संस्थान, जाहागीर, सरकारी कामदारांची वर्तणूक, किंवा जेथें पुष्कळ सहस्त्रावधि लोकांनीं आपणावर जुलूम जाहल्याची फिर्याद केली असत्ये, किंवा कोणाचा सत्तेस धक्का आलेला असतो, किंवा कोणाची अंबू किंवा आशा यांचा विनाश असतो असें कोणतेंही प्रकरण असो, तीं सर्व सरकार एक सारखीं गुप्त राखितें.

मुलखी कामदारांनी जा कोणाचा विरुद्ध सरकारास रपोट केले असतील त्या गृहस्थांनी त्या रपोटांचा नकला मार्गीतल्या असतां त्यांस त्या देत नाहीत. या रपोटांत जर एकादा भलताच खोटा मजकूर लिहिलेला असला तर तो नीट करण्याविषयी त्यास यत्किंचित्ही संधि देत नाहीत. यामुळे कोणतीही हकीकत जिशी त्या गृहस्थांचा संबंध असतो ती त्यांस इनसाफाचा रीतीनें हाटलें झणजे समजाविणें योग्य आहे, परंतु केवळ दस्तुरमाफक केलें पाहिजे झणून ती त्यांस समजू देत नाहीत; तेव्हां योग्य उपायांनीं ही हकीकत समजत नाहीं सबच अयोग्य रीतीनें ती सरकारचा दमरांतून काढून घेण्याविषयीं ते गृहस्थ प्रवृत्त होतात, व असेच सर्वकाळ प्रवृत्त होतजातील. या अशा राज्यरीतीचा असा अवश्य परिणाम होतो कीं जा कोणाचा मुकदम्याकडेस सरकारचा पुष्कळवेळ मोडतो त्या मुकदम्यांत सरकारचा चांगला उद्देश असतां ही त्या गृहस्थांचा पराकाष्ठेचा गैर इनसाफ होतो. या मुकदम्यांत जांचा संबंध असतो त्याचा पाठीमार्गे त्याचा विरुद्ध भाराभर कागद लिहून ठेविलेले असतात, व त्याचें उत्तर देण्याचें जांस अगत्य असतें त्यांजकडेस आपले लेख कधींही जावयाचे नाहीत अशा भरंवशानें ते लिहिलेले असतात, आणि इलाक्यांतील मुख्य अमलदारास ते मुकदमे पुरेसे पूर्ण दशेस आले असें वाटलें झणजे त्या मुकदम्या

चा कांहीं एक भागाविषयींचीं कांहीं कलमें त्यांचा विरुद्ध लिहिलेलीं असतील त्यांजवर त्यांचा जाब घेण्या करितां त्यांजकडेस पाठऊन देतात जेवढ्या गोष्टींचा जाब त्यांजपासून घेणें योग्य असतें त्याचा फारतर एक दशांशमात्र त्यांकडेस पाठऊन देतात आणि त्याचा जाब आला ह्मणजे त्या मुकदम्याचा एकसाहां फैसेल्ल्या करून टाकितात. सरकारचा या अशा राज्य रीती पासून किती वाईट गोष्टी निष्पन्न होतात हें पूर्ण पणें उघडकीस आणून देणें कठीण आहे. परंतु आपल्या नामदार सभेचा ही गोष्ट उघड ध्यानांत घेईल कीं जेवढ्या राज्य रीती मनुष्यास कल्पितां येतील त्या सर्वांत ही अत्यंत वाईट आहे, व लोक प्रीति संभाळून हिंदुस्तानांत इंग्रजांचा राज्याचा पाया खंबीर घालण्यास युक्तीनें पाहतां ही पराकाष्ठेचा खालचा कोटीची आहे. या रीतीनें तर उलटें सरकारचे तरुण उमेदवार चाकरांमध्ये केवळ स्वार्थपर आणि क्रूरवृत्ति उत्पन्न होऊन ती सदोदित चालावी व सर्वांचे दुरभिमान, मौख्य आणि अनृतपणा यांस पुष्कळ अवकाश सांपडावा, विद्या वगैरे वृद्धी विषयीं उमेद खचावी, व स्वतंत्र आणि अस्वार्थपरगृहस्थापासून उत्पन्न जाहालेले सुधारणेचे बेत यांस आश्रय मिळूनचे कारण ते बेत ज्या खात्यांतील असतील तेथील कामदारांचा विचारास ते येत नाहींत, व शे-

नकीचे आणि व्यापार संबंधीं लोकांचे उद्योग आकुंचन
व्हावे असा यापासून उघड परिणाम होतो.

१२. याजकरितां आपले अर्जदारांची आपले नामदार
सभेस नम्रता पूर्वक अशी प्रार्थना आहे कीं हिंदुस्तानचा
राज्यकारभार चालविण्यासाठीं जी नवी राज्यरीति स्थाप-
ण्यांत येईल त्या राज्यरीतींत हल्लीं ज्या रीतीचीं कौंसलें
आहेत तीं काढून टाकून त्यांचे बदला एक चांगलें उप-
योगी कौंसल स्थापवें. त्यांत न्यायाचे आणि कायदे कर
ण्याचा बाबतींत सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे जडज, कित्येक युरोपिय-
न आणि नेटीव गृहस्थ हे सभासद असावे आणि हिंदुस्ता-
नचे राज्यकारभारांत प्रस्तुत सरकारचीं सर्व कृत्यें गुप्त रा-
खणें हें काढून टाकवें व ज्या ठिकाणीं कोणती एक गोष्ट
कांहीं राजकीय कारणामुळें गुप्त राखणें जरूर आहे असें
ती गोष्ट अमलांत आणणाऱ्यांस वाटेल त्या गोष्टीखेरीज
करून बाकीचीं सरकाराचीं आणि मुखेली अमलदारां-
चीं सर्व कृत्यें आपणापार्शीं मागून आणविण्यास कौंसला-
स परमाणगी असावी. तसेंच आपल्या अर्जदारांचें दु-
सरे असें मागणें आहे कीं कोणाएका गृहस्थाबाबदचे किं-
वा पुष्कळ लोकांबाबदचे खटले जे सरकारांत निर्णय क-
रण्याकरितां येतील त्यांचा त्या लोकांची इच्छा असल्यास
कौंसलापुढें तपास होण्याचा अखत्यार असावा, याखेरीज
दुसरी आपले अर्जदारांची अशी इच्छा आहे कीं या यो-

गानें कायदे अमलांत आणणारे अमलदारांची सत्ता वाढविणें जरूर आहे. व ज्या युरोपियन गृहस्थांहीं बाळपापासून एथील वाईट राज्यरीतींत आपला काळ घालविला आहे, व ज्यांस दुसऱ्या रीतीशीं या देशाचा रीतीची तुलना करून ती सुधारीत अशा दुसऱ्या रीती माहीत नाहीत, अशा युरोपियन गृहस्थांपासून प्राप्त होण्याची जेवढी आशा आहे त्यापेक्षां जांचें ज्ञान आणि अनुभव हीं इंग्लंडांतील सरकारी हप्तीसांत काम चालविण्याने पुष्कळ वाढलीं आहेत, असे कित्येक गृहस्थ या खात्यांत असावे. हा फेरफार करणें योग्य आहे असें एकदां कबूल केलें असतां, त्यांचीं कलमें सहज रचितां येतील.

१३ अशा फेरफारांची विस्तारपूर्वक हकीकत सांगून आपल्या नामदार सभेस कंटाळा आणावयास आपले अर्जदार इच्छीत नाहीत. आणि आपली पहिली अर्जी जी हिंदुस्तानांतील कारभाराचा शोध करणारे कमिटीकडे पाठविली आहे, तीं जें लिहिलें आहे त्याचें पुनः उद्घाटन करावें अशी आपल्या अर्जदारांची इच्छा नाही, परंतु हिंदुस्तानांत दिवाणी खात्यांत ज्या जागा रिकाम्या होतील त्या, हेलिबरी कांलेजांत शिकलेले गृहस्थांसच बाव्या अशी जी वाईट व नाशकारक चाल आहे, तिजकडे आपले नामदार सभेनें लक्ष पोंचवावें अशी त्यांची इच्छा आहे. दिवाणी

खात्यांतील सर्व अमलदार एका कुटुंबांतील माणसांप्रमाणे होऊन गेले आहेत, सगून यामुळे नवे चांगले कौशल स्थापण्यास आणि सर्व काम काज चांगल्या रीतीने होण्यास ही चाल मोठी बद्दक आहे. प्रस्तुत या देशचे लोक कितीही संभावित, विश्वासू, आणि गुणी असले तथापि त्यांस न्यायखाते, जमाबंदीखाते, आणि वैद्यकखाते यांत मोठाल्या जागा मिळत नाहीत परंतु त्या, इंग्लंडातून आलेले सनदी युरोपियनांस मात्र मिळतात. ही गोष्ट अगदी अयोग्य, अन्याय्य व मूर्खपणाची आहे; आणि १८३४ सांतील सनदेचे ८७ वे कलमास अगदी विरुद्ध आहे. आपले अर्जदार नम्रतापूर्वक पुनः प्रार्थना करितात कीं सनदी आणि बेसनदी अमलदार यांमधील भेद ज्यामुळे नेटीव लोकांस मोठाली फायद्याची कामे मिळत नाहीत ती काढून टाकावा, आणि नेटिवांस त्यांच्या योग्यतेनुरूप कामे द्यावी. हा बेत अमलांत आणला असतां विद्येचे व सुधारणुकीचे कामास मोठे उत्तेजन मिळेल व या सरकारा विषयी लोकांचा बहुतेक नाखुशपणा दूर होईल, मुखेली सरकारानीं जे रपोर्ट छापून प्रसिद्ध केले आहेत, त्यांवरून ही गोष्ट निःसंशय दिसून येते कीं, इंग्लंडांतून जे सनदी सर्जन आणि वैद्य इकडे येतात त्यांच्या बरोबरीने हुशार नेटिव सर्जन आणि वैद्य आलीकडे एथील ग्रांट मेडिकल कालेजामध्ये आणि कलकत्ता मेडिकल कालेजामध्ये

तयार जाहले आहेत. ग्रांटमेडिकल कालेजाचा १८५०-५१ चा रिपोटचा मोठी (ओ) पुरवणी पहा. सरकारी एक्सामिनर, आणि फिझिशन जनरल डाक्टर मेकलेनन यां प्रसिद्धपणे असें जाहीर केलें आहे, कीं औषधी आणि शास्त्रविद्या हीं कामें करावयास त्यांची योग्यता परीक्षेवरून पाहिली तर ग्रांटमेडिकल कालेजांतील विद्यार्थी हे युरोपांतील विद्यार्थ्यांप्रमाणे चांगले योग्य आहेत असें अनुभवास येतें. असें असतां त्यांस सरकारी वैद्यक खात्यांतील मोठालीं कामें न देतां त्यांचेसाठीं हिंदुस्थानांतील सरकारांहीं अगदीं थोड्या प्रतीचा आणि थोड्या पगाराचा जागा काढल्या आहेत. यामुळे लोकांस या नव्या जागा हलक्या वाटतात आणि नेटिव युरोपियन किंवा सरकारचे सनदी आणि बेसनदी अमलदार यांजमधील भेद काईम राहतो. हा बेत इतका राखला आहेकीं डाक्टर चकरबत्ती यानावाचा एक नेटिव, वैद्यक शास्त्रांत आपला अभ्यास पुरा करण्यासाठीं इंग्लंडास गेला तेथें त्यानें तो पुरा करून आपले धंद्यांत मोठी दक्षता मिळविली, ह्मणून सरकारचे चाकरीवरून फार प्रसिद्ध असे नामदार सर एडवर्ड रयन आणि मेस्तर कामेरन याणीं त्यास कंपनी सरकारचे वैद्य खात्यांत आसिस्टंट सर्जन नेमण्याविषयी शिफारस केली, तथापि कौर्टआव डरेक्टर्स यांतून सर्वांनी किंवा प्रत्येकांनें

त्यास तें काम देण्याचें नकारलें असें आपले अर्जदारांचे समजण्यांत आलें आहे.

१४ सरकारचा हुशार कामदार मेस्तर कमिरन याणें शिफारस केल्याप्रमाणे नेटिव लोक सरकारी हुद्यांस लायक होत असें करण्यासाठीं, तसेंच जडजांचीं कामें करावयास जे उमेदवार असतील त्यांस चांगल्या रीतीनें कायदे शिकविण्याकरितां, आणि नेटिव वकीलांची अब्रू चढे अशे, व मुलखांत चांगला इनसाफ चालावयास ते उपयोगी पडत अशा रीतीचे वकील तयार करण्याकरितां एक पाठशाळा किंवा विद्यालय स्थापावें ही गोष्ट चांगली आहे, असें आपले अर्जदाराहीं मार्गाल अर्जीत लिहिलें होतें त्यागोष्ठीकडे आपले नामदार सभेनें लक्ष द्यावें अशी प्रार्थना केल्याशिवाय त्यांचाने हा उपयोगी विषय सोडून देववत नाहीं.

१५ आपले अर्जदारांचें, सरकारचे युरोपियन चाकरी बाबद असें मत आहे, कीं हिंदुस्तानांत न्याय खात्याचे कामावर जे गृहस्थ असतील ते आणि सरकारी इतर कामे बजाविणारे कामदार यांमध्ये इंग्लंडांतच भेदास आरंभ करून तो पुढें सर्वदा राखावा. आणि न्याय खात्यांतील कामें रुपेमुळें किंवा मोठ्याचा आश्रय असला ह्मणजे देऊं नयेत परंतु इंग्लंडांतील प्रमाणें त्यांचे गुण पाहून द्यावी.

१६ आपले अर्जदारांस असें वाटतें कीं मोठालीं न्याय

खात्यांनील कामें विद्वान नेटिव आणि युरोपियन यांस वा
 टूनवैतनां जर जिल्हा जडजांचीं कामें चांगले कायदे शि
 कलेले इंग्रेजांस मिळावीं असें केलें, कोणत्येही युरोपिय-
 नास त्याचें २६ वर्षांचें वय होण्याचे पूर्वीं या जागा त्यास
 देण्यासाठीं इंग्लंडाहून इकडे येऊं नदिलें, तसेंच या जागां-
 साठीं जे उमेदवार असतील त्यांची साहा साहा महिन्यांनीं
 परीक्षा घेऊन जेवढ्या जागा रिकाम्या असतील तेवढेच
 चांगले उमेदवार त्यांपैकीं निवडून काढण्यासाठीं चार शा-
 ला यांहीं नेमलेले चार आणि विलायत सरकाराने नेमलेले
 दोन गृहस्थ यांची एक कमिटी नेमली, आणि ती परीक्षा
 इंग्रेजी कायद्यांत मात्र ध्यावयाची असें नाहीं परंतु हिंदु-
 स्तानची राज्यरीती आणि अर्वाचीन इतिहास यांमध्ये ही
 ध्यावयाची असें ठरविलें तर जिल्हा जडजांची व त्या-
 हून मोठालीं कामें चालवायास लायक असे सरकारास
 धाकर सांपडतील. तसेंच जर उमेदवारांनीं हिंदुस्तानांत कां
 हीं दिवस अभ्यास करून शेवटीं दोन एतद्देशी भाषा, हिं-
 दी आणि मुसलमानी, कायद्यांचीं पुस्तकें, मुखी कायदे
 आणि देशाच्या रीतिभाती यांत परीक्षा द्यावी, असें केलें तर
 त्यांचा अभ्यास यथायोग्य होऊन इनसाफाचीं कोडतें हीं
 यादेशावर असा एक मोठा उपकार होईल कीं लोक त्या
 विषयीं सरकारचा मोठा आभार मानतील आणि आपीला

चीं कोर्टें इतकीं चांगलीं होतील कीं लोकांची सरकारावर मोठी प्रीति जडेल.

१७ अर्जदार याणी आपले पहिले यादींत बोर्ड आफ् कंट्रोल आणि ईस्टइंडिया कंपनीचे डरेकूटर्स यांजमध्यें जो कागदपत्रीं व्यवहार चालला होता त्याजकडे आपल्या ह-
नरावर सभेचें लक्ष लाविलें आहे. हे कागद ईस्ट इंडि-
या कंपनीचे सनदेविषयीं विलायतेच्या बादशहाचे प्रधा-
नाबरोबर बोलणे लाविलें होतें त्या बाबदचे कागद कोर्ट
आफ डरेकूटर्स यांचे हुकुमावरून १८३३ सांत छापिलें
त्यांचा १७ वे पुस्तकांत छापिले आहेत. हिंदुस्तानाक
रितां कांहींएका नियमित कालाने कायदे करण्याची चाल
जिच्या हक्क ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीलाच मात्र होता व जी ति-
जबरोबर १८३३ सांत जे ठराव केले त्या वेळेस काढूव
टाकली, ती चाल आतां बंद पाडण्याविषयीं आपल्या स-
भेपार्शीं मागणें योग्य आहे अशी आपले अर्जदारांची स-
दरहु पत्रव्यवहारावरून खातरी झाली होती, तथापि हिंदुस्ता
नांतील कारभाराकडे आतां जितकें लक्ष देतात व त्याज-
विषयीं जितकी अस्था बाळगितात तितकी लोकांत उत्प-
न्न होईल याचा दूरवर विचारकरतां आपले सभेस अर्ज-
दार याणि हिंदुस्तानाविषयीं जी आपण राज्यरीती ठरवणा
र तिची मर्यादा १० वर्षांची असावी अशाप्रकारचा अर्ज
केला, परंतु आपले अर्जदार आपले सभेपार्शीं आतां धोर

करून मागतात, कीं पुढील हिंदुस्थानसंबंधीं राज्यरितींत जें जें अहितकारक असेल तें तपासण्याचा अर्ज करणे त्यास अमुक एक वर्षाची अवधी असावी अशा रितीची यांस आडकाठी नसावी. परंतु ब्रिटिशराजाचे दूरदूरचे संस्थानांतील प्रजेस त्या संस्थानचे कारभारांत बादशाहाने हात घालणें जरूर दिसतांच जसा त्यांस पार्लमेंट सभेस अर्ज करण्याचा अधिकार आहे तसाच, आपले अर्जदार यांसही असावा; गेल्या मार्चाचे १ ले तारखेस लार्डांचे सभेंत लार्डब्रौटन याणें संभाषण केलें, त्यांत असें म्हणलें आहे कीं अमुक एक वर्षाची मर्यादा नकरतां हिंदुस्तान व इंग्लंड देश या दोहों ठिकाणीं राज्य उत्कृष्ट रितीने चालण्याक रितां एक कायदा करणें इतकेंच मात्र जरूर आहे आणि ह्या कायद्यांत कारण पडेल त्याप्रमाणे अवश्य दिसल्यास फेरफार करावा अथवा तो अगदीं रद्द करावा, आणि तीच रिती धरून अर्जदार यांचे सन्मानपूर्वक ह्मणणें असें आहे कीं हिंदुस्तानांतील कारभाराविषयींचे विचारांत जे विषय येतील त्या सर्वांचे विषयींचा एकच कायदा असावा असें कांहीं जरूर नाहीं. आणि हिंदुस्तानाविषयीं सर्व माहिती एकवट करून त्याजविषयीं एकत्र कायदा करण्यापेक्षां बादशाही सरकारची धर्ती व या देशांतील निरनिराळ्या सरकारांची रचना व त्यांचे अधिकार इत्यादि शोधांचा निरनिराळ्या गोष्टीविषयींचा निरनिराळा कायदा केला असतां

त्याचा बहुशः अधिक लक्षपूर्वक विचार होऊन सर्वांचा अधिक संतोष होईल अशा रितीने ठरविला जावा.

१८ आपले अर्जदारांची आपले नामदार सभेस नम्र पूर्वक अशी प्रार्थना आहे की त्यांची ही अर्जीहीमागील अर्जीप्रमाणे हिंदुस्थानच्या कारभाराचा शोध करणाऱ्या कमिटीकडे धाडून द्यावी, आणि ती कमिटी हिंदुस्थानांत अमुक तऱ्हेची राज्यरीती असावी असें पार्लिमेंट सभेस सांगेल ती राज्यरीतीची व्यवस्था करिताना या अर्जीतील कलमाकडे तिणे लक्ष द्यावें, असें तिला सांगून पाठवावें. आपले नामदार सभेस जरूर वाटल्यास या तिन्ही इलाक्यांत राज्यकारभार कसा चालतो याबाबत लोकांच्या साक्ष्या घेण्यासाठीं कमिटीचा नेमाव्या, त्यांस कोणतेही सरकार कामदाराचा तपास करण्याचा आणि राजकीय खटल्या संबंधीं नाहींअसे कोणतेही कागदपत्र ज्यांच्या योगानें त्यास चौकशी करण्यास सुलभ पडेल ते त्यांस आणविण्याचा अधिकार असावा.

आपले अर्जदार नभतापूर्वक आमुकाम मुंबई माहे पल्या कल्याणाची इच्छा करून मे १८५३ न आहेत.

ON THE
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BY
NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
FOURTH TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER TO HER MAJESTY'S SUPREME
COURT, AND SECRETARY TO THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND AT THE REQUEST OF THE
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

RE-PUBLISHED IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY :
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

MDCCCLIII.

P R E F A C E .

I HAVE compiled this short treatise on the East India Company's Civil Administration of the Bombay Presidency at the request of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association, a Society formed in the latter part of last year by the principal Native inhabitants of this place for ascertaining the wants of the Natives, and representing them to the Authorities in England.

I do not aspire to originality ; but I have taken some pains to digest the materials to be found in a great many works and pamphlets treating of Indian Affairs. I have collected the facts and information contained in these pages from official Reports, published by the Bombay Government, the Reports of the Select Committees of Parliament on Indian Affairs, and a variety of other authentic documents, the testimony of several Government Officers, intelligent Natives, and suitors from Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and other places in the Mofussil, and several Native practitioners in the Company's Courts, on whose veracity I place implicit reliance. In the course of these inquiries I have consulted many high authorities, whose opinions command veneration, and several of which I have quoted at full length, in corroboration of the views and sentiments expressed in this unpretending *brochure*. I have carefully and attentively studied the subjects treated of in these pages, and have exposed some of the most glaring evils, from the effects of which the people of this country have long been suffering, and which are such as to require an immediate remedy. If Parliament do not interfere at this juncture, and redress these grievances, there is very little hope of redress from the executive authorities. Should my labours be of any use in contributing in the least to promote the noble cause espoused by the Bombay Association, I shall consider myself amply rewarded.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Bombay, 12th April 1853.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Selection of the East India Company's Covenanted Civil Servants.—Patronage of the Court of Directors	1
Education, Qualifications, and Efficiency of the European Civil Officers belonging to the East India Company's Covenanted Service	11
Appeals	33
Stamp Duties	36
Salaries of the Native and European Judges	39
Ministerial Officers and Executive Establishments of the Company's Courts	42
Wukeels or Pleaders of the Company's Courts	47
Number of Courts, small and inadequate	51
Civil Courts of Summary Jurisdiction	52
Checks on the Judicial Officers by the Judicial Commissioners and Sudder Adawlut	54
Criminal Justice	55
Proposed mode of selecting and appointing Civil Servants.— Distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services of the East India Company	56
Exclusion of Natives	58
Appendix	81

ON THE

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SELECTION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.
PATRONAGE OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

IN a country situated like India, where the character of the administration depends almost entirely on the qualifications and efficiency of the public servants, who are sent out by the authorities in England to govern the people, who are not only placed at a very inconvenient distance, but are also separated by barriers of language from their rulers, the proper selection of the instruments of local administration is a matter of the highest solicitude and importance. Sir E. Colebrooke, in his letter to T. Baring, Esq., President of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the subject of the Indian Civil Service, justly observes :—

“In a Government like that of our Indian possessions, whose administration derives no aid from public support, and is but slightly kept in check by public opinion, everything must depend on the vigour and intelligence of those who administer it. The mere handful of Englishmen who govern those vast provinces could only exercise a general superintendence of its administration, and the slightest relaxation of vigilance threw whole districts into confusion. More than one instance came under my observation, which left the opinion strongly engraven on my mind, that men, not measures, must ever be the maxim of our rule.” “The condition and welfare of the inhabitants varies in each of the hundred districts into which our provinces are divided, with the character and abilities of the English functionaries, to a degree almost as striking as under the irregular government of

native rulers. If disorder does not arrive more frequently at a height to attract the notice of those in high places, this is more owing to the rapid change of officers in each district than to that uniform excellence of administration of which we boast."* Under these circumstances, it must be conceded that the character and qualifications of the individuals who are selected in England and sent out to India to carry on the civil administration of a vast empire, as large as the continent of Europe, with a population of 150,000,000, should be of the highest order. "The people of India (to use Sir E. Colebrooke's energetic language) have a right to the best government and the most efficient public service that the high emoluments bestowed on it can secure to them." But the British Indian Government, as at present constituted, instead of being the *best*, is extremely faulty and defective; and it will be shown in a satisfactory manner in these pages, that the public service, instead of being the most efficient, is exceedingly *inefficient*, and such as cannot be tolerated for a moment by an enlightened public in a free and constitutional country like Great Britain. In this country, where, to use the words of Mr. Norton, "there is no bar to watch the bench; no press to give voice to grievances; no public to care for them, were they ever decried against, and especially, inasmuch as the mild Hindu is by nature long-suffering and not a little inclined to lick the hand that smites him," the most incompetent administrators are tolerated, and "the people of India lie prostrate under the withering and deadly influence of a poisonous tree of silent giant growth, which has sprung up and spread until it overshadows the whole land." The British Parliament has now the opportunity to remedy the evils under which the natives of this country groan, and of ameliorating their condition. It is a notorious fact, that the young and inexperienced individuals who are sent out to govern extensive and populous zillahs or provinces in this country, some of which are longer than England, are not selected on public grounds by perfectly independent and disinterested authorities from amongst the best men in the United Kingdom, but are selected and nominated from amongst the limited circle of their relatives, friends, and connections, by the members of the Court of Directors, who are compensated by the patronage which is vested in them, each share of which was (according to the "Culcutta Review") "formerly estimated to be worth 13,000*l.* per annum, and now, in consequence of

* *Vide* Sir E. Colebrooke's "Letter on the Indian Civil Service," pp. 12-21.

the lamentable over-supply in all professions, may probably be fairly rated as having a value of 15,000*l.* or even 16,000*l.* per annum."* Lord W. Bentinck, the best, most enlightened and liberal-minded Governor-General India had ever the good fortune to have been blessed with, in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1837, expressed his opinion in these emphatic terms, on the effects of the patronage exercised by the Directors of the East India Company:—

"The bane of our system is not solely that the civil administration is entirely in the hands of foreigners, but that the holders of this monopoly, the patrons of these foreign agents, are those who exercise the directing power at home; that this directing power is exclusively paid by the patronage; that the value of this patronage depends exactly upon the degree in which all the honours and emoluments of the State are engrossed by their clients to the exclusion of the natives. There exists, in consequence, on the part of the home authorities, an interest in the administration precisely similar to what formerly prevailed as to commerce, that is, directly opposed to the welfare of India. The Court of Directors seek their office for the sake of the patronage only."

Mr. J. Sullivan, late of the Madras Civil Service, in his excellent pamphlet on Indian Affairs, justly condemns the arrangement by which the Directors of the East India Company are vested with patronage in compensation for their services, an arrangement fraught with evil. He says:—

"If any one were to propose to deprive ministers of four-fifths of their salaries, and to give them patronage in compensation, so that the enjoyment of this patronage should be the main object for which public men strove for the ministry, the true bearing of such an arrangement upon the public interests would be immediately seen; but this is the very arrangement that has been made for the remuneration of the Court of Directors. Their salaries are a trifle—300*l.* a year; their patronage immense; and it is to obtain a share in this patronage that we see men of all professions, bankers, lawyers, captains of ships, soldiers, sailors, and civilians, going to a degree of personal toil, submitting to such annoyance, not unfrequently to insult, as is only known to those who have gone through the blessing of a canvass for the Directors."† "If India is henceforth to be governed for her own sake, we shall require to make some change in our present

* *Vide* "Calcutta Review," vol. xvi. p. 112.

† *Vide* "Remarks on the Affairs of India," by J. Sullivan, p. 41.

arrangements ; but if it is still to be treated as no other than a carcass for a certain number of Englishmen to prey upon, to be considered as a patron preserve for the President of the Board of Control and twenty-four East India Directors, then we need no change, for the existing system is admirably adapted for that object.”*

An able writer in the “Calcutta Review” says,—“The patronage enjoyed by the Court of Directors being exceedingly valuable, they are extremely jealous of any infringements of its privileges;” and remarks, “It is a most noble patrimony for a corporate body of twenty-four self-elected gentlemen to monopolize; and well may their sons, nephews, and cousins bear them gratitude for sending them into a vineyard hedged and guarded with such extreme solicitude. The fact is, that under this system, the Government of India is in the hands of a few families, all more or less connected by intermarriages, and all having their roots in the Court of Directors. All therefore have a common interest in the *status quo*, and all are not only banded together, but also linked with the Directors of the East India Company by every tie which can foster sympathy and create unity of purpose.”†

The Directors of the East India Company often dispense their patronage in a manner far from being disinterested and praiseworthy. It is seldom or never exercised on public grounds for the benefit of the people at large, so as to promote the weal of the governed.

This fact is admitted in the Report of the Select Committee of Parliament “on the affairs of the East India Company.” The Report distinctly states that “no public responsibility attaches to the patronage of the Directors,” and that public opinion has no influence upon the exercise of it.‡

Sir John Malcolm, late Governor of Bombay, whose memory is deservedly held in high esteem, and whose opinions are entitled to great weight, in his able work on the Government of India, complains strongly of the evil consequences of the present anomalous system, by which the Directors, instead of being amply remunerated for their services, are paid in patronage. He says:—

“It is to be regretted that this patronage should form the principal object in seeking the direction, and the chief reward after having attained it. The first circumstance in-

* *Vide* “Remarks on the Affairs of India,” by J. Sullivan, p. 7.

† *Vide* “Calcutta Review,” vol. xvi. p. 91.

‡ *Vide* Report of the Select Committee, printed by order of the House of Commons in 1832, p. 23.

duces some to become candidates for the office of director, whose views are limited to the attainment of a provision for their families, relations, and friends; and the second deprives this Government of one of the greatest means which all other Governments possess, that of encouraging, rewarding, and attaching those by whom they are served, by admitting to a certain extent the claims of sons and near connections of persons who have been distinguished in the public service. These are not only rejected by the Directors in their corporate capacity, but their advancement is considered as an infringement of their most valued privilege. This is the fault of the system, not of the Directors; they are paid in patronage, and a deduction from its amount would operate as a deduction from the wages of their labour. This fact clears them of all blame, but it does not render the evil less.”*

A large portion of the patronage at the disposal of the Directors is bestowed on the sons, cousins, nephews, and connections of the proprietors of East India stock, without any regard to their qualifications. In fact, this is one of the conditions on which the Directors are elected.† Many of the

* *Vide* “Government of India,” by Sir John Malcolm, pp. 249, 250.

† This is proved by the following testimony of a well-informed contributor to the “Calcutta Review :”—

“Unhappily, a large number of proprietors have come to set a price upon their votes, and have learned how to turn them to the best account, as marketable commodities. They have learnt the dangerous art of combination. A single vote will not fetch its price, but a bundle of votes will. And so a party of friendly proprietors agree together to club their votes. It becomes a matter of arrangement amongst them as to who, in the first instance, is to represent the collective body, and obtain the required ‘consideration’ for himself. This is, probably, decided with reference to the respective ages of the sons, nephews, or other relatives for whom writerships or cadetships are sought. Mr. Smith’s son is eighteen years of age; it is time that he were on his way to India, so Mr. Smith takes the bag of votes in his hands, and makes the best bargain that he can. Captain Jones’ eldest boy is but fourteen, he can afford to wait till the next election; and as for Miss Brown, she has a nephew and godson only twelve years’ old, she can do nothing for him at present, but by lending her two votes to Mr. Smith and Captain Jones, and the other proprietors in turn with whom she has clubbed, she can accumulate a little stock of votes against the time when her *protégé* will be old enough to take a slice of the patronage loaf, and, in due course, she takes the bundle in her hand, and makes her bargain with the embryo Director. Practically she reserves her votes throughout five or six successive elections, and then, just as she is in a position to profit by them, the accumulated treasure looks her pleasantly in the face. Thanks to the principle of combination, she has not wasted her votes. Her two votes could have secured her nothing at any one of the past elections, but now she has a dozen in her hand. Miss Brown aspires to a writership, but a cavalry cadetship is pretty certain at the least; such is the

Directors do not shrink from sacrificing their independence, and procure votes for their election by making promises of a future bestowal of patronage, in violation of the bye-laws of the Company.* The election and privileges of a director are thus described by an able contemporary:—

“Having canvassed actively and skilfully for some years, and been defeated once or oftener, in a contested election, the candidate goes again to the poll; the ballot takes place; and the scrutineers declare that a majority of the votes have been given in his favour. He then takes the oath of office, a room is assigned to him at the India House, and he is now a full-fledged East India Director. It has cost him a vast deal of trouble and some money to obtain his seat; but now he begins to reap the reward. The salary is but a small one—300*l.* a year (the ‘chairs’ drawing 500*l.*), but there is a large amount of valuable patronage at his disposal. He has now the power and privilege of ‘serving his friends.’ He has writerships, cadetships, and assistant-surgeoncies, to give away. He has attained the object of his ambition.”†

Directorial patronage has not unfrequently been grossly abused. There are several cases on record in which lucrative appointments to the Indian service, in the gift of the Directors, have been actually sold through intermediate agents, and have fetched high prices.‡ As this traffic has

virtue of association. Every year it is better understood, and thus the independence of the Directors is being sacrificed to the rapacity of the proprietors. The evil certainly is a great one.”—*Vide* “*Calcutta Review*,” vol. xviii. pp. 6, 7.

* The following bye-law, framed for the purpose of ensuring purity of election, appears to have failed in a great measure in accomplishing the object for which it was passed:—

“That if any member of this Company shall, by menaces or promises, collusive transfer or transfers of stock, by any fee, present, reward or remuneration, under the plea of defraying travelling expenses, or under any other plea or pretence whatsoever, directly or indirectly, obtain any vote for the election of himself, or any other, to be a Director, and be declared guilty thereof at a general Court to be called for that purpose, such person shall be incapable thereafter of holding any office, the qualification for which is subject to the regulation of the general Court, and, if a Director, be further liable to be removed from his office.”

† *Vide* “*Calcutta Review*,” vol. xviii. pp. 7, 8.

‡ The “*Calcutta Review*” gives the following facts and information relative to the sale of appointments in the gift of the Directors:—

“In 1809, there was a Parliamentary inquiry into certain alleged abuses of India House patronage. Mr. Thellusson was the Director whose patronage was supposed to have been abused. He had given some writerships to a Mr. Woodford, who had sold them. Woodford was a friend and cousin of the Director; they were of the same age, born in the same month, and had been brought up together from their infancy. At the time of the discovery there was a schism between

been declared illegal by the Legislature, there have been several criminal prosecutions, in which the guilty parties have been convicted and punished.*

Under the circumstances above described, it will not be deemed a matter of surprise that many of the appointments at the disposal of the Directors are conferred on incompetent and unqualified individuals, who eventually rise according to the system of promotion, by seniority, to some of the highest and most lucrative offices in India. This circumstance has been officially brought to the notice of the Court of Directors by the Bengal Government, in an able Report, which is published in the Appendix to the Judicial Evidence in 1832. They say :—

“The state of the service, however, precludes making such selections as the importance of the offices to be filled demands; and we may be pardoned for remarking that, unless them. Woodford obtained the nominations from his friend, and sold them through a solicitor named Tahourdin. One writership was sold for 3500*l.*, for which the lawyer received 100*l.*, the gentleman nominated being Mr. Charles James Smith. Another was sold for the same sum (Mr. Tahourdin receiving 150*l.*, and two other agents, named Donovan and Garret, sharing 450*l.* between them); Mr. Fry Magniac was the party nominated. Both had been dispatched as writers to Bengal. A third case was also inquired into and reported upon. A Madras writership was given by Mr. Thellusson to Mr. Woodford, and sold by Mr. Tahourdin to a Mrs. Gardner for 3000*l.* This money Tahourdin received on his own account, but he stipulated to obtain for a friend of Mr. Woodford some Church preferment, about soon to become vacant, of the value of 300*l.* a-year. All these cases were fully proved,—Mr. Woodford acknowledged his culpability,—Mr. Tahourdin stated unreservedly his complicity in the transactions,—but both of them seemed inclined to extenuate their conduct upon the ground that such transactions were understood to be of frequent occurrence. The inquiries thus instituted were continued through a considerable number of less important cases. It soon appeared that a traffic in cadetships had been for some time going on to a very large extent, and that some parties had been driving a brisk business in this article of commerce. Eighteen cases of sale were clearly established.”—*Vide* “*Calcutta Review*,” vol. xviii. pp. 3, 10.

* In 1828, Captain Despard, Mr. Sutton, and several other persons, were convicted by the Court of Queen’s Bench of being concerned in the sale of a cadetship, which was bought by a clergyman for a considerable sum of money, 1000*l.*, from Mr. Sutton, an intimate friend of Captain Prescott, the Director who gave away the appointment. In 1847, Captain Charetti and Sir W. Young, Director of the East India Company, were convicted by the Court of Queen’s Bench of corruptly receiving money, and being parties to the conspiracy for selling a cadetship, which realized 1100*l.* In 1849, three men named Moore, Kendall, Beckley, and two ladies, named Mrs. Limly and Mrs. Binckes, were convicted of a similar offence, and were severely punished. For interesting accounts of these cases, see “*Calcutta Review*,” vol. xviii. pp. 12–24.

admission to your service, in the first instance, be made the reward of talents, industry, and good conduct, some of the highest offices in the civil administration of this country must occasionally fall into the hands of individuals possessing very moderate qualifications and acquirements. To secure, therefore, the efficiency of your civil administration, the principle of selection, on the first admission of individuals into the civil service, should, we conceive, be particularly attended to."

It was proved in the evidence given before the Select Committee of Parliament, in 1832, that the qualifications of the youths nominated by the Directors of the East India Company to the Indian Civil Service, were not high, but that they were of a common or ordinary description, whereupon the Committee reported thus:—

"To the present mode of nomination it is objected, that it gives to India only an average amount of talent, or one but a little above mediocrity.* Though there does not appear in the evidence any imputation upon the purity with which the Directors have acted in bestowing their patronage, it seems at the same time agreed, that the nomination by individual Directors is not the best mode of securing a high standard of ability and qualifications in the civil servants;† this, it is considered, by one witness at least, might be more surely obtained by public competition. If a system of competition were acted upon, and if the natives were more extensively appointed to civil offices, the amount of patronage, it is stated, would be so abridged, that no separate body would be requisite for administering it, and though it might be objectionable to vest in the Crown, it is suggested that it might be given to public schools and universities, as the reward of talent and acquirement. In the event of the patronage being taken away from the Court of Directors, a pecuniary compensation has been suggested."‡

That able and experienced statesman, Lord William Bentinck, gives expression to the following observations on the inefficiency of the generality of the Company's covenanted civil servants. They contain the result of his personal knowledge and experience as Governor-General of India, and are therefore entitled to great weight and consideration. His Lordship says:—

* *Vide* Minutes of Evidence taken in 1832, Q. 476, 483, 652, 655, 684, 698.

† *Vide* *Ibid.*, Q. 315, 317, 326, 328, 389, 432, 920, 923.

‡ *Vide* Report of the Select Committee of Parliament, published in 1832, p. 23.

"It appears to be an error in all our administrative arrangements, that we have calculated upon a degree of imaginary perfection in the agency by which this country is exclusively governed which it would be utterly inconsistent with the laws of human nature that it can possess. The government of the Bengal Presidency, containing about 50,000,000 of people, is entrusted to about 400 individuals, not selected by any reference to qualifications, subjected hitherto to no subsequent weeding, exposed to a climate unfavourable to the European constitution, and particularly adverse to mental and bodily activity; not roused to exertion by the ordinary stimulus of competition; neither checked nor encouraged (except partially in the lower provinces, where the press and the residence of Europeans have some small influence,) by public opinion; and, from the vast extent of our territories, placed, for the most part, at so remote a distance from the seat of Government, as to render the control and superintendence of official authority utterly inefficient and inadequate. If we exclude the natives from every place of emolument and honour in the country, if these great advantages are conferred upon a privileged few, we are doubly bound to alleviate, as much as possible, the evils of this monopoly, and not to allow, for the mere personal advantage of the individual, the administration to be encumbered by a mass of incapacity, whether proceeding from ignorance and idleness, or infirmity of mind or body."

Sir John Malcolm, in his minute published in the Appendix to the evidence taken by the Select Committee of Parliament in 1832, recommends the improvement and election of the civil service in these terms:—

"I have dwelt at much length upon the civil service, because I am satisfied it must be elevated, and that every measure should be shunned that tends in any degree to lower or depress a local service upon which our successful administration of India must so materially depend; but I am at the same time persuaded it never can be elevated and supported, unless the system be changed so far as to secure not merely competence, but zeal, activity, and talent in all its higher branches. The period is past when a mere routine system and almost exclusive attention to seniority in this service can be safe: there remain few if any stations in which the public interests must not suffer if the persons filling them are not fully qualified to their duties. A wide field is opening to the ambition of the civil servants, by arrangements made and proposed, and indeed rendered necessary by the actual state of the empire. These fair

prospects of the service can only be defeated by prejudice in favour of former usages, or mistrust of those who exercise supreme power in India; but there will be, I hope, sufficient evidence to prove that the changes are as essential to the mere interests and reputation of this branch of the local service of India as they are to the general good and prosperity of our empire."

Sir E. Colebrooke, in his able letter on the Indian Civil Service, lays down the axiom that "the people of India have a right to the best government and the most efficient public service that the high emoluments bestowed on it can secure to them." Can it be said that high qualifications are aimed at in the present system? can it be denied that a higher standard of abilities may be secured, if the selections be made from wider lists, and some amount of competition be allowed to the candidates? * Mr. Sullivan, who is of the same opinion, says,—“If, however, there is patronage still to be distributed in India, that patronage must be considered as public property, and the right to compete for it ought to be shared by Englishmen at large, subject to the rules of qualification, moral and educational, which the trust to be reposed and the duties to be discharged obviously require.” † Such distinguished and able servants of Government as Messrs. A. Amos, C. H. Cameron, F. Millet, D. Elliot, H. Borradaile, late members of the Indian Law Commission, in their Report laid before Parliament 1843, unanimously declare that, considering “the great importance of the duties which the civil servants of the Company are destined to perform in the various branches of our Indian administration, and the extent to which, from the weakness of the native character, the happiness of the people depends upon the individual dispositions and capacities of the officers placed over them, it will readily be admitted how essential it is to the credit of the Government, and the welfare of the millions committed to their charge, to raise to the utmost the moral and intellectual qualifications of the covenanted civil service. It is a matter of paramount importance to exact from those for whom the offices of greater responsibility and control are exclusively reserved, a higher standard of qualification than has yet been required of them. We think the first object should be to extend, as far as practicable, the field of selection for the civil service: and by adopting the principle of competition, to secure from among a large body of can-

* *Vide* Sir E. Colebrooke's "Letter on the Indian Civil Service," pp. 21, 22.

† *Vide* "Remarks on the Affairs of India," by J. Sullivan, Esq., p. 58.

didates a sufficient number of men possessing superior talents and acquirements. These candidates should undergo an examination involving a test of high attainments; and on the required number declared duly qualified by the result of it, the appointments to the civil service should be bestowed according to priority in the examiner's lists."*

EDUCATION, QUALIFICATIONS, AND EFFICIENCY OF THE EUROPEAN CIVIL
OFFICERS BELONGING TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S COVENANTED
SERVICE.

The East India Company's covenanted civil servants are sent out to this country, and placed in responsible revenue, judicial, and magisterial situations at a very early age, when their judgments have not been matured, and when they have not acquired any great experience in human nature and worldly concerns.† They receive a general education in an exclusive and privileged institution, without any reference to any particular line of employment. There is no provision whatever, either in England or India, for qualifying them for judicial employment. A general exposition of the principles of law is attempted to be communicated to them in the shape of lectures, which are delivered to them at Haileybury College; but these lectures are very unpopular, and do not qualify them for the bench.‡ They are not regularly trained

* *Vide* Special Report of the Indian Law Commissioners, p. 522.

† This is placed beyond question by the following testimony of Lord William Bentinck, the ablest and best Governor-General of India, who, in his minute published in the Appendix to the Evidence of 1832, says :—

"These young men come out at too early an age to have acquired any practical experience in any branch of business, science, or knowledge, and, therefore, instead of bringing out as new comers the latest improvements of the European civilised world, to be engrafted upon the existing stock, they themselves retrograde, and fall into the opinions and feelings of an age gone by. These effects must, I think, be very obvious to any stranger's eye, who has been familiar with English practice, with the wants of every community, and with the obligations of those by whom its concerns are managed."

‡ The following testimony of a skilled writer in the "Calcutta Review" bears out this assertion, which can be still further corroborated if required :—

"When we assert that law on its first stages at Haileybury seems to carry on its face much that is calculated to allure and little to deter, shall it not be thought strange if we say that of all the branches taught, law, with the exception of Sanscrit, is decidedly the most unpopular? Such, however, is the stern reality of the case. A few, conscious of the parts they may be called on to sustain, endeavour to make themselves masters of the first great principles; the greater part are hopelessly ignorant of the very nature of what they hear weekly discussed. They are

as practical lawyers and judges. This is a fact which cannot be denied. W. Empson, Esq., for thirty years Professor of Law in Haileybury College, in his examination before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1832, stated that, during the whole of four terms of six months each, the students did not receive law instruction for more than about ninety hours altogether, and that "the test of proficiency was sadly low." On being asked whether it would be expedient that the writers should, previously to their departure, select the line in which they are to be employed in India, or whether they should go out with a measure of general qualification, but without having pitched upon the very department to which they are to be attached, he answered thus :—

"For all other appointments, except judicial ones, I should conceive that the same general education might apply, and that no necessity for choice would arise. It is quite otherwise in the judicial. It seems to me impossible, that a person who has thought seriously what are the duties of a magistrate, can have a doubt but that a degree of preliminary information, the habit of considering such subjects, and, at least, an acquired preference for them, should be formed, before the person is called upon to act, or is put in circumstances, when it is impossible for him afterwards to form the character and acquire knowledge, but at the most serious risks. The law is not *prima facie* an attractive study. Some little pains must be taken to lead a person forward, to give him a turn for it, and put him in the way of ascertaining what the difficulties are and where they lie. Great difficulties must accompany the administration of everything which can be called law. This is especially true of a system like the Hindoo, where it is often most embarrassing to distinguish between what is merely moral advice, and what is really meant to be positive and binding law."*

The time (two years) spent by the students in attempting not told that in India they will occupy the station of barrister; that they will have to plead in the courts; that the measure of their legal knowledge is to be the measure of their success in life. Many are aware, in spite of the Cimmerian darkness which hangs over the future of their Indian life, that a legal examination does not form one of the criterions of fitness for the public service, or a subject of anxiety to the authorities of Fort-William College. They know that ignorance of the principles of jurisprudence will not be brought against them as an absolute disqualification for office, and they turn away from the law lecture, not to pursue other studies perhaps of equal importance, but to revel in the heyday of unrestrained idleness."

* *Vide* "Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee in 1832," vol. iv. Judicial, p. 131.

to acquire a knowledge of the Sanscrit, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages at Haileybury College, is admitted by high authorities to be entirely thrown away. This assertion can be proved by the testimony of a great many competent witnesses. H. George Campbell, a gentleman of the Bengal Civil Service (who was himself educated at Haileybury College, where the Company's civil servants are trained for public employment in India), in a work on Modern India, recently published by him, apparently in defence of the British Indian Government, condemns the folly of imparting instruction in Sanscrit at the Company's college, and thus describes the result of making the study of the Oriental languages compulsory, and that of the other, by far more useful subjects, voluntary at that privileged institution :—

“Unfortunately, the regulations of the college have been too much in the hands of admirers of the Oriental languages, and a large portion of the valuable time, which is little enough for the subjects which I have mentioned, is compulsorily devoted to that which would be much better and more easily acquired in India, or rather to that which is not acquired in India at all. The great study at Haileybury is Sanscrit, a language not more useful to an Indian magistrate, than a knowledge of the tongue of the ancient Germans would be to a modern Commissioner of Police, who might now and then discover a slang term to be of orthodox Saxon origin, to the great edification of philologists; yet it may be doubted whether his efficiency would be much increased thereby.* * * *

“Not only is Sanscrit required at Haileybury, but the

* A very able writer in the “Calcutta Review,” evidently familiar with the management and character of Haileybury College, thus speaks of the Sanscrit and other Oriental studies therein prosecuted by candidates for civil employment in India :—

“It is remarkable how few make any progress in Sanscrit beyond a knowledge of the merest rudiments sufficient to enable them to pass muster at the examination. The unwilling labourer, forced to toil for two years at a language which he is told will not enable him to exchange a single word with any native of any part of India, drags his slow length along for a period of four terms, happy if Sanscrit does not prove the indirect means of an additional six months' residence in college. We very much doubt if such a knowledge as would really assist in mastering the derivatives of Sanscrit is ever acquired by any save one or two students out of the whole body. A glance at the way in which the examination test is generally got up, will best serve to illustrate our meaning. The portion absolutely exacted from all amounts to about three hundred lines! A verbal analysis of the whole, such a one as contains the translation of the minutest and constantly-recurring particles, is procured from some partner in trouble, and by assiduously poring over this some half-dozen times, he at last becomes enabled to recognize

distinguishing feature of the whole system there is this,—that while the study of the Oriental languages is compulsory, that of the other, or what are called ‘European subjects,’ is in practice merely voluntary. Of the latter, a student may learn a great deal or nothing at all, but Orientals he *must* know something of. The natural consequence is, that all those who are at all idle, who are not inclined to serve two masters, stick to the Oriental languages and despise the European sciences, because the one secures their appointments and their pay, the other only tends to make them efficient, which is quite another matter. The idle are always in a majority, and there is less than common incitement to work beyond a certain point among those *whose provision in life is secured.*”*

Mr. Empson, late Professor of Law in Haileybury College, openly avowed, in his examination before the Select Committee of Parliament in 1832, that “there certainly has been felt to be in the college a moral obligation on the part of the

most of the words in the original. Not that he would know them again if met with in a different book, or even if transposed from the order he has been accustomed to, but by a judicious series of pencil marks and other legitimate hieroglyphics, he is enabled to pass muster when *translated from his own book*, and shuts his hated volume!”*
* * * *

The progress of two months at Fort-William is that of a year at Haileybury, and even the sum total acquired at the latter place is with most students little beyond the mere rudiments of the language.

Another able contributor to the same periodical, thinks it “unnecessary, in these practical days, that a public officer should know one single word of Sanscrit.”

The students at Haileybury, and the young civilians on their arrival in India, are required to study for several years (and that, too, not at their own expense, but at the expense of the State) the Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian languages; not because they are spoken by the mass of the natives in any part of India, but because a few hundred words of each have been engrafted on some other stock, and have been more or less intermixed with the vernacular of India, in the same manner as Anglo-Saxon, French, Greek, and Latin words have been incorporated with the English. The inutility of this system of instruction is thus exposed by the above-quoted writer:—

“This system of learning one parent language in order to master with subsequent ease all its offshoots and dependants, may do very well for great linguists, for Leyden and for Barrow, but in the average number of men, the end is not worth the cost. A public officer, it is just possible, may speak an Eastern composite dialect with fluency and ease, and yet be not able to tell how many words in the course of one sentence severally belong to an Arabic, a Persian, or a Sanscrit stock.”

* *Vide* “Campbell’s Modern India,” pp. 264, 265.

professors to send out young men who are not qualified to go. I have unfortunately, much to my suffering, acted upon it. Young men imperfectly qualified go out, and remonstrances come home from India, that the college does not answer its purpose.”* Dr. Batten, for many years Principal of the college, unhesitatingly acknowledged, that “with regard to tests, it was his decided opinion, that they were insufficient in themselves, except under the condition of a perfectly free competition.† The evidence of Professor Empson, and of the other witnesses examined by Parliament in 1832, regarding the efficiency of Haileybury College, is summed up by the Calcutta Reviewer in these words:—

“Mr. Empson’s evidence fully revealed the utterly delusive character of the legal education of Haileybury, its utter inutility as a preparation for the exercise of magisterial and judicial functions, his own opinion of its worthlessness, and the struggles of mind which he had undergone (and which required some rough handling on the part of the other professors, who were better broken in), in order to reconcile his duty, or what he was expected to do, with his conscience, in passing his pupils, and lending his respectable name, and giving his official sanction, to the idea blazoned at each annual Haileybury exhibition by the chairman of the Court, that its alumni are in any degree qualified, by what they acquire at that institution, for the administration of any sort of law, English or foreign, Christian or Pagan. The evidence of others also proves that, in India, of legal education and any proper training for judicial office there is none; official communications from the Indian Governments to the Court were printed, which revealed their dissatisfaction with the qualification and condition of the young men placed at their disposal for public employment.”‡

It is admitted that there is scarcely any competition at Haileybury. All the youths who are nominated to the college have a right to be passed, and *are* passed, after a stay of two or, at most, three years. A few of those who are found exceedingly deficient and incompetent, are required to spend an additional term of six or twelve months in college. After undergoing this punishment, they, too, are declared qualified, and are sent out to their destination.

* *Vide* “Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee in 1832,” vol. iv. Judicial, p. 134.

† The preceding excellent remarks of Professor Empson and Dr. Batten apply with the same force at the present day, as no material change has taken place in the system since 1832.

‡ *Vide* “Calcutta Review,” vol. xiii. p. 167.

All the witnesses examined on the subject by the recent Parliamentary Select Committees on Indian affairs, agree in thinking that too much attention is paid at Haileybury to Oriental studies, for the acquisition of which there are greater facilities in India than in England, and too little attention is devoted to the study of law, history, political economy, and other useful subjects, for the acquisition of which there are no opportunities in India. The Indian Law Commissioners, in their Report to the Governor-General of India, dated 2nd July, 1842, on the education of the Company's civil servants, destined for the judicial branch of the service, "do not attach importance to the study of the Oriental languages in England," because it is in India that "the greatest facilities for acquiring knowledge exist," and think "the principal part of the time spent in England would be most profitably devoted to the pursuit of European literature and science." Thus the sole argument for keeping up an exclusive, and, at the same time, expensive establishment like Haileybury College, at a cost of about 10,000*l.*, or 1 lac of rupees, out of the annual revenues of India, falls to the ground. The Honourable Mountstewart Elphinstone, a gentleman, who, from his intimate knowledge of Indian affairs and superior ability, has been eagerly consulted by the Government authorities on all important occasions, and whose opinions command respect, has placed on record the following important declaration against the maintenance of Haileybury College, in which civilians are so imperfectly educated:—

"Though the college now existing has had the advantage of some professors of the greatest eminence, and has, in consequence, produced some young men of high acquirement, yet the effect of the present system of education, on the generality of young men, does not seem favourable. I think the best plan would be to allow them to find education as best suited them, subjecting them to strict examination."

Mr. Melvill, Secretary to the Court of Directors, is obliged to admit, in his examination before the Select Committee, that the "exclusiveness of Haileybury" is objectionable, and that "it would be an advantage if it were possible to combine the system of Haileybury with that of other public institutions, so as to make it less exclusive." Colonel Sykes, Mr. Mill, and other competent witnesses, have, in their evidence, declared their belief that the amount of acquirement in knowledge imparted at Haileybury could be obtained at the universities and other public institutions in the United Kingdom, and the expense of the college would, in that

case, be saved.* Mr. F. Millet, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and member of the Law Commission, has distinctly stated, in his recent examination, that the present standard of qualification for admission into the Company's Civil Service is low, and that advantage would arise from raising it higher.† Mr. J. S. Mill, a staunch advocate of the Government authorities, has expressed great doubts before the Select Committee of the necessity or expediency of an exclusive system of education for their civil service, and has made the following excellent recommendation, which, if adopted, will not fail to effect a great improvement in the qualifications of, and provide a superior class of public servants. He is "inclined to fix a standard of qualification," and recommends the admission of "all persons to receive appointments, if, upon examination, they are found to come up to that standard, placing the standard as high as possible, but allowing them to acquire the knowledge in any way and at any place."‡ Some years ago, when there was a demand for civil servants in India, to a greater extent than Haileybury College could supply, a board of examiners, called the "London Board," was, by an Act of Parliament, constituted in London, to examine candidates for the civil service, without requiring them to pass through Haileybury,§ and the successful candidates who were admitted into the Company's service, and sent out to India, appear to have proved at least as good as, if not superior to, the generality of Haileybury men. Sir H. Elliott, one of the nominees of the London Board, although he did not know anything of the Oriental languages when he left England, is not only a most distinguished servant of Government, but also a great Oriental scholar. * * * Mr. John Sullivan, late of the Madras Civil Service, in his excellent pamphlet, entitled, "Remarks on the Affairs of India," expresses the following strong opinion, entertained by himself and other high authorities against the seminaries kept up by the East India Company for the education of their servants at the expense of the revenue of India, one of which seminaries has produced servants whose qualifications, character, and efficiency, will be presently described at full length. He justly remarks:—

"So far back as the charter discussion of 1813, it was recommended by Lord Grenville, and again in 1832, by Mr.

* *Vide Minutes of Evidence, Lords' Committee, pp. 174, 175.*

† *Vide Ibid.*, p. 160.

‡ *Vide Ibid.*, p. 301.

§ See Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, p. 44.

Wynne, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, and other high and impartial authorities, when the Indian question was last under consideration, that the nomination to India should be distributed among the universities, the public schools, and other great educational establishments of the kingdom, and be publicly adjudged to the most deserving candidates. On both occasions the suppression of the Company's civil college at Haileybury, and their military seminary at Addiscombe, was strongly urged, on the ground of the great annual cost of these establishments to the people of India, of the separate and exclusive class feeling they necessarily beget in the minds of the students and cadets nurtured there, and of their being wholly unnecessary in the face of the many existing colleges and schools adequate for the training of the Company's civilians, and of the two royal military colleges at Sandhurst and Woolwich for the cadets."*

On the expiration of the Charter Act of 1813, the Court of Directors of the East India Company petitioned Parliament in 1833, for the abolition of Haileybury College, in these emphatic terms:—

"The arrangement which shall most effectually provide the means of giving government servants to the Indian Empire is that which shall meet the views of the Court, whatever its effects may be on their patronage; and it is because your petitioners are deliberately convinced that efficiency will be more likely to be obtained in a general system of education, brought to the standard of a high test of examinations, than in any exclusive system, that the Court confidently ask your honourable House to abolish the college."†

Mr. Norton, an intelligent barrister, of Mofussil expe-

* *Vide* "Remarks on the Affairs of India," by Mr. J. Sullivan, pp. 58, 59.

† On that occasion, when a very animated debate ensued before the Court of Proprietors of the East India Company, Mr. Weeding declared, that "it would be absurd to say that youths could be best educated at a seminary where they were removed from the superintendence of their friends, and where their parents had no power to give an impulse to their best feelings. He could see no reason why there should be an exclusive system for teaching those who were intended for the civil service in India. Such a system was absurd in principle and mischievous in practice. Would it not be preposterous to make a law declaring that every man who wished to qualify himself for the bar should be confined to the Inner Temple, instead of being allowed to study at Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, or any other of the Inns of Court which he might think proper to select? What would be said of a Government which should

rience, expresses the following opinion, entertained not only by himself, but also by civilians, regarding the inutility of the Oriental studies prosecuted at Haileybury College:—

“A very active member of the civil service, whom I met once some two hundred miles in the interior, and whom I had not seen since he left college, told me that, although he had obtained the honorary reward for extra proficiency at college, he found, when he joined his collector, he literally knew nothing that was practically of any service to him; and, to use his own expression, he had since picked up the language ‘at the plough-tail,’ and that is where alone it can be picked up, by frequent, familiar, continual intercourse with the common people of the district.”*

An able writer in the “Calcutta Review” makes the following excellent recommendation on good and sufficient grounds, and advocates the abolition of Haileybury, the breaking up of the monopoly of the civil service, and throwing open all the civil appointments to men of talent and superior education—both in the United Kingdom and India. “One result, however, evidently would be, that Haileybury should be abolished, and that candidates for the civil appointments in the gift of the Directors should either be passed college-men, whose standing and ability would thus be known; or, if not college-men, that they should be made to go through the ordeal of an examination before independent examiners. We advisedly say, passed college-men, because we think it a great misfortune both to the men themselves and to the service, when they come out too young and half educated; it prolongs a (to

pass a law directing all medical men designed for the public service to be educated in a particular place, instead of allowing them the scope of the United Kingdom, nay of Europe, for their attainments? Equally preposterous was the regulation to compel the young men intended for the civil service to seek their education at Haileybury College.” Captain Gowan pronounced Haileybury College “a nuisance,” and said that “it was supported solely for patronage.” Mr. Jackson said it was “a complete and perfect failure. The objects of the institution had been perverted, the greatest demoralization had prevailed.” Dr. Carpue, who had been a lecturer for forty years, said, “He well knew the benefits which arise from competition in every department of knowledge; with that feeling he greatly approved of the endeavour to do away with Haileybury College. He could not conceive anything more absurd than to reject Oxford or Cambridge men, and to insist that individuals intended for the Company’s service should be educated at a particular place.” Mr. Fielder observed, “It is generally admitted that this college is not only an useless expense of 10,000*l.* a-year, but of injurious tendency to the interests of India. The whole system was erroneous and bad.”

* *Vide* “Administration of Justice in Southern India,” by J. B. Norton, Esq., p. 133.

the State) very expensive period of probation and of empirical acquisition of knowledge, at the cost, not only of the Government, but also of the people. It would, of course, be easy to ensure that the college course had comprehended the study of the principles of international, civil, and criminal law; and that the wide subject of jurisprudence had entered largely into the line of study. With this provision, the usual collegiate course and its concomitant rivalry with the foremost youths of the nation, would far out-balance any supposed advantages from matriculation in such an institution as that of Haileybury, and would furnish functionaries of far higher promise.

* * * *

Government, under such circumstances, would have a very wide sphere of selection for the machinery of the internal administration of India. Mere seniority would cease to be the rule of the service; mediocrity would find its level, and not be pushed above it: and, as in an empire of such heterogeneous elements, there is an infinite variety of offices, so, by throwing open the civil branches of the service in the manner we advocate, there would be no difficulty in adapting the instruments to their intended functions.”*

Instead of expatiating myself on the importance and necessity to revenue and judicial officers of possessing accurate knowledge of the language, manners, and customs of the natives, I subjoin Mr. Norton’s very appropriate observations on the subject:—

“It is impossible to feel more strongly than I do the absolute necessity which exists for the future judge intimately acquainting himself with the habits, manners, merits, and defects of the natives, of a thorough knowledge of the working of the revenue system—of his making himself a good practical vernacular scholar, not of the high-flown poetical language in which the moonshee rejoiceth, but the every-day language of the ordinary body of the people. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of a thorough mastery of the native tongue. A want of complete familiarity with the language of witnesses—generally an ignorant agricultural half-savage population, speaking a mere patois—throws the judge, it is to be feared, very much into the hands of the clever, unscrupulous, native officials of his court.”

The test laid down in the Bombay Presidency for the qualification in this country of the Company’s civil servants, preparatory to their taking charge of revenue or judicial situations is very low, and the examination which they succeed

* *Vide* “Calcutta Review,” vol. xvi. p. 114.

in passing, usually in six or nine months, is very mild, and in many cases nominal.* Even the members of the committee, before whom they are examined, do not often possess an accurate and critical knowledge of the vernacular languages of this country. The native assessors who are associated with the members of the committee, have no voice in passing or rejecting the candidates that present themselves for examination before the committee; the young civilians are appointed assistant collectors and magistrates, or assistant judges. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, they are made to go through the form of another examination before the collector and judge of the zillah to which they are nominated. This examination, by virtue of which they are declared qualified to perform the duties assigned to them, is often conducted in the following manner:—The young

* In the Bengal Presidency they are educated in the Oriental languages at a Government institution, the College of Fort-William, and after passing the required examination, they are declared qualified for public employments. The nature of the examination they undergo is thus described by one of their own body, Mr. G. Campbell :—

“ At the commencement of the career of the young civilian in India, the Government have a very ingenious plan for at once fully developing, and it may be expending, all his bad qualities. It is judged that he must read the languages to fit him for the public service. He therefore remains for a time in college, as it is called; that is to say, he lives and amuses himself as he likes in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be, and once a month (if he finds no convenient excuse) drives to the college (the shade of that established by Lord Wellesley, now let out for merchants' warehouses), to give the examiners there an opportunity of ascertaining how he is getting on; but for the first year at least he is literally not in any way required to do anything. On the contrary, he is allowed for passing many times longer than is necessary. Calcutta is an extremely pleasant, gay, and expensive place. He receives within a fraction the same pay as a working assistant, and has always at the first a certain amount of credit. They get money on usurious terms, and sufficiently into debt to interfere very seriously with future prospects. After a stay in college, varying according to disposition from two months to three years, the young civilian passes in the languages, and is declared qualified for the public service; that is to say, he reads certain passages in certain out-of-the-way books, which he is never likely to open again, but has little more practical or useful knowledge of the languages than when he left Haileybury, cannot speak to a native, or understand a word of an ordinary paper read in court. Even the colloquial smattering which in any other part of the country he must have picked up, he is not likely to have acquired in the presidency towns. There is a rule that those who don't pass within the limited time will be sent back again to England, and a tradition that they have been so sent in former days; but in Bengal, at least, I believe that there has been no such instance in the memory of the present generation. All happen to pass at the last moment.”

civilians are made to read and explain not more than a dozen sentences from Elphinstone's Code—and that, too, in their own language—a task which can be performed with the greatest ease and facility by a school-boy of a few years' standing. On passing such a farcical examination in the regulations which are to be their sole guide in the discharge of their official duties, they are called upon to take an active part in the revenue and judicial administration of the country, and are placed in charge of extensive and populous districts. Under the system now in vogue, many of the assistant collectors and magistrates, and most of the assistant judges, are young, inexperienced, imperfectly educated, and possess a meagre colloquial knowledge of the vernacular languages, in which the proceedings of their courts are conducted—languages in which they cannot read or write without considerable difficulty. At an early age, sometimes before attaining their majority, and often at the age of twenty-one or twenty-three, they are invested at the Sudder station with extensive powers. One, two, or three years' experience is considered sufficient to place them in charge of detached stations, in which they are made independent, and are removed from all supervision and control on the part of the zillah judge, and are invested with still more extensive powers and authority. They are empowered to decide original suits to the extent of 10,000 rupcos, appeals to the amount of 5000 rupees, and award sentence of imprisonment, with hard labour, for any period not exceeding five years. They, or, in their absence, the assistant collector (an officer utterly ignorant of judicial affairs), are placed in charge of the zillah court, and perform several of the urgent important duties of the judge during his absence on circuit twice a year. With the very limited knowledge and experience possessed by the European assistant collectors, magistrates, and judges in the service of the East India Company, it is too much to expect that they should discharge their duties efficiently, or give satisfaction to the public. Not being able to speak the vernacular languages in an accurate or intelligible manner, and not being intimately acquainted with the habits, manners, customs, and practices of the people, consisting of several nations, widely differing from each other in creed, descent, and colour, many of the Company's European judges are, for the most part, disqualified to examine in chief or cross-examine native suitors, prosecutors, and witnesses, so as to elicit the truth, ascertain all the points in dispute, and determine the guilt or innocence of the accused without much difficulty.

They seldom take a very active part in the investigations and examinations that are held before them,* and which are often left to be conducted by the sheristedars or executive officers of the court, and the native pleaders, who, in many cases, resort to the expedient of training and even suborning witnesses. Sometimes the task of taking evidence is entrusted exclusively to the sheristedars, in the absence of the judge, to whom the written depositions are subsequently read over, or rather verbally translated, into Hindostanee by the former.

The civil officers of the Company employed in the judicial as well as revenue department have no inducement to prosecute their studies after passing a very superficial examination in the manner above described, or to improve their knowledge. They gradually rise from one grade to another, not by merit, but by seniority—a prescriptive right which they possess, or which is conceded to them. They have therefore very little stimulus for exertion, and a great inducement to idleness and negligence. To remedy this growing evil, the Government of Bengal have lately established a further test of examination, not only in the vernacular languages, but also in fiscal and criminal rules of practice; and in that pre-

* Mr. William Macpherson, a professional lawyer of considerable erudition and experience, who is intimately acquainted with, and has published an elaborate work on the procedure of the civil courts of the East India Company in Bengal, makes the following remark, which applies with equal force to most of the assistant, zillah, and session judges presiding in the Company's courts in this presidency, and corroborates the above-mentioned assertion:—

he: “I have most reluctantly come to the conclusion, that it is rarely the case that a judge, even of the lowest rank, examines witnesses in person, w^r is present (in the sense of being attentively or intelligently present) t^t their examination, although it is usually conducted in the same room SC, which he is administering justice.”

of Mr. Norton, a barrister of extensive practice in the Madras Presidency, makes similar remarks from his own experience and observation:—

“But I have myself seen witnesses under the process of examination t^t before the collector and magistrate. . . . That officer is in his tent or J^J catchery, surrounded by a host of natives, petitioners, complainants, peons, officers. He is engaged in a rapid succession of trifling matters, or immersed in some subject of importance. . . . Meanwhile, seated on the floor in one corner, may be seen a native writer, jabbering to another native squatted immediately beside him, and writing as fast as the two can talk. Should a stranger be tempted to inquire what is their occupation, he will learn that the official is taking a deposition in a criminal case from a witness. The most abominable trash is taken down; the whole is then read out aloud to the witness, who signs it; it is attested by the magistrate, and forwarded to the Session Court. . . Such a system has only to be pointed out, in order most imperatively and peremptorily to demand, and, it is to be hoped, obtain an immediate remedy.”—(*Vide* “Administration of Justice in Southern India,” p. 90.)

sidency, the junior officers of Government are not promoted to a higher grade till they pass this examination. This is a great improvement, which has been prominently brought to the notice of the Select Committee of the House of Commons by Mr. F. Millet, in his evidence; but the rule has not been introduced in this presidency. Here, promotion from one grade to another generally takes place according to rank—without ascertaining the aptitude or qualifications of the different *employés*. The result generally is, that they do not avail themselves of any opportunity to improve their indifferent knowledge. In fact, they occupy too exalted and proud positions in the country, seldom have any free intercourse or unreserved communication with the natives, except through the medium of their subordinates, and that, too, is often confined to official business or duties. Comparatively speaking, they are perfect strangers in the country, and do not become familiar or acquainted with the wants and grievances of the people except after a protracted residence in the country, and they are continually shifted from one district into another, just as they acquire some useful local knowledge, which is often rendered almost nugatory by their removal to a different province or different line altogether. This is done with the view of promoting their personal interests rather than the welfare of the people. As to the truth and justice of the last-mentioned remark, Mr. G. Campbell, of the Company's covenanted civil service, in his work referred to in another place, bears the following important testimony:—"One of the greatest hindrances to the efficiency of the service is the frequent change of the persons holding each appointment. On an average, a man does not hold the same office for more than two or three years without interruption, if so much. The consequence is, that there is little opportunity for the acquisition of local knowledge, which is so necessary to administrative duties. This is an evil, to a certain extent, unavoidable in a service of foreigners. Men must some time return to England, and they must sometimes get sick,—but it is very much aggravated by the system of promoting according to seniority, from one grade to another, from one part of the country to another, and from one department to another, with little reference to any local experience or claims whatever. The vacation of appointment, on proceeding, for however short a time, to Europe, also destroys all local connection."

If stringent measures be adopted to ascertain whether the European judicial and revenue officers are, by themselves, without any assistance, really able to transact business in the

language of the people of this country, more than one-half of the number of covenanted civil servants will be found deficient in this important and indispensable qualification. In fact, about seven or eight years ago, during the government of the late Sir George Arthur, when such inquiries were instituted, the result was highly unsatisfactory.

Mr. Norton, in his recent work on the "Administration of Justice in Southern India," thus deplores the want of judicial training in the Company's civil servants, entrusted with the judicial administration of this country:—

"Unfortunately, however, for the people of this country, the evil does not cease here; for, according to the present system, *there is no school for training even those who are primarily destined for the judicial line*, and the only means they have of learning law procedure, practice, evidence, is by trying their 'prentice hand' upon the cases which come before them when they first take their seat upon the bench, which is as if a surgeon should learn dissection upon the living body; but *fiat experimentum in corpore vile*, the subjects are only 'niggers,' and provided a certain number of cases be decided monthly by the Mofussil judge, in accordance with a circular order of the Sudder Adawlut, it does not much matter *how* they are decided, especially as there is no bar to watch the bench, no press to give voice to grievances, no public to care for them, were they ever so declaimed against, and especially inasmuch as the mild Hindoo is by nature long-suffering, and not a little inclined to lick the hand that smites him."

Mr. George Campbell, of the Bengal Civil Service, in his work on "Modern India and its Government," thus describes the indifferent character and inferior qualifications of the Government servants who are selected to fill vacancies in the judicial department in the Bengal Presidency:—

"When a collector is old enough he is made a judge, and to this step there is almost no exception if it is wished for. It seems to be considered that if at this time of life a man is fit for anything at all he is fit to be a judge, and if he is fit for nothing at all, make him a judge and get rid of him; for, once in that office, he has no claim to *further* promotions by mere seniority alone. The judicial department being in a less satisfactory state than any other is less sought after, and the ill effects of mismanagement being less immediately startling, the principle that (in a choice of evils) any man will do for a judge seems to have become established. Some who mismanage their districts are said to be promoted to be judges against their will. Moreover all who can get

anything out of the regular line have by this time got it. A crack magistrate and collector probably prefers a commissionership in the Punjaub, or to wait for one in the provinces; and men are now nearly entitled to their pensions before they get their judgeships. Altogether it appears that comparatively few much above mediocrity remain to be judges, and of those who do many are disappointed, and many hang on when they are old and worn out. A bad department is thus made worse."

Matters are in a similar predicament in the Madras Presidency. In an able pamphlet on the "Judicial System of British India," recently published by a Madras civilian, the constitution of the Company's courts in that presidency is thus described:—

"At Madras, the principle adverted to by Mr. Campbell, that any man will do for a judge, has long been the established rule, and, notwithstanding the advantage afforded by the existence of the subordinate judgeships, the higher appointments are not unfrequently bestowed upon revenue officers who have proved themselves wanting in efficiency, and are considered unfit for a responsible revenue charge. To such an extent has this misdirection of patronage been carried for many years past, that the judicial line is commonly talked of as 'the refuge for the destitute' at Madras."

As if to preserve uniformity in the system of Indian administration, the same policy prevails; and, with honourable exceptions, "the courts of justice are, as a general rule, handed over to those who have shown themselves the least qualified to collect the revenue of the State."

Not having received a thorough education in the theory and practice of different branches of law and judicial procedure so as to qualify them for the bench, most of the Company's assistant, and many of the zillah judges and magistrates are, to a considerable extent, disqualified to conduct judicial inquiries in a proper systematic form, and often find it extremely difficult to determine the issues, to decide what evidence is admissible and what is illegal, to balance and weigh the conflicting statements, and sift and reconcile the contradictory testimony of the witnesses, to comprehend all the bearings and enter into the merits of intricate cases,* to determine the genuineness or forgery of, and construe Goozrathee, Marathee, Canarise, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Arabic papers and documents, which they can seldom read or understand, and on which the fate of

* This has been proved to demonstration in Mr. Norton's work above referred to.

important cases depends. They cannot easily grapple with the arguments of native pleaders, whom they are for the most part unable to follow, who address them in a (to them) foreign language, not easily understood, and who, instead of being an independent and respected body of public advocates, are regarded as a set of inferior men, are in a great many cases looked upon with contempt, and are not unfrequently silenced by an arbitrary stretch of authority, and sometimes punished by the infliction of heavy fines.* Although assisted by native law officers, who act as assessors, the Company's judges are seldom able to lay down correct and explicit expositions of Hindoo and Mahomedan, civil and criminal laws, which they have not expressly studied. The duties which the Company's judges and magistrates have to perform are as multifarious, important, and responsible, as the authorities and powers which they possess are extensive. In short they are called upon to discharge the functions of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron, Lord Mayor, Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, &c., &c. It will be evident, from what has been above mentioned—in fact it is notorious—that many of the Company's functionaries, who are placed in situations of such grave importance and responsibility as those just mentioned, do not possess the requisite learning, ability, and knowledge, and that, consequently, they are inefficient and incompetent—a fact partially admitted and deplored by the Indian Law Commissioners, in their Report to the Governor-General dated 2nd July, 1842, and placed beyond doubt by the decisions which the European judges are, by a legislative enactment,† required to record in writing, which decisions (to use the language of an able writer), “jurisprudentially considered as records of law and precedents for other courts, are worthless.”

The incompetency and inefficiency of the Company's judges are thus described by Mr. J. B. Norton, a barrister of the Supreme Court, at Madras, who has also practised extensively in the Company's courts in that presidency; and evidently possesses an intimate acquaintance with the Company's judicial system, the defects of which he has ably exposed, grounding his remarks on, and proving the propositions which he has laid down by, the masterly analysis which he has

* In the short space of four months, Mr. Patty, late Joint Judge of Ahmedabad, recently fined no less than twenty pleaders of his court fifty rupees each, which fines were, however, remitted by the court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut on appeal.

† Act XII. of 1843.

given to the public in his work on the "Administration of Justice in Southern India," recently published:—

"I start with these two simple propositions,—first, that throughout the length and breadth of the whole of this presidency, those who occupy the judicial bench are totally incompetent to the decent fulfilment of their duties; and, secondly, that so long as the present system continues, there is not only no hope of any amelioration, but, on the contrary, things must go on ever from bad to worse, until, in the lowest depth, there is at last no lower bottom still.

"Now in turning to the 'Reports,' the faults, errors, puerilities, and mistakes which they exhibit, are precisely those which we should expect to find emanating from men who have only 'common sense,' and no well-grounded acquaintance with the common principles of jurisprudence or the law of evidence to guide them. They exhibit an utter want of knowledge of those points to which judicial attention should be confined; a most lamentable ignorance of the law of evidence; an utter helplessness in the appreciation of testimony; a frequent oversight of material issues; perpetual digressions into purely irrelevant matter; wrong applications of the law where they venture to apply it; an inability to control the proceedings before them; admissions of documents not legally proved, and of evidence the merest hearsay; decisions upon issue not raised, or upon wrong or immaterial issues; strange and inconclusive lines of argument and reasoning foreign to the matter in hand; irregularities in proceedings; carelessness or inability in drawing up decrees; findings utterly contrary to evidence, and so forth; of all of which, copious instances shall be given: in short, it is one uniform dead level of incompetency.

"The result of this is, as might naturally be expected, that the records are swollen and loaded to the most prodigious extent. A judge, who is so feeble that he does not know what is evidence, is too timid to trust himself to reject anything, and hence oral testimony is permitted to run to the most extravagant length, and to points the most irrelevant, and in substance the most inadmissible; while almost every document that is presented by the ignorant natives, plaintiffs, or defendants, or their pleaders, is filed and received, till the record becomes a perfect labyrinth. Another result, perhaps even more lamentable, is the frightful length and repetition of litigation which arises from the weakness of the bench. Litigious as the natives naturally are, only too many loopholes are afforded for appeal: frequently upon the face of the proceedings is disclosed some complete bar which ought

to have at once concluded the dispute, but which, having been utterly overlooked, the case is tried, appealed, remanded, re-tried some four or five times, and at last ultimately disposed of on the point which ought to have settled it at the very outset."

I am able to adduce the highest authority that has condemned the administration of justice in the Company's courts in India. Recently, on the presentation of a petition from the native inhabitants of Madras to the House of Lords, Lord Campbell, from his own experience in connection with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which tribunal the Indian Appeals were brought, observed that "nothing could be worse, or more discreditable, than the administration of the law in many of the courts of India."

There is another great defect in the judicial system, which has been pointed out to the Governor-General of India in Council, by the Law Commissioners, so far back as the year 1842, and to the Government of Bombay, by the Court of Sudder Adawlut, and the Judicial Commissioners in 1837, and, recently, to the Select Committee of the House of Lords, by Mr. Reid, late Member of Council at Bombay. The Indian Law Commissioners, in their Special Report presented to Parliament in 1844, complain against "an evil of a very serious nature, which has been extensively felt, and which, if not remedied, will greatly impair the judicial administration." They say:—

"We allude to that which has attracted your Lordship's attention, the absence of all previous training in those to whom, as judges of first and local appeal, the Government must principally look for the guidance and control of the courts of primary jurisdiction. At present, there is not a single situation in the civil branch of the judicial department of Bengal open to a covenanted servant before his elevation to the important office of zillah judge, nor in Bombay do the zillah or assistant judges exercise any original jurisdiction before they are invested with appellate jurisdiction."

7 The Court of Sudder Dewanee, and Sudder Fouzdaree Adawlut, at Bombay, in their letter to the Bombay Government, dated 12th September, 1837, thus express their opinion on the same subject:—

"The defect, under the existing system, in the means of obtaining a judicial education for the junior members of the administration by that excellent school, the trying of original suits adverted to in the 24th to 31st paragraphs, has, I am

directed to observe, more than once incidentally presented itself to the attention of the judges. The subject involves topics of the highest importance in the judicial system, and, amongst these, there appears to the judges a difficulty somewhat hard to be reconciled, which arises from the distinction of authority in the European and native branches. If to the former are to be confined the high grades in judicature of appellate jurisdiction, it will, the judges conceive, be obvious that correspondent qualifications must be possessed by these functionaries; and, amongst these, the court would assign, at nearly the top of the list, a practical knowledge of the character, habits, and customs of the people, the attainment of which, however, appears to the judges to be hopeless, excepting by some such means as the schooling above adverted to. Upon the return of the absent judges, and when a full court can thereby be assembled, the subject will be brought on for consideration, with the able and judicious remarks Mr. Greenhill has offered, and the court will thereafter submit its sentiments to Government."

Mr. David Greenhill, a very able, high-minded, and upright judge of the Sudder Adawlut, and Judicial Commissioner of the Southern Maratta country, makes the following pertinent and judicious remarks regarding the inefficiency of the junior judicial branch of the Company's civil service, in his official Report, dated 1st August, 1837:—

"The spirit of legislation has been of late to employ natives as judges, either for the sake of economy merely, or for their supposed efficiency, reserving to the European civil servants the much more difficult and important office of judging on appeals, executing decrees, and of controlling the native servants. These are delicate and difficult duties, requiring great practical knowledge of the detail of a court, and also an intimate acquaintance with the habits of the people, their usages and rules of conduct. I shall not allude, in this place, to the knowledge of the rational rules of evidence, of practice, of procedure, and of jurisprudence, generally requisite for a judge to possess; in short, I would say that something more is required of a judge of appeal and control than common sense, and a merely studied acquaintance with the regulations, and that without it a man of talent even is not likely to fill the judgment seat, at first especially, with credit, either to himself or the Government.

"The operation, however, of our present regulations is fast bringing the judicial branch of the service to a condition which I cannot contemplate without anxiety. The juniors have no opportunities of learning, they are partially employed

in criminal cases only (and these necessarily of too serious a nature to be entrusted to a young man on his first entrance on public employment), and probably have little or no opportunity of gaining an insight into the business of the civil courts; they are at once raised to the bench, where they have to sit in final judgment on the decrees of the judges of far greater practical knowledge and experience than themselves, and that such a state of things would lead to a loss of public confidence, and to contempt of the judicial administration, I think there is too much ground for apprehension.

"The actual state of the judicial branch of the service seems to render an early and serious consideration of the subject of importance."

Mr. Reid, speaking of the junior covenanted servants of the Company, says, "Their training in India is faulty, inasmuch as the junior servants appointed to judicial offices have no original jurisdiction in civil cases."

Captain Gowan, in one of his speeches delivered before the Court of Proprietors some time ago, complained, in strong language, of the inexperience and want of judicial training in the youths sent out to this country by the Directors to administer the law, and dispense justice to the natives. He aptly remarked :—

"Was it giving fair play to the natives of India when the Directors sent out their youthful sons to India, who were called upon to preside in courts almost the moment they landed? They did not provide for these situations individuals who were skilled in the law, or who had distinguished themselves, but striplings, who had only just left school; yet they were called on to administer a law of a threefold character. To fill the offices of a judge correctly in India, a man ought to be acquainted with the Hindoo and Musselman law. But these young men were sent abroad without any such qualification, as if the sons of the Directors were to be judges by intuition."

These youthful students, fresh from Haileybury College, without the least judicial practice and experience, are, after their arrival in India, at once elevated to the bench. Although deemed totally incompetent to try original cases, they are invested with a very large and even unlimited appellate jurisdiction, as if no great skill, ability, or judgment were required for judicial functionaries presiding in the highest superior court. The consequence is, very young and inexperienced youths, from twenty to twenty-two years of age, having no knowledge whatever of law procedure, nor of the investigation of original cases, possessing nothing more

than a smattering of the native language, sit in appeal over, and are invested with authority to reverse, the decisions of native judges of mature age and experience. According to this faulty system, the decision of native judges, of original jurisdiction, are liable to be reversed by each of the European assistant judges, whose judgments are not unfrequently biassed and guided by their ill-paid and irresponsible ministerial officers, and whose executive establishments are exceedingly bad and unpopular;* whilst the decisions of the European judges, imperfect as they must necessarily be, cannot be set aside except by a full court of three judges, presiding in the Company's highest court, called the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, situated at a considerable distance from the local courts. On referring to the results of the appeals decided by the court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, or court of supreme appellate jurisdiction, it will appear that in a majority of cases the decisions of the native judges have been confirmed, and those of the European judges reversed. This fact was publicly brought forward by Sir E. Perry, the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and President of the Board of Education, in his speech delivered in the town hall last year, in these lucid terms:—

"All the civil business in the Company's courts is, in the first stage, conducted, generally speaking, by native judges. They are what the French would call judges of the first instance, and, from their decisions, appeals lie to European judges, from whose judgments again an appeal lies to the Sudder Adawlut. It naturally follows that, on these latter appeals, a close comparison is made between the decisions of native and European functionaries. Now I learn from the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, that it was publicly stated in open court, by two leading members of the Bombay bar, that, with a few distinguished exceptions, the decisions of the native judges were, in every respect, superior to those of the Europeans." These remarks also apply with equal force to the Bengal and Madras presidencies.

The petition to Parliament, from the members of the British Indian Association, and other natives, inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency, states, "the decisions of that court (the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, at Calcutta), "as exhibited in their printed Report, shows that, from 1845 to 1851, of 2667 appeals, heard from the decisions of covenanted and uncovenanted judges, the decision of the covenanted (or European) judges, were confirmed in 215 instances, reversed

* This will be shown in another part of this pamphlet.

167, and remanded for further investigation in 683; while those of the uncovenanted (or native) judges, were confirmed in 559 instances, reversed in 238, and remanded in 667 instances; from which your honourable House will perceive that, on the whole, the decisions of the uncovenanted were more satisfactory to the Sudder Court than those of the covenanted; and yet nothing can be more anomalous than the position in rank and emolument which the two classes occupy."

Mr. Norton, in his work on the "Administration of Justice in Southern India," makes a similar comparison, which redounds to the credit of the native bench in the southern presidency. He says:—

"I will coincide in the opinion that it was wise and just to give the natives a larger share than heretofore in the administration of public justice, and believe that, on the whole, the measure has worked well. It would be inexpedient to recede from that measure: indeed, I hope to see the day when educated natives shall be admitted to a far wider extent in all departments of the public service. My own conviction, arrived at by a careful perusal of the Sudder Reports, is, that the native judges, as a body, are far more capable of weighing testimony, and far more often arrive at reasonable conclusions, than the English gentlemen, who are placed immediately above them. Perhaps this is to be traced to the fact of their having generally either acted as pleaders or performed quasi-magisterial or police duties for a considerable period, before they are appointed to the bench, and, still more probably, to their intimate acquaintance with the intricate mazes of native character. Still they would discharge their duties more efficiently if they were regularly trained."*

On these and other grounds, the Indian Law Commissioners, being convinced of the inefficiency of the junior European judges, they have, in their Report to the Governor-General of India, recommended that the situation of assistant judges should be gradually abolished, and that native judges should be appointed to discharge the duties of the former.

APPEALS.

According to the present system, appeals both on facts and law are allowed from the decisions of the moonsiff Sudder ameens, and principal Sudder ameens, to the assistant judges

* *Vide* "Administration of Justice in Southern India," by Mr. J. B. Norton, p. 142.

or zillah judges; and special appeals to the Sudder Dewance Adawlut, only on points of law, practice, and precedent are admitted from the appeals decided by the authorities just mentioned. The assistant or zillah judges' courts are for the most part courts of appeal. In the few original cases decided in the first instance by these courts, regular appeals lie to the Sudder Court both on facts and law. Thus, with the small exception just alluded to, there are two appeals in this presidency in all cases, without reference to the amount in dispute, however small or insignificant it might be. There are from 600 to 1000 cases in which applications for special appeals are made every year to the Sudder Adawlut, besides 300 or 400 regular appeals, about 500 cases of criminal appeals, about 300 revenue appeals, and several criminal cases referred to and called for review by the Sudder Adawlut. From the reports of the judicial administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1849 and 1850, published by Government, it appears that the average duration of each case of special appeal is one year and six months, and of revenue appeal from one year to three years. There are several instances of appeals pending in the Sudder Adawlut alone for more than four years. Besides civil and criminal appeals, the Court of Sudder Dewance Adawlut has always a great deal of business of a miscellaneous nature to attend to. This high court of appeal is expected to superintend, control, and regulate the acts and proceedings of all the subordinate courts, consisting of 66 moonsiffs', 14 Sudder ameens' courts, 6 principal Sudder ameens' courts, 9 assistant judges' courts, 14 collector and magistrate's courts, 8 zillah and session judges' courts, 2 courts of the agent and political agent, in all 119 courts, presided over by native and European judges in this presidency. This high court of appeal, in which three judges preside, having so much business to attend to, and so many cases of appeal to dispose of, has no time to enter into a careful and patient investigation of all the cases that come up before it. This result is highly unsatisfactory and prejudicial to the interests of suitors. While much time is spent and much attention bestowed in the investigation of some cases, particularly those in which European barristers and attorneys* are engaged by wealthy parties, numerous cases, especially those in which native pleaders are employed, are disposed of with indecent hurry, sometimes without fully entering into the merits or demerits, and without carefully inquiring into the law points and

* They are allowed by Act I. of 1846, sections 4 and 5, to practise in the Sudder Courts.

arguments *pro* and *con*. Many of the European practitioners, who, in respect of legal knowledge, intelligence, and respectability, are on a level with and certainly not inferior to the judges themselves, are allowed almost unlimited latitude in pleading the cases of their clients; whilst the native vakeels, who, it might be admitted, are greatly inferior, are not tolerated to any great extent, are not heard with attention, and, if they attempt to address long arguments or harangues, are often interrupted, silenced, and put down by the court in an arbitrary manner. Thus the Court of Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut is occupied with the investigation of each of the cases taken up by European barristers and attorneys of Her Majesty's Supreme Court for periods varying from one hour to one or two days; whilst two or half a dozen of the cases in which native pleaders are engaged, are often hurriedly disposed of in the short interval of one hour. This is felt to be a great hardship, particularly by the middle and poorer classes of litigants, who cannot afford to pay the high rate of fees charged by the European practitioners. Owing to such a state of things the average duration of appeals decided by the Sudder Adawlut is one year and six months, and the final decision of appeals in revenue cases takes still longer intervals of time, viz. from two to four years. The judges of the Sudder Adawlut are now engaged in deciding cases of special appeals, many of which were filed and entertained in that tribunal so far back as the year 1850, or three years ago. One of these cases appears to have been pending for more than eleven years, and was decided by Mr. Spens, late Zillah Judge of Ahmedabad, on appeal in the year 1842. Many cases are referred back to the lower courts on account of the European judges not having framed their decrees as required by the regulations and acts. Thus parties are subjected to additional inconvenience, delay, and expense. Owing to these delays, caused by great arrears of business and multiplicity of appeals and reviews, "a final decision in civil cases is often not obtained under ten years, rarely before three years." Thus suitors who are obliged to travel considerable distances to proceed to the seat of the zillah or provincial judge, and eventually to the seat of the Court of Supreme Jurisdiction, in civil as well as criminal matters at the presidency,* for the purpose of conducting and watching their cases, are obliged to neglect their affairs, are detained for

* The civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut at Bombay, extends over an area of 57,400 square miles, divided into twelve extensive zillahs or counties, containing a population of 8,400,000 souls.

long intervals of time, to the great detriment of their affairs, and are subjected to heavy expenses and ruinous costs. In the Appendix I have given a short abstract of six civil cases, showing their duration, the different stages through which they progressed, and the costs incurred in all the courts. All these cases have not yet been finally decided, but are still pending in the Sudder Adawlut.

The legal heirs and representatives of the deceased cannot sue any debtors to the estate without obtaining probate or letters of administration in the Company's courts. There are many instances of cases of this simple description, *i.e.* applications for probate or letters of administration, both contested and uncontested, remaining undecided for very long periods, varying from one year to eight years! In the Company's court at Broach, several cases are still pending, in which applications for letters of administration, or certificate of heirship, as it is called in the Company's code, were made so far back as the year 1845. The consequences of great delay in the decision of such cases, which are almost always of an urgent description, are often ruinous. Many of the debtors to the estate of the deceased often avail themselves of these to them convenient opportunities to make away with the moneys and other property belonging to the deceased; so that large amounts are not unfrequently lost to those who are entitled to them, and who, had it not been for the dilatoriness of law proceedings, would have recovered them in time. In each of the courts of original jurisdiction at Broach, there are at present about 300 cases, the arrears of last year, and the same is the case at Surat. In the courts at Surat, the cases on the files of the different judges are so numerous that they do not and cannot come on for trial in a great many instances in less than one year, and seldom in less than six months after filing the complaints.

STAMP DUTIES.

The costs of litigation in the Company's courts are very heavy, and are further enhanced by the stamp duties imposed at each stage of the proceedings. All complaints, answers, replications, rejoinders, petitions, motions, appeals, special appeals, and applications to the different courts, must be written on stamp paper, of the prescribed value, which increases in proportion to the amount of the suit. If any of these proceedings are conducted on stamp paper of less value, they are declared invalid, and are forthwith quashed. In many cases, the duties amount to one-fifth, and even one-

fourth, of the value of the suit. Thus they are exceedingly heavy and vexatious; and, to use the words of an able writer, in "number, amount, and oppressive variety, they exceed all bounds of comparison with the abolished stamp duties in England." They are opposed to the verdict of the British public and of Parliament against taxes on law proceedings. Only a small portion of these duties, namely, those payable on appeals to the Queen in Council, was abolished in 1839, at the recommendation of the Privy Councillors; but most of these obnoxious imposts remain unrepealed, and press heavily on large masses of the people of this country, who are not unfrequently ruined by a long course of expensive litigation in the Company's courts. In fact, in several cases, parties are obliged to give up portions of their just demands, in order to reduce the expense of the stamp paper, which they are forced to buy for the purpose of conducting their legal proceedings.

The pernicious effects of stamp duties are thus described by the native inhabitants of Calcutta, in their petition to Parliament:—"The use of stamps, in judicial matters, does not answer the object for which they are avowedly imposed; namely, the diminution of litigation. On the contrary, they devolve on the courts, from the lowest to the highest, the duty of deciding points, extraneous to the merits of the suits before them. For the purpose of stamp revenue, every suit has to be valued, according to certain rules laid down by the Legislature, the application of which is liable to much doubt and uncertainty. Hence, questions are frequently raised as to the observance of those rules; and the decisions of the courts of first instance are subject to appeals to the higher tribunals, and many suits are nonsuited or remanded for retrial, merely because the amount of the stamp has not been correctly estimated, however honestly the plaintiff may have formed that estimate. In sound cases, when the plaintiff would willingly forego a portion of his claim, which may not stand on so clear a foundation as the rest, he is afraid to do so, lest his suit be altogether defeated by the objection that he has undervalued his claim, and his stamp is therefore defective. The decisions of the superior court in the matter of the stamps are not unvarying, and many constructions and circulars are issued to regulate the questions which arise—which are often modified or rescinded—circumstances which greatly distract and embarrass pleaders and judges in deciding such questions. And it may be fairly stated that not less than 10 per cent. of the decisions of the Company's courts turn entirely on considerations connected with the most

absurd and injudicious system of raising the revenue. The operation of the stamp laws is still more directly injurious to the poorer classes in their pursuit of justice. Before they can prosecute a suit of any kind, they must not only incur the ordinary expenses of other courts, but also lay out, at the very outset, a certain sum in the purchase of a stamped paper."

These opinions are further corroborated by Mr. Norton, who, in his timely publication on the judicial administration of this country, expresses himself in these forcible terms, and points out to Parliament the necessity of repealing the stamp duties:—

"Another great evil, which I conceive ought no longer to be permitted to prevail, is the high duty charged upon all law proceedings. Jeremy Bentham has irrefragably established, that the worst of all taxes is a law tax, and all political economists agree with him. Now, in India, the tax is enormous. It is imposed in the shape of stamps, and they are of oppressive magnitude. Those upon the petition for appeal are positively preposterous; and the only argument that can be urged in their favour is, that they may act as a check upon litigation, but inasmuch as they act equally upon the just as well as the unjust litigant, and operate very differently on the rich and the poor, such an argument is not of much worth. What adds considerably to this heavy burden, is the constant remand of suits, which entails the necessity of fresh stamps innumerable. * * * It may be anticipated that any proposition to alter this part of the system will meet with strong opposition at the hands of the Indian Government. They avowedly act upon the principle of making their courts of justice paying concerns. They like them to defray their own expenses, and would not even object to a surplus.* Any innovation which entails expense or cuts down receipts is sure to be looked upon with a jealous eye. Yet if, indeed, a law tax be the worst of all taxes, perhaps it is not beneath the British Legislature, now that it has the opportunity of interfering in Indian affairs, to take care that it be abolished. If they do not undertake this, we may rest perfectly assured that no measure of this tendency will spontaneously emanate from the Government of India or the Court of Directors."†

It is incumbent on the Legislature to remove, as speedily

* See a late letter from the Government of Bengal to the Madras judges on the subject of the new Small Cause Courts.

† *Vide* "Administration of Justice in Southern India," by Mr. Norton, pp. 85-87.

as possible, this, as well as all other evils existing in the present highly defective system of judicial administration in the Company's courts, evils which often frustrate the ends of justice, and render the Company's tribunals instruments of oppression, extortion, and ruin to the poorer classes of native subjects. Under these circumstances, it is exceedingly desirable that these vexatious stamp duties should be altogether abolished by Parliament. - "If" (to use the words of the Bengal petitioners) "a revenue from judicial proceedings be necessary, it may with propriety be drawn from those who maintain vexatious or groundless claims, or resist just ones, by imposing on them fines calculated on the scale of the present stamp law."

SALARIES OF THE NATIVE AND EUROPEAN JUDGES.

The salaries paid to the different classes of native judges and subordinate officers of their courts "indicate" (to use the appropriate language of the petition recently transmitted to Parliament by the British and other Christian inhabitants of Calcutta) "a low appreciation on the part of the Government of the judicial office, as well as of the personal status of the officials themselves." When compared with the emoluments of the European judges, they present a very striking contrast. Moonsiffs of the first, second, and third class, or native judges of the lowest grade, who decide all original cases to the amount of 5000 rupees, or 500*l.*, receive from 100 to 200 rupees, or 10*l.* to 20*l.*, per mensem, whilst European judges of the lowest grade, who have simply an appellate jurisdiction to the extent of 10,000 rupees, or 1000*l.*, receive 700 rupees, or 70*l.* Sudder ameens, or native judges of the second grade, who decide all original suits to the amount of 10,000 rupees, or 1000*l.*, receive 350 rupees, or 35*l.*, whilst the salary of the European judges of the second grade is so high as 1200 rupees, or 120*l.* Principal Sudder ameens, or native judges of the highest grade, who, up to a very recent date, had unlimited jurisdiction, and decided cases several of which "in amount, importance, or intricacy, are not surpassed in the Courts of Chancery or law in Westminster Hall," receive a pittance of 500 rupees, or 50*l.*, only, whilst European or zillah judges, who exercise, for the most part, an appellate jurisdiction, receive 2333 rupees, or 233*l.* 6*s.*, or nearly five times the salary; and the Sudder judges, or European judges of the highest grade, receive the handsome stipend of 3500 rupees, or 350*l.*, per mensem. Thus a native

judge at Tannah, near Bombay, whose jurisdiction extends to all cases under 5000 rupees, or 500*l.*, receives one-third of the travelling allowance paid to the European judges when they go on circuit, and one-fourth of the salary paid to each of the native judges of the recently-abolished Court of Requests at Bombay, of which the jurisdiction was limited to 80 rupees, or 8*l.*, and draws only one-fifth of the salary received by the junior judge of the Small Cause Court lately established in Bombay, the jurisdiction of which does not exceed 500 rupees, or 50*l.* In the Mofussil, where there is no publicity of judicial or any other proceedings, it is necessary that the judges of original jurisdiction should be more able, upright, and better paid than those in Bombay, where the publicity of proceedings operates as a salutary check to the abuse of authority or commission of injustice.

This great disproportion in the salaries of the native and European judicial functionaries is manifestly unjust and prejudicial to the interests of the native community, as well as the efficiency of the native agency in the Company's service. But, on comparing the quantity of work done by the native judges with that performed by the European judicial officers, this disproportion becomes outrageously great and unjust. From the Report of the civil judicial administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1849, published by Government last year, and recently republished in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, it appears that there were in that year nineteen European judicial functionaries employed in this presidency, who decided

Original suits	115
Appeals	4790
Criminal cases	1043

In all . . . 5948 cases.

This gives an average of 313 cases decided by each European officer in that year. On the other hand, there were 86 native functionaries, who decided 56,246 cases on merits, which gives an average of 654 cases to each native judge. The small sum of 229 rupees, or 22*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, is the average of the monthly salaries paid to each of the above-mentioned native functionaries, whilst the average salary of each European judicial officer amounts to 1442 rupees, or 144*l.* 4*s.*, or nearly seven times the amount! Thus native judicial officers, although they perform double the quantity of work done by the Europeans, receive only about one-seventh the

amount of the salaries paid to the favoured and privileged class of the Company's civil service judges! If the amount of remuneration is to be determined by the quantity and quality of the work, then native judges ought, undoubtedly, to receive larger salaries than their European brother judges;—but a niggardly Government pays them only one-seventh. It has been proved from official data, that the average amount of the work done by the native judges is double; and, in another part of this paper, I have shown, on the high authority of Sir E. Perry, that the quality of the work performed by them is also superior.

The pay and allowances granted under the present unjust and invidious system to the whole body of moonsiffs, Sudder ameens, and principal Sudder ameens,* or native judges of the people, “the original arbiters in nineteen-twentieths of all cases of litigation” in this presidency, do not exceed the aggregate sum drawn by eight of the covenanted or European judges! Ought so monstrous a disproportion to continue any longer? The judicial establishment of the Bengal Presidency presented a similar contrast only a few years ago.† On this great discrepancy between the emoluments of the native and European judicial functionaries attracting the attention of the Court of Directors, they wrote to the Supreme Government to the following effect:—

“It is nevertheless essential that the natives employed by our Government shall be liberally treated, that their emoluments shall not be limited to a bare subsistence, whilst those allotted to Europeans in situations of not greater trust and importance enable them to live in affluence and acquire wealth. Whilst one class is considered as open to temptation and placed above it, the other, without corresponding inducements to integrity, should not be exposed to equal temptation, and be reproached for yielding to it.”

At an early period the Court of Directors appear to have been convinced of the necessity of giving increased allowances to natives employed in offices of trust and responsibility. So far back as the year 1814, they say, in their letter to the Bengal Government:—

“When we place the natives of India in situations of trust and confidence, we are bound, under every consideration of justice and policy, to grant them adequate allowances—we have no right to calculate on their resisting temptations to which the generality of mankind, in the same circumstances,

* They are 91 in number.

† *Vide* “Calcutta Review,” vol. ix. p. 251.

would yield." Although many years have elapsed since the expression of these views entertained by Government in favour of the adoption of a liberal line of policy towards remunerating the native *employés* of Government, nothing has been done to augment their salaries to an extent commensurate with the importance and responsibility of the duties they have to discharge, and the quantity and quality of the services they render. It is impossible to improve the Company's courts so long as the present niggardly scale of remunerating the native judges and subordinate officers is continued. No blame can justly be attached if some of these functionaries sometimes give way to the strong temptations to which they are constantly exposed, and which few persons who are not adequately paid can resist. A more liberal policy should be adopted towards this most useful and hitherto underpaid class of public servants. Their services should be duly appreciated and adequately remunerated by the State; their salaries should be at least doubled, so as to diminish considerably the chances of their yielding to temptation, to inspire them with zeal, ensure probity, and secure the services of a class of more able, respectable, and independent natives.

Independently of the Government authorities in England, some of the highest and most able servants of Government have borne testimony to the inadequacy of the salaries granted to the native officers. Sir G. R. Clerk, late Governor of Bombay, in his evidence before the late Select Committee of the House of Commons, has placed his deliberate opinion on record to the effect that the native uncovenanted service is not sufficiently remunerated, and has therefore recommended that "they should rise to a higher scale of remuneration," and "be admitted to higher appointments than they have ever yet filled." Mr. W. W. Bird, late member of Council and Deputy-Governor of Bengal, has also recommended an increase of the salaries paid to the native officers in the service of Government.

MINISTERIAL OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE COMPANY'S COURTS.

The ministerial officers and executive establishments of the Company's law and police courts, especially of those presided over by European judges and collectors and magistrates, are exceedingly inefficient, and the native subordinate officers wretchedly ill paid. The sheristedars of the civil courts, who are required to discharge the multifarious and

important duties usually performed by the prothonotary, registrar, master, examiner, judges' clerk, and clerk of the Crown, and are entrusted with many other important and responsible functions, partly those of the judge, receive very inadequate salaries or rather pittances, usually varying from 50 to 75 rupees, or 5*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*, per month. The Calcutta Reviewer justly complains of the inadequate salaries allowed to the ministerial officers, in these pithy expressions:—

“The ministerial officers of the courts, the chief men in each department in the interior, receive a pittance on which they ought not, for the credit of our Government, to be obliged to live, on which it is well known that they cannot and do not live. The parsimony of Government is made up by the general, but not altogether voluntary, contributions of suitors. The sheristedar, for instance, who is often a person of far more importance in the decision of a cause than the judge himself, and always a person of the highest distinction and influence in the district, ought not to be humiliated in the eyes of the people by a salary of 100 rupees* a month, while the judge receives an income of 2500 rupees. This inequality belongs to the Cornwallis school, the maxims of which have long since been exploded by the common sense and justice of the present age.”†

Most of the duties discharged by the present native ministerial officers were formerly performed by European officers, called registrars, who received salaries ranging from 600 to 1200 rupees, or 60*l.* to 120*l.*, per month; but in 1832, when these situations were abolished, these duties were assigned to native sheristedars, who possess great power and immense influence without any legal responsibility, and often abuse their authority, pervert their talents and influence to evil purposes, yield to temptations, and commit wrongs which no responsible executive officer adequately paid would be guilty of. With honourable exceptions, such is generally the character of executive officers of the Company's courts—officers by whom the assistant, zillah, and session judges are not unfrequently guided, to whom they often entrust great powers, and on whom they are obliged to place implicit faith and unlimited confidence. In fact, this is a necessary consequence of the ignorance of the European judges, who are strangers in this country, and not conversant with the language, manners, habits, and feelings of a people

* In the Bombay Presidency the salary is still less, and varies from 50 rupees to 75 rupees, or 5*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*

† *Vide* “Calcutta Review,” vol. ix. p. 263.

different from their countrymen, and who have not been professionally educated so as to fit them for their calling.* Many high authorities can be adduced in proof of the justice of these opinions and the propriety of these remarks. The Court of Directors, in their instructions to the Supreme Government, have expressed their sentiments on this subject to the following effect :—

“ It will be gaining a most important point if we can substitute a well-paid and responsible agency for that unauthorized and pernicious influence, which there is reason to fear that the native officers of the court are in the habit now of too frequently exercising over the proceedings of these courts.”

The late Sir W. Macnaghten and Mr. Pakenham, members of the Finance Committee appointed by the Supreme Government in 1831, speaking of the manner in which the ministerial duties are discharged in the courts of the Zillah or covenanted judges in the Bengal Presidency, express their deliberate opinion in these words :—

“ It does not follow that, because this duty has been hitherto performed by the Amlah,† it has been properly, impartially, and satisfactorily performed. Everything is now done by ill-paid and irresponsible individuals, save only

* An able and well-informed writer thus condemns the low scale of remuneration allowed to the subordinate officers of the Company's courts :—

“ Constituted as human nature ordinarily is, it is preposterously absurd to calculate upon a faithful and conscientious discharge of duties by men who, while clothed with all but an irresponsible authority, are paid a pittance which hardly suffices to meet their pocket expenses. The same causes which led the European functionaries before the time of Cornwallis to be more true to their own interests than those of their honourable masters, must inevitably operate in producing the same results among the natives. For the system of small pay and large responsibility, heretofore the pet system of our Government, makes official corruption the rule, and official integrity the exception. Its inefficiency, however, has been recognized by Government in the late increase of salaries of the Durogahs. While we rejoice in the adoption of that enlightened policy which has dictated this measure, we would urge its extension to another class of ministerial officers. The emolument of the Dewan or Sheristedar, the first ministerial officer in the Mofussil Court, is totally inadequate to the responsibility and respectability of the office. We could name several districts and zillahs where the sheristedar is the *de facto* magistrate, the *de facto* collector, and the *de facto* judge. It is absolutely necessary that the pay of this functionary should be at least doubled before we can have a right to reckon on his integrity.” — *Vide* “ Calcutta Review,” vol. iv. p. 365.

† The officer who discharges the multifarious duties of the registrar, prothonotary, and clerk of the crown, is called Sheristedar in the Bombay Presidency, and Amlah in the Bengal Presidency.

the actual decision or determination. We need not say how much the value of such decision or determination depends on the fidelity of the preliminary proceedings.

"The preparation of a case for decision is of itself a duty which would afford ample occupation to any junior servant attached to a civil court. It is a duty which, though of especial importance, requires only attention, integrity, and competent knowledge of the native languages for its efficient performance. It is a duty, however, which now of necessity is left entirely to the Amlah, and by the abuse of which there can be no doubt of their reaping a most abundant harvest, to the detriment of honest claimants and the general perversion of justice."

How ill qualified the generality of the European judges are effectually to superintend and check the proceedings of their ministerial officers, who are all natives, has been clearly shown by Lord Metcalfe and other high authorities. "The difficulties," says his Lordship, "of procuring effectual European superintendence, whether originating in climate, difference of habits, language, or other circumstances, are so numerous and overwhelming, that it is worth while to consider whether there is not a fair prospect of the duty being done by other means, not only cheaper but more effectually. It is well known that in some districts almost the whole business has been done by natives, though the European employers have enjoyed the credit; and it is difficult to suppose that the former should be less able when acting on their own responsibility. The deplorable system by which the advantages are reaped by one, while the labour is performed by another, has been too long the bane of the country. It is the cause of the inefficiency of the European and the corruption of the native. So long as it is allowed there can be but little amendment in either party."

Generally speaking, the Company's courts of civil and criminal justice have in a great measure proved to be a curse to India. The results of the present judicial system have been disastrous in a moral point of view. They are thus described by the Right Honourable Lord Macartney in his official minute:—

"We are everywhere met by people complaining of the authorities set over them, and the authorities complaining of the people. The longer we have had the present system, the more apparently do lying and litigation prevail; the more are morals vitiated, the more are rights involved in doubt, the more are the foundations of society shaken. The more has the work of civil government become a hopeless and fruitless trial, unsatis-

factory as to its immediate results, hopeless as to its future effects."

Colonel Sleeman, one of the ablest, most experienced, and well-informed officers of Government, deploras the pernicious effects of the judicial administration of this country in these glowing terms :—

"In the tribunals we introduce among them, such people soon find that the judges who preside can seldom search deeply into the hearts of men or clearly distinguish truth from falsehood, and when they can distinguish it, it is seldom that they can secure their conviction for perjury. They generally learn very soon that these judges, instead of being like the judges of their own woods and wilds, the only beings who can search the hearts of men and punish them for falsehood, are frequently the persons of all thus most blind to the real state of the deponent's mind, and the degree of truth and falsehood in his narrative, that, however well-intentioned, they are often labouring in the 'darkness visible' created by the native officers around them. They not only learn this, but they learn what is still worse, that they may tell what lies they please in these tribunals, and that not one of them shall become known to the circle in which they move, and whose good opinion they value. If by his lies told in such tribunals a man has robbed another, or caused him to be robbed of his property, his character, his liberty, or his life, he can easily persuade the circle in which he resides that it has arisen not from any false statements of his, but from the blindness of the judge, or the wickedness of the native officers of his court: because all circles consider the blindness of the one and the wickedness of the other to be everywhere very great."

"Arrian, in speaking of the class of supervisors in *India*, says,—'They may not be guilty of falsehood; and, indeed, none of the Indians were ever guilty of that crime.' I believe that as little falsehood is spoken by the people of India in their village communities, as in any part of the world with an equal area and population. It is in our courts of justice where falsehoods prevail most, and the longer they have been anywhere established, the greater the degree of falsehood that prevails in them. Those entrusted with the administration of a newly-acquired territory are surprised to find the disposition among both principals and witnesses in cases to tell the plain and simple truth."

Recently similar opinions have been placed on record by several able Government officials, in their evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords. D. Hill, Esq., who

served in India for many years, and is now employed at the India House, in the Judicial Department, stated, in his evidence, that "the nature of our tribunals, but chiefly their mode of procedure, affords very great encouragement to legal chicanery, and to perjury and forgery. These abound in all the courts in India."

Speaking of the deteriorating influence of the Company's judicial system, he stated to the Committee:—

"We hold out every inducement to fraud by the multiplication of bill and answer and rejoinder over and over again, till there comes a mass of irrelevant assertions, followed by a mass of false swearing with very little bearing upon the question at issue. From this mass the judge has to arrive at his decision in the best way he can. In despair, he decides the question, if possible, upon some technical point. The judges attend much more to legal technicalities than they do to substantial justice. I should think much of the perjury arises from the facility of deceiving a European."

Mr. George Campbell, a great advocate, or rather apologist of Government in his work on the Company's System of Government, recently published, is obliged to make the following admission, which tells greatly against the administration of justice in the Company's Courts:—

"I regret to be obliged *in limine* to avow that this part of our administration is, generally speaking, by no means so satisfactory as other departments. There has been great encouragement to the litigious and unscrupulous, and little justice for petty wrongs, a *butchery* of the rights and institutions of the country, and a lamentable demoralization of the people. In every court there is every opening for fraud, perjury, and forgery."

These deplorable results are, in a great measure, attributable to the ignorance and incapacity of the Company's European judges, collectors, and magistrates; to the inefficiency of the executive establishments; and want of a respectable, independent, and intelligent bar. When a people find the judge careless, indifferent, or ignorant, they will endeavour to corrupt the subordinates by whom they are surrounded and in some measure guided, and they will resort to the expedient of employing artful and intriguing advocates to plead for them, and get up false witnesses to support their cases.

WUKEELS OR PLEADERS IN THE COMPANY'S COURTS.

The qualification and character of the generality of the wukeels who practise in the Company's Courts are thus ably described by Mr. N. B. E. Hall, who held the office of

Government Pleader in the Court of Sudder Adawlut at Calcutta, and practised for many years as an attorney of Her Majesty's Supreme Court at that place, in an official representation which he made some time ago to the Court of Directors, containing some valuable suggestions for increasing the respectability and improving the efficiency of the native profession. He says:—

“With a very few exceptions, the pleaders are all Hindoos or Mahomedans, and being very far below the English judges in knowledge as well as station, they have never attained to anything like the independence of the English bar. Their language in addressing the courts is that of servants to their masters—not merely exalting the person addressed, but unnecessarily lowering themselves, and though a good deal of this may be ascribed to the idioms of their language and to native manners, it has, no doubt, had some effect in adding to their degradation in the eyes of the English judges, by whom they have generally been treated with very little respect. They are subject in all the courts to arbitrary fines, as passion or caprice may dictate. It may perhaps be said, as some justification of this treatment, that in general they are not deserving of any better. This may be true, but there is usually action and reaction in such cases; and, if the native pleader has continued for nearly sixty years in his present abject state, and almost useless in the administration of justice, some blame must be ascribed to the judges.* The skilful head of a department makes it his first business to improve his subordinate officers; and English barristers placed in the situation of the Company's judges, would have soon imparted some of their own character and knowledge to the pleaders in their courts. There can be no doubt that the Company's judges have been too careless of the condition and character of the native pleaders, and I believe that this has proceeded in a great measure from imperfect notions of the important part which they might be made to perform in the administration of justice.

“An Indian pleader of the Company's courts is both barrister and attorney. He is thus the sole organ of communication between the suitor and judge, and standing, as it were, at the door of the courts of justice, his first duty is to discourage litigation. The extent to which this is done by respectable practitioners in England is greater than is com-

* Also to Government, for not having devised any means calculated to improve the condition, raise the qualifications, and exalt the character of the generality of the native wkeels practising in the Company's courts as proctors, attorneys, solicitors, counsel, and barristers.

monly imagined. Every attorney of character settles more disputes out of court than he allows to be brought into it. In some instances the ratio is very great, probably as high as five or six to one in the course of a long life and extensive business."

"In India the case is quite different. The pleader has little influence over his client, and would not dare to exercise it contrary to his inclinations. Suits of all sorts are in consequence multiplied, and the law being absolutely unfixed, the fullest scope is given to litigiousness. I am much within bounds when I say that, from this cause alone, the want of a body of respectable and influential pleaders, the number of unjust claims and unjust defences, is more than doubled in all the Company's courts."

"The points in dispute are (owing to the incompetency of the vakeels) imperfectly brought out, and the consequence is, that many suits in appeal are remitted to the lower courts for further investigation. In one year I believe that more than half the appeals to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut at Allahabad were returned for this reason, and a very considerable number is every year remitted by the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut at Calcutta for the same cause.* The delay to the suitors, and waste of the judge's time thus occasioned, are very great, and all because the Indian pleader is not competent for a task that is commonly performed by persons of his professional class in other countries."

"The cause being at issue, it is the pleader's duty to examine and cross-examine the witnesses. It is well known how effectually this is done in Her Majesty's Courts. In those of the East India Company it cannot be said to be done at all, that is, for any useful purpose. Hence chiefly the frightful amount of perjury, for which they are unhappily notorious. I believe that there is never a native suit without it, and few which admit of written documents without forgery also. Nothing can be more loose than the practice of all the Company's courts in matters of evidence. I have no wish to see them adopt the technical rules of the English law on this subject, which, until recently at least, were unnecessarily strict, for the slow progress of an Indian suit, and are still capable of amendment. But some greater attention to the subject of evidence than has been hitherto given to it, seems absolutely necessary. At present a corrupt judge might justify any decision by saying he believed or disbelieved the evidence of one of the parties. This is very bad.

* The same remark applies to Bombay.

"When the case is called on for hearing, the court is to be informed of the matters in dispute, and the evidence by which they are supported. Much of its time may now be saved by verbal statements of the pleaders, and by mutual concessions and admissions of points that cannot be properly maintained or denied, and its judgment may be enlightened by their arguments on questions of law or general principles of equity. Nothing of all this is done by the pleaders of the Company's courts. The judge is left to find the facts for himself by a laborious examination of the pleadings and evidence, totally unaided by the pleaders. If he asks a question of them, it is at the risk of being misled by the answer. Hence it is not the clever men or the good lawyers, if any such there be, that make the best judges, but the men who can look undaunted at a heavy *nutbee*, or file of proceedings, with a determination of steadily going through the whole from beginning to end; for thus only can an accurate knowledge of the facts be obtained. This is frequently the labour of some days, and the wearied judge is glad if he can come to some sort of conclusion that will answer the ends of justice, without very nicely discerning whether it be agreeable to some particular principle of equity or not. Hence in a great measure the barrenness of Indian decisions."

Mr. Baillie next makes an excellent suggestion, calculated to increase the respectability and improve the efficiency of the native pleaders in the Company's courts. He proposes that the power given by the regulations now in force to the Company's judges to fine the pleaders should be abolished, because "fine is a penalty of crime, and is quite unsuited to the petty omissions of duty to which it has been occasionally applied in the case of the pleaders." He is justly of opinion that "a whole profession feels degraded by a single instance of this kind, and honourable men are kept away from it by the fear of what they would consider a personal indignity. For petty faults, when they occur, a dignified rebuke from the bench is quite sufficient; for greater offences the power of suspension and dismissal would still remain."

The same gentleman makes another valuable suggestion, which is worthy of adoption. He properly remarks that "the most experienced and best qualified of the pleaders are practically excluded from the native bench, by the rule which prescribes that the superior judges shall be selected exclusively from the inferior. This rule is injurious to the native judicial service, as well as to the pleaders. In other countries, the bar is considered the best qualification for the bench, as the hope of the bench is the best stimulus to the exertions of the bar.

The two professions in India, as elsewhere, might be amalgamated with advantage to both by bringing them under the same general system, in the following manner:—First, candidates for the office of pleader to produce the same certificate of character that is required from candidates for the office of moonsiff; secondly, the same records of the merits and qualifications of pleaders in all the courts to be kept by the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut as are kept of the services, merits, and qualifications of the native judges; thirdly, five years' standing as a pleader, in any of the courts, to be considered equivalent to a diploma of fitness for the office of moonsiff; and fourthly, on the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of Sudder ameen or principal Sudder ameen, the names of the three best qualified pleaders of five years' standing to be submitted by the judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, with those of the three best qualified moonsiffs or Sudder ameens, as the case may be, for the consideration of Government.* Such an arrangement would raise the profession of pleader in public opinion, increase the self-respect of its members, and make them more circumspect in their conduct, while it would enlarge the field of selection for the native judges, and establish some control over their conduct, by the constant presence of a body of men for whose opinion they must have some respect as members of the same profession, and rivals with them in the same honourable race for promotion."

Government should establish a law college as recommended by Sir E. Perry, late Chief Justice and President of the Board of Education at Bombay, for the education of pleaders and native judges of a superior class. This measure, if properly and judiciously carried out, will go far to improve the character of the judicial administration of this presidency.

NUMBER OF COURTS SMALL AND INADEQUATE.

The present number of judges, civil and criminal, native and European, is inadequate; and their jurisdiction extends

* At present the zillah judges have the authority to nominate the moonsiffs, the Sudder Adawlut appoints the Sudder ameens, and Government the principal Sudder ameens. It is deemed advisable to make the moonsiffs independent of the zillah judges, by transferring the patronage from the latter to the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, the Company's highest tribunal in this presidency, by far more competent for the task. With regard to the appointment of native judges of the superior grade, the above-mentioned plan, proposed by Mr. Baillie, appears to be unobjectionable, and better than the one at present in operation in this presidency.

over such extensive and populous tracts of country that they are almost always considerably in arrears; suitors, prosecutors, witnesses, prisoners—are all subject to vexatious delays, annoyance, and heavy expense, and are frequently obliged to travel over large distances to the neglect and manifest detriment of their affairs. In a great many cases offenders are brought to trial after long intervals of time. Instead of increasing the number of judges, both native and European, the policy of Government has of late been to reduce them. In the zillah of Broach, there were two moonsiffs' courts at Uklaisur and Hansote, and four in the city of Broach; about eight years ago they were reduced to two, and four of these courts were abolished.

CIVIL COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Throughout the Company's territories, there are no courts of summary jurisdiction in civil cases like the small courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the county courts in England. To facilitate the collection of revenue, Government have invested their revenue officers with powers to decide disputed cases, connected with the public revenues, in a summary manner; but no such facilities are afforded to the ryots, dealers, and tradesmen in a small way, and other natives of the poor and middle classes, who have neither means nor leisure to put the complicated and expensive legal machinery of the Company's courts into motion, to establish their claims. They are obliged to employ professional agency, because suits of the most simple character and trifling amount, as well as those which are complicated and of large amount, must be conducted by means of written pleadings, consisting of a plaint, answer, replication, rejoinder, and sometimes supplemental plaint; and all motions, applications for summons to produce books, notes, deeds, papers, notices, &c., must also be in writing. The plaints are regularly filed and numbered, and remain pending for a period usually varying from three to eighteen months, during which time the suitors, with their witnesses, are often subjected to great inconvenience and hardship. In the smallest cases, one decision does not put an end to litigation, which is often prolonged to two, three, or four years, in consequence of the liberty which the present state of the law gives to the unsuccessful party to prefer two appeals in every case to the higher courts. To make matters worse, all the proceedings in the Company's courts are required by law to be conducted on stamp paper, and in conformity to the pre-

scribed forms. Any mistake of omission or commission in the observance of these rules and forms, proves fatal to the suit; and the party is obliged to begin again *de novo*. Thus, if a poor ryot has a claim of one, five, or ten rupees—two, ten, or twenty shillings—against a marwaree, he must file a formal petition or plaint written on stamp paper; and present written applications for summoning witnesses, producing accounts, notes, receipts, and other documents, and all these applications must also be endorsed on stamp paper, of the proper value. At each step of the proceedings, a certain prescribed time is given to the respective parties within which they are required to file their proceedings in due form. The procedure is, therefore, slow, dilatory, and productive of extreme anxiety, inconvenience, and mischief. If witnesses are brought from any village or town at a distance from the place in which the moonsiff's or Sudder ameen's court is situated, the party is obliged to pay *batta* or remuneration to the witnesses for their attendance during the time the case is undergoing investigation, which, owing to different causes, delays, and postponements, is often protracted to many days, even weeks. Thus suitors and witnesses, especially those who belong to the poorer sections of the community, are not only harassed and detained, but are ruined by litigation in the Company's courts, in which the machinery for conducting suits of small amounts and of a simple nature is the same as that used for suits of a large amount and intricate nature. Such a system cannot but be injurious to the poor and the industrious, the ryot as well as the village tradesman or artificer, who lives on the proceeds of his daily work and labour.

Under these circumstances it is desirable that courts of summary jurisdiction, similar to the county courts in England and to the Small Cause Courts recently established at the presidency towns in India, be introduced into the large villages and towns throughout India, for ensuring cheap and speedy justice. This measure would confer a great boon on the native community, and remedy a great many evils under which the people suffer, and which are unknown under native Governments. I beg to suggest, that for every two or three villages a court of summary jurisdiction be established for the adjudication of cases to the amount of 20 or 25 rupees without any appeal, except on any point reserved by the judge, or on a well-grounded charge of corruption, in which case an appeal might lie to the district Small Cause Court. The village courts should be presided over by the most intelligent *patel* or inhabitant of the village, to be appointed by the zillah

judge, and the *patel* shall, if requisite, be aided by two assessors, to be appointed by the principal inhabitants of the village. The *patel*, as well as the assessors, shall be adequately remunerated for their services out of the fees which shall be levied on such suits, which fees shall not exceed 10 per cent., and there should be no other charge. There should be no stamps, and all the pleadings, with the exception of the plaint, shall be oral, and the examination of the parties and their witnesses shall be *vivâ voce* before the village judge in the open court.

Courts of summary jurisdiction should be established in each large town in this presidency, nearly on the same plan and footing as the Small Cause Court at Bombay, with some slight modification in the rules and mode of procedure, and a reduction of fees* and charges. The jurisdiction, which should be limited to 300 rupees at first, might afterwards be increased if the plan were found to work well.

None but natives of education, talent, and respectability, on passing the requisite test of examination, shall be appointed to preside in these courts, and they shall be remunerated on a liberal scale, so as to place them beyond temptation, and secure the services of the most able and upright men. In each court there should be a chief judge and two other judges. The salary of the former to be 600 rupees, and of the latter 400 and 300 rupees each. The court should have an efficient and well-paid establishment. There should be no appeal from the decision of these courts, except on points reserved by the courts, or a well-founded charge of bribery.

CHECKS ON THE JUDICIAL OFFICERS BY JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS AND SUDDER ADAWLUT.

By Regulation III. of 1830, two of the judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, or Court of Supreme Criminal Jurisdiction, were required, under the denomination of Visiting or Judicial Commissioners, to make an annual circuit in rotation to the different districts in this presidency, to hold all State trials, and any other trials of a peculiar or aggra-

* The fees, $12\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per cent., and other charges levied by the Small Cause Court at Bombay on suitors, are admitted to be very heavy and oppressive; so much so that, after paying the salaries of the judges' establishment, house-rent, and all other expenses, Government realize a clear profit of about 40,000 rupees a-year. This fact conclusively shows that a reduction so much desirable can be effected without entailing any loss or expense on Government. In fact, a reduction has been recommended by the authorities.

vated nature. They were invested with all powers of control, of inquiry, and general supervision; were authorized to hear the complaints of parties aggrieved by the acts and proceedings of the judicial or ministerial officers, and were directed to examine and investigate cases tried in the criminal judge's and zillah magistrate's departments; to notice the officer concerned in erroneous judgments; to forward cases, if necessary, to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut for revised decision; to inspect the whole proceedings and arrangements of the different judicial departments, and to notice infringements or injudicious applications of the law, or remissness in duty and faults of a similar description, which the session or criminal judges and magistrates were not unfrequently guilty of; and they were required to report the result of their periodical visitations to Government through the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut. Three years afterwards, namely, in 1833, it was found from experience that the then "existing division of the annual circuit of the judicial commissioners into two parts was insufficient, inasmuch as the great extent of the charge devolving on the judicial commissioner for the Deccan and Southern Maratta country rendered it impracticable for this officer to devote his attention to every part of the division that should be visited." The annual circuit was therefore divided into three parts by Regulation VIII. of 1833, and three of the judges of the Sudder Adawlut were appointed judicial commissioners of each division.* But last year the number of judges of the Company's Supreme Court was reduced from four to three, and by Act XXIX. of 1852, the judicial commissionerships have been virtually abolished, and the checks imposed by the regulations on the proceeding of the Company's judges and magistrates have been altogether removed. This will have a very prejudicial effect.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The administration of criminal justice in the Company's courts is as defective and objectionable as that of civil. Most of the session or criminal judges and magistrates in whose hands the lives, liberties, and characters of millions of native subjects are entrusted, are often unable to distinguish different degrees of crimes and misdemeanors, and award punishments either grossly inadequate, or exceedingly severe and unsuited. The session judges have great powers, and, besides acting in their judicial capacity, discharge the impor-

* *Vide* preamble of Regulation VIII. of 1833.

tant function of jurors in the trial of all cases. Crimes of the most heinous description and enormity, involving cases of life and death, are not unfrequently tried without due formality and consideration, and with very little skill and ability. Convictions are in many instances set aside by the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, on appeal, on the ground of their being unwarranted by the evidence, or of their resting solely on the alleged confession of the prisoners, a description of evidence often extorted from them by threats, violence, or promise of pardon, or mitigation of punishment, or some other undue and unlawful influence often exercised by the subordinate police officers. In many important cases, when sentences of undue severity are passed, they are mitigated by the High Court of Criminal Appeal. But in cases in which the subordinate courts either mistake the nature and enormity of the crime, or take a very lenient view and award a very inadequate sentence, the Sudder Court have no authority to enhance the punishment. All they can do in such cases is to censure the subordinate court, and to express their regret at their inability to interfere with such decisions. This is a great defect, which militates considerably against the utility of the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, defeats the ends of justice, and brings odium on the administration of the laws. Mr. Frere, Session Judge of Surat, having recently convicted a **Ban** of the awful crime of deliberately murdering three of **the** children by making them drunk, throwing them into a funeral pyre, and burning them alive, awarded a very inadequate punishment, viz. imprisonment for two years.

**PROPOSED MODE OF SELECTING AND APPOINTING CIVIL SERVANTS.—
DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE COVENANTED AND UNCOVENANTED SERVICES OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.**

Under the above-mentioned circumstances it is incumbent on the Legislature to remedy a great evil, by depriving the Court of Directors of their patronage, and throwing open all the civil appointments for competition by British youths in the United Kingdom, by abolishing all distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted services, by authorizing the local Governments in India to confer a certain number, say half, of the appointments of high trust and emoluments, on natives as well as Europeans, that may be found qualified in India; and also to select the members of the civil service from the officers of the army in India. This proposal would give the best security of success, inasmuch as the selection

would be made in England by a body "altogether independent of the Government authorities," from the best men that can be found in the United Kingdom and in India; the selection would be effected from the best men that can be met with in the whole of India, natives as well as Europeans, and from a body of 6000 European officers, instead of from the limited number of 800 civilians, as are at present available for employment in the civil department. To use the words of the late Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, who is the author of the proposal to select all the civil servants from the army, "It would confer on the Government absolute power over all the European" (and we will add native) "talent in the country, and of placing it wherever it judged best for the public service." The Governor-General already exercises the power which is vested in him with regard to the diplomatic situations, and in the non-regulation provinces. These two branches of the service, according to Sir E. Colebrooke, already give employment to 200 military men, and the former has reaped the greatest advantage from this large power of selection. There are about 800 civil offices of rank and emolument throughout India; they are the best and most lucrative, and therefore belong exclusively to the covenanted servants. All these are engrossed by the nominees of the Court of Directors and Board of Control, the sons, nephews, cousins, and friends of the Directors and Proprietors of East India stock, who are fortunate enough to get the Company's covenants; natives as well as Europeans, who do not belong to this exclusive and privileged "service," however competent and qualified they might be,* are, by the present most unjustifiable system, totally excluded from a participation in the advantages enjoyed by the favoured class of Government servants. The local Governments do not possess the power of conferring a single appointment of this class on a native or European who may be met with in this country, and may be qualified for the post, even if a saving might be effected, or some other advantage accrue to the State.† All this, simply because the candi-

* In many respects, and particularly local knowledge and experience, the uncovenanted servants are unquestionably superior to the covenanted.

† The situation of collector of land revenue at Bombay by law belonged to, and was always held by, a covenanted servant, at a monthly salary of 200*l.*, or 2000 rupees. There was also an uncovenanted assistant collector at a salary of 60*l.*, or 600 rupees. It was found by the Governor in Council that the latter could be abolished without impairing the efficiency of the establishment, and that a member of their covenanted service could efficiently discharge the duties of the former at a reduced salary, whereby a considerable saving would be effected. But the local

date is not of the privileged class, does not hold the Company's covenant, and is not a *protégé* of the Directors. The Imperial Parliament should not allow this opportunity to pass without abolishing these unjust and invidious distinctions between the covenanted and the uncovenanted services. The "Calcutta Review" submits the following recommendation to the British Legislature on this important subject:—

"We could strongly urge the desirableness and importance of gradually levelling down that invidious line of demarcation between the covenanted and uncovenanted service, which an imaginary necessity or a blind self-interest up-reared. We earnestly hope and trust that the decision, which the question of the renewal of the charter will give rise to in Parliament in 1854, will result in the abolition of a distinction, which, in the opinion of the Bentincks, the Munros, and the Metcalfes, is not only unjust in principle, but inefficient in practice."*

EXCLUSION OF NATIVES.

It has been already shown that, in consequence of the distinction made by the East India Company between the covenanted and uncovenanted services, all the superior and lucrative situations are conferred on the persons appointed, and sent out by the Court of Directors and Board of Control with the Company's covenants. All the inferior appointments, such as are not worth much, and which, on account of the small pay allowed to the incumbents, could not possibly be filled by Europeans sent out from Great Britain, are held by natives. The Imperial Parliament, on being convinced of the injustice of excluding the natives, declared them eligible to all, including the higher and more lucrative offices, by inserting the following important clause in the Charter Act of 1834:—

"That no native of said territories, nor any natural born subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company."

We are informed by Mr. Sullivan, that "when the merits of this clause were discussed in Parliament, Lords Lansdowne, Ellenborough, Messrs. Wynne, Grant, and Macaulay, all dwelt upon the necessity of opening to natives all offices

Government were unable to effect these changes without procuring the sanction of the Court of Directors.

* *Vide* "Calcutta Review," vol. iv. p. 364.

for which they might prove themselves to be qualified, and Mr. Grant, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, distinctly declared that, under the clause alluded to, natives would be eligible to a seat in the Supreme Council.* Shortly after the passing of that Act, the Court of Directors refused to appoint a qualified native nominated by Lord Brough-ton, the then President of the Board of Control, to the India civil service, and thereby declined to give effect to the liberal intentions of the Imperial Legislature, with reference to the admission of natives into the public service. The history of this occurrence is thus described and commented on by a contemporary writer, well acquainted with the facts of the case:—

“The Imperial Legislature, with a liberality that must have confounded the disciples of the Cornwallis school, removed, by section 87, 3 and 4 Will. IV., cap. 85, the restrictions which have hitherto prevented persons other than British born from holding offices of trust and responsibility in India. In accordance with the letter of this section, and with the privilege that belongs to the President of the Board of Control, Sir John Cam Hobhouse appointed the adopted son of the late Raja Ram Mohun Roy a writer in the East India Company’s Civil Service. We know not the reasons which led to this selection, but the appointment, at all events, presupposed the existence in the nominee of the necessary qualifications. The opponents to the liberal principles inculcated in the section may here join issue, but it appears to us, that an independent minister of the crown is as competent, if not more so, to decide on the qualifications requisite in a candidate for civil employ in India as a director in Leadenhall Street. The Court of Directors opposed the nomination on grounds which left no doubt of their illiberality. Before this conservative opposition, the liberal principles of the President of the Board of Control easily gave way. The appointment was cancelled, and the unfortunate youth thus lost an opportunity of surmounting a barrier which a close-borough system had so long erected, but which the generosity of the English Legislature intended utterly to demolish. The section remains, to this day, in the statute-book, unrepealed; but we have yet to learn that, so far as the natives are concerned, the Directors in Leadenhall Street have made any effort to give it universal application. The ready apology for their sectarianism is, that the qualification of the native is both morally and intellectually below the

* *Vide* “Remarks on the Affairs of India” by M. Sullivan, p. 55 note.

requisite standard; but, supposing this, from the adverse circumstances in which the natives are placed, were true to a greater extent than we are willing to allow, it ought only to furnish a stronger argument for the employment of more effective means towards the removal of the causes of such disqualification. To upbraid a man when he will not take advantage of the door of preferment that is open to him, is a proceeding that is both intelligible and just, but to close the door with something like a determination, be his recommendations and qualifications what they may, to exclude him, and then upbraid him with incompetency, is neither kind nor just. This seems to be the system still too much pursued. Beyond a few offices in the judicial and fiscal branches of the uncovenanted service, with comparatively small emoluments, but with ample opportunities for the practice of extortion upon a race notorious for their moral cowardice, there is little to stimulate the ambition of the really respectable native, and induce him to take part in the glorious endeavour to augment the prosperity of his country."* It was stated by Mr. Melvill, in his evidence before one of the recent Select Committees of Parliament on Indian affairs, that a representation was made to the Court of Directors by Sir E. Ryan and Mr. Cameron, gentlemen of eminent consideration for their past services, with a view to the obtaining of an assistant surgeoncy in the Company's covenanted medical service for a native named Dr. Chukkerbatty, who had received an excellent medical education, had, at a very great sacrifice and expense, gone to England to finish his education, and had been declared eminently qualified by competent judges to practise also as a surgeon and doctor; but the Directors, one and all, refused to nominate him, merely because he had the misfortune to possess a dark skin, and was born in India.† Although he was morally and intellectually qualified to discharge the duties of his learned and respectable profession, and although it was admitted by Mr. Melvill, before the Lords' Committee, that there could be no earthly harm in employing that or any other equally-qualified native in the privileged service, yet he was not admitted into the Company's covenanted service, on the ground, not of disqualification, but of keeping the door of preferment virtually closed against the natives. He was excluded because, if admitted into the service, he would have to be promoted, and would have afforded a precedent for the admission of other natives into the civil and military services.

* *Vide "Calcutta Review,"* vol. iv.

† *Vide Lords' Evidence,* pp. 54-57.

Thus it has been clearly proved in evidence before the recent Select Committee of the House of Lords, that "three or four natives of India came a short time back to England, in order to be instructed in surgery and physic; that they distinguished themselves, not only by their general proficiency, but also by their extremely good conduct, and gave the greatest satisfaction to those under whom they were placed for instruction, and that there could be no harm in their being employed, on their returning to India, in the Company's covenanted medical service, considering the European education they had received in England;* and that they were refused admission into the covenanted service." These clearly-established facts are too important and glaring to be overlooked by Parliament on the present occasion. The highest legislative assembly of the British Empire will not, we trust, suffer a subordinate governing body, like the Court of Directors, to set at defiance the most important direction contained in the 87th clause of the Charter Act of 1834, in behalf of the natives of India, the provisions of which they have on several occasions refused to carry out, both in letter and spirit. It is necessary that Parliament should vindicate its offended dignity, and mark its high sense of the wrong done by the East India Company, in defeating its liberal intentions, and subverting the excellent principle laid down in the enactment in question, for the good of the executive. It is exceedingly wrong and improper on the part of the latter to set up a different principle, and to exclude the natives of India from holding any office for which they are qualified. Had the Imperial Legislature thought that the natives were not morally and intellectually qualified for the superior offices, the clause declaring them so qualified would not have been inserted in the Charter Act; and yet the Court of Directors have the presumption to set themselves above the wisdom of Parliament, and to assume the right of judging for themselves, and of forming a diametrically opposite opinion. Parliament declares that no native of India shall be disqualified from holding any office under the British Indian Government, but the executive authority, to whom Parliament has entrusted the government of this country for a limited period, obstinately refuses to comply with the injunction, and enjoin that natives shall be excluded from, and deemed disqualified for, holding all the superior offices, which shall belong exclusively to the relatives, friends, and *protégés* of the twenty-four Directors of the East India

* *Vide* Lords' Evidence, p. 55.

Company. Thus executive authority is able to defeat one of the most important objects and intentions of the Legislature, and the 87th clause of the Charter Act of 1834 remains to this day a dead letter, and has not been productive of any good to the natives. Although a period of twenty years, being the whole term of the Charter, has elapsed, yet the Court of Directors have not conferred a covenanted situation on a single native of India. Is it possible to believe that, during the whole of this protracted interval of time, the Court have not been able to find a single native qualified for admission into their covenanted service, or, in other words, competent to hold a high situation with a sure prospect of promotion? No; even the servants and partizans of the Court do not venture to pass so severe an anathema against the whole body of the natives. They admit there are natives qualified to fill the situations from which they are rigidly excluded; but, in palliation of the injustice and practical wrong of which the executive are avowedly guilty, they put forth several objections and excuses, set up a very illiberal line of policy, totally at variance with the declaration contained in the 87th clause of the Act, and advocate a principle which is not only inapplicable and inefficient, but manifestly unjust.

Let us examine carefully the objections urged before the Select Committee of Parliament by Mr. Melvill, the Secretary and exponent of the views and policy of the Court of Directors. Several of the other prejudiced and partial witnesses examined by the Committee, have propounded doctrines, and have expressed objections and opinions similar to those enunciated by Mr. Melvill.

Mr. J. C. Melvill, the Secretary, partizan, and defender of the Court of Directors, in his examinations before the Lords' Committee, made the following important admissions:—

“If the natives were competent, from their moral qualities and from education, to fill offices under the Government, their exclusion would be a practical wrong; first, because the natives of a country have the first claims, when qualified to share in the administration of its affairs; and secondly, because native agency must always be more economical to the State than foreign agency.”*

But he objected to their admission into the covenanted civil service, on the following grounds:—

First, because they were, up to a late period, considered

* *Vide* Report of the Lords' Committee, p. 53.

morally unfit to hold situations of trust, a prejudice which, he says, has partly been since removed.

Second, because the time has not yet arrived for breaking down the barrier between the covenanted and uncovenanted services, and natives still require the check of vigilant European superintendence and control.

Third, because the salutary deference now paid to Europeans would be weakened if not annihilated.

Fourth, because, if admitted into the covenanted service, when vacancies occurred, they must be promoted to the higher situations.

Fifth, because, if the rule be once broken through, and if natives be admitted into the civil service, they must be admitted into the covenanted military service, which would be dangerous.*

Although Mr. Melvill does not rely much on the first objection, as he says it has partly been removed, yet, as several servants of Government examined before the committee chiefly rely on it, I proceed to show that it is futile and untenable. The Lords' Committee asked Mr. Melvill if he could conceive of any employment which required higher moral properties than the proper discharge of the duties of a judge of a court. The reply was in the negative. It is well known that almost all the judges in the first instance are natives. From a return furnished by Mr. Melvill, published in the Appendix to the Commons' Report, it appears that there were more than 600 native judges employed in India in 1849. Mr. Melvill also admitted that there were some judicial officers in Bengal, in which a native judge acts and decides, without reference to a European, even cases of appeal. Lately there were two native judges in the Court of Requests, and there is now a native judge in the Small Cause Court of Calcutta. In both these cases there was and is no European supervision and control exercised over the acts of the native judges, and their decisions were not and are not subject to appeal as alleged by Mr. Melvill. These judges, and in fact a large majority of native judges, are well known to have discharged their duties ably and faithfully. And yet, in the face of all these facts and admissions, Mr. Melvill and other apologists for the Court of Directors venture to contend that natives are morally disqualified to hold high and responsible situations. Colonel Sleeman, an able, zealous, and impartial officer in the service of the British Indian Government, speaking of the effect of in-

* *Vide* Report of the Lords' Committee, pp. 53-55.

creasing native agency, says, from his own experience and observation :—

“ The consequence is a degree of integrity in public officers never before known in India, and rarely to be found in any other country. In the province where I now write, which consists of six districts, there are twenty-two native judicial officers, moonsiffs, Sudder ameens, and the principal Sudder ameen; and in the whole province I have never heard a suspicion breathed against one of them, nor do I believe that the integrity of one of them is at this time suspected. The only one suspected within the two and half years that I have been in the province, was, I grieve to say, a Christian, and he has been removed from office, to the great satisfaction of the people, and is never to be employed again.”

Mr. W. W. Bird, late Member of the Supreme Council, and Deputy-Governor of Bengal, in his evidence before the Lords' Committee, speaking of the native and other uncovenanted servants of Government, declared his opinion in these words :—

“ I think that they have become very valuable, and, I may add, trustworthy servants; in fact, they have great advantages over the covenanted service, because they understand the natives better, they are better able to judge of the value of native testimony, they know all the peculiarities of different castes, they mix in society with each other, and, in fact, are more competent to come to a right conclusion than the covenanted servants, who have not always those advantages.”*

Mr. Melvill, in his examination, was obliged to admit that “ natives employed in the public service have been found entirely trustworthy;” but he qualified his statement by adding, “ subject, however, to European supervision.”†

Thus Mr. Melvill wished Parliament to believe that natives cannot be trustworthy without European supervision. In fact this is the chief reason he adduced to the Select Committee of Parliament for confining the natives to subordinate situations, and excluding them from the covenanted service. Let us therefore examine carefully into the nature of this European supervision, which, according to Mr. Melvill, has the somewhat magical effect of making the natives entirely trustworthy, and the absence of which makes them corrupt and unworthy of trust, as insinuated by the liberal-minded Secretary to the Court of Directors. Lord Metcalfe, whose opinion I have quoted at full length in another part of this

* *Vide* Lords' Report, pp. 111, 112.

† *Vide* *Ibid.*, p. 49.

pamphlet, has shown the difficulty, if not impossibility, of procuring effectual European supervision, and has pointed out the absurdity of supposing that the natives would not perform their duties as well when working on their own responsibility, as when they serve Government under European superintendence and control. His Lordship has condemned in strong language the system of confining natives to subordinate situations in which they do all or most of the work, whilst the credit is enjoyed by their European superiors. To such a system he attributes "the inefficiency of the European, and the corruption of the native."

It is highly absurd and preposterous to believe that about 800 or 1000 covenanted officers can efficiently conduct the Government of so vast a population as more than one hundred millions of British subjects, separated from their rulers by barriers of language, and difference of creed, manners, and customs; or that such a handful in number of covenanted servants can effectually superintend and control the acts of about one hundred thousand native subordinate officers, of different grades, scattered over an area of 676,000 statute miles. It is impossible for a handful of Europeans, strangers to this country, to exercise any effectual supervision or control over the acts of the native servants of Government. The former, instead of exercising supervision and control over the latter, are often obliged to depend on, and be guided by their native subordinates. This will be apparent to any one intimately acquainted with the real character and qualifications of the two classes of public servants. Moreover, it is an undeniable fact, that native judges are not subject to supervision and control to a greater extent than many of the covenanted servants, such as the assistant judges, assistant collectors, and magistrates—offices held exclusively by covenanted servants. At present a native holds the situation of chief engineer in the Company's factory at Bombay. He has a number of European assistants, one of whom receives a larger salary than the amount (600 rupees) allowed to him. He receives this small salary because he is a native and is not in the covenanted service. Being an uncovenanted servant, he does not expect promotion. Several engineer officers in the service of Government, having much less work to perform, and whose duties are much less onerous than those of the native chief engineer at Bombay, receive two, three, or four times the amount of his salary. The head builder in charge of the Company's dockyard, at Bombay, is a native. There is no European superintendence and control over him. On the contrary, he superintends all the Government servants

employed in the dockyard, and yet he is an ill-paid uncovenanted servant. There are native magistrates of police at Calcutta and Madras, and many deputy magistrates in all the presidencies in India, who act on their own responsibility without European superintendence and control, and it is well known they discharge their duties ably and in a creditable manner. This is admitted by Mr. Melvill, who, on being asked by the Select Committee whether "there are judicial offices held by natives which are not under the supervision of a European?" replied, "There are some judicial offices in Bengal, in which a native judge acts and decides without reference to a European, even cases of appeal."* He further admitted, that "there can be no harm in a native of India filling the situation of assistant, collector, or judge; in fact, they now discharge the duties of such offices, though in a separate grade."†

~ In the face of these facts, the arbitrary principle set up by Mr. Melvill, that of native agency and European supervision and control,‡ and made the groundwork for excluding natives from the higher offices, cannot apply to the present state of matters. It is no principle at all. It is a mere pretence, put forth by the Company's paid servant, to cloak the glaring injustice which the Court of Directors are guilty of in refusing to admit the natives into the higher offices. Mr. Melvill's examination before the Select Committee of the House of Lords unmistakably betrays his failing. When he found that the members by whom he was ably examined on this subject cut away the ground from under him, refuted his arguments, weak and untenable as they were, and pointed out the inapplicability of the principles he ventured to put forth, he resorted to a fresh plea, and when that failed he invented a third, and so on until he exhausted his skill and ingenuity.§ The members of the Committee, who proved more than a match for him, and confuted him completely on several important points, were far from being convinced by his reasoning and opinions on the subject of excluding the natives from employment. But what is the character of this witness who was examined on this important subject by the Select Committee of Parliament, and who ventured to express so decided an opinion on the moral and educational disqualification of the natives from holding the superior offices? Is he a competent witness? Has he formed his opinion from actual experience and observation, which would entitle him

* *Vide* Lords' Evidence, p. 51.

‡ *Vide* *Ibid.*, p. 53.

† *Vide* *Ibid.*, p. 55.

§ *Vide* *Ibid.*, pp. 53-58.

to consideration? Has he known the natives personally? Has he ever conversed with them familiarly, and mixed, himself, with them, so as to make himself acquainted with their defects and excellences, with their moral and intellectual qualifications or disqualifications?—No. He has never been in India, and has not known a single native in this extensive empire. His opinions are founded on mere hearsay and conjecture; and yet he has ventured to express a sweeping and extremely severe sentence of condemnation against a whole nation, or rather several nations, and that, too, before a committee of that august body, the Imperial Parliament, appointed to inquire into the nature and character of the Government of India, as carried on during the last twenty years, by the Board of Control and Directors of the East India Company. Under these circumstances, can any right-minded and impartial person contend, that Mr. Melvill's opinion on this important subject is entitled to the least weight and consideration?

Let us see what is the opinion of some of the greatest statesmen and most experienced public servants sent out from England to govern this distant colony—men who have had familiar intercourse and intimate acquaintance with the natives for long periods; and whose opinions, formed from experience and observation, are entitled to great weight and consideration. I select a few out of the many high authorities which can be adduced, to show the glaring injustice and bad policy of excluding the natives from all offices of high trust and responsibility. Sir John Malcolm, late Governor of Bombay, in his able work on the Government of India, says :—

“We must not conceal from ourselves the causes which have combined to exclude the natives from any share in the administration of India. It is an overweening sense of our own superiority, a love of power, and an alarm, which I deem groundless, that as their interests are advanced, those of European agents will be deteriorated. But if I am right in believing, as I conscientiously do, that unless they are treated with more confidence, elevated by more distinction, and admitted to higher employment, we cannot hope to preserve for any long period our dominions in this country, no feelings or considerations should be allowed to oppose their gradual progress to every civil function and employ. By raising the most active and eminent of the natives of India in their own estimation, and that of others, we shall reconcile them; and, through them, the population at large, to a Government which, daring to confide in its own justice

and wisdom, casts off the common narrow and depressing rules of foreign conquerors."*

That illustrious statesman and benefactor of India, Sir Thomas Munro, has expressed his condemnation of the systematic exclusion of the natives of this country from offices of responsibility and emoluments in the following glowing terms:—

"We exclude them from every situation of trust and emolument; we confine them to the lowest offices, with scarcely a bare subsistence—and even these are left in their hands from necessity, because Europeans are utterly incapable of filling them. We treat them as an inferior race of beings. Men who, under a native Government, might have held the first dignities of the State—who, but for us, might have been governors of provinces—are regarded as little better than menial servants, are often no better paid, and scarcely permitted to sit in our presence. We reduce them to this abject state, and then we look upon them with disdain, as men unworthy of high station. Under most of the Mahomedan princes of India, the Hindoos were eligible to all the civil offices of Government, and they frequently possessed a more important share in them than their conquerors.

"It ought undoubtedly to be our aim to raise the minds of the natives, and to take care that whenever our connection with India ceases, it did not appear that the only fruit of our dominion had been to leave the people more abject and less able to govern themselves than when we found them. It would certainly be more desirable that we should be expelled from the country altogether, than that the result of our system of government should be such an abasement of a whole people.

"In proportion as we exclude them from the higher offices, and a share in the management of public affairs, we lessen their interest in the concerns of the community, and degrade their character. The natives possess in as high a degree at least as Europeans all those qualifications which are requisite for the discharge of the inferior duties in which they are employed. They are in general better accountants, more patient and laborious, more intimately acquainted with the state of the country and the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and are altogether more efficient men of business. Unless we suppose that they are inferior to us in natural talent, which there is no reason to believe, it is much more likely that they will be duly qualified for their employments

* *Vide* "The Government of India," by Sir J. Malcolm, pp. 57, 58.

than Europeans for theirs, because the field of selection is so much greater in the one case than in the other. We have a whole nation from which to make our choice of natives; but in order to make choice of Europeans, we have only the small body of the Company's covenanted servants. If it be admitted that the natives often act wrong, it is no reason for not employing them—we shall be oftener wrong ourselves. What we do wrong is not noticed, or but seldom and slightly; what they do wrong meets with no indulgence! Let Britain be subjugated by a foreign power to-morrow; let the people be excluded from all share in the Government, from public honours, from every office of high trust or emolument; and let them in every situation be considered unworthy of trust;—and all their knowledge and all their literature, sacred and profane, would not save them from becoming, in another generation or two, a low-minded, deceitful, and dishonest race.”

Another great and good man, the Honourable Mountstewart Elphinstone, who, by the liberal policy he advocated in reference to the Government of this country, and by the obligations he has conferred, has endeared himself to the natives of the presidency, has made a similar well-grounded complaint. In his letter to Mr. Villiers, he says:—

“Under a native Government, independent of the mutual adaptation of the institutions and the people, there is a connected chain throughout the society, and a free communication between the different parts. Notwithstanding the distinctions of caste, there is no country where men rise with more ease from the lowest rank to the highest. The first nabob of Oude was a petty merchant, the first peishwah a village accountant. The ancestors of Holkar were goat-herds, and those of Scindiah slaves. All these, and many other instances, took place within the last century. Promotions from among the common people to all the ranks of civil and military employment, short of sovereignty, are of daily occurrence under native States; and this keeps up the spirit of the people, and, in that respect, partially supplies the place of popular institutions. The free intercourse of different ranks also keeps up a sort of circulation and diffusion of such knowledge and such sentiment as exist in the society. Under us, on the contrary, the community is divided into two perfectly distinct and definite bodies, of which the one is torpid and inactive, while all the power seems concentrated in the other.”

“They are already very largely admitted into the judicial department. It seems desirable gradually to introduce them

into offices of higher rank and emolument, and afterwards of higher trust. I should see no objection to a native member of a board, and I should even wish to see one district committed experimentally to a native judge, and another to a native collector."

Colonel Walker has remarked,—“The most prominent feature in the civil Government of the Company, is the almost entire exclusion of native agency. The offices held by natives are only those of the lowest description, such as could not be the object of ambition to the European. To natives of rank and education, no temptation is held out which can induce them to engage in the service of the Company. A very little consideration will be sufficient to show that no circumstance tends more strongly than this to impair the efficiency of our Indian administration, and even to render its duration precarious. The admission of natives to offices of power and profit is the only mode by which they can be effectually conciliated: it is vain to expect that men will ever be satisfied with merely having their property secured, while the paths of honourable ambition are shut against them.”

Mr. Melvill's third objection, that by the admission of natives into the covenanted service, the salutary deference now paid to Europeans would be weakened if not annihilated, is a mere flimsy pretence, and does not therefore deserve any serious notice or consideration. Europeans, so long as they behave well, and treat the natives with becoming courtesy and respect, which very few will be found to do in the interior of India, will be venerated and honoured; but if, by arrogance and harshness, they forfeit all claim to deference, no one should blame the natives. Those who have read Shore's admirable Notes will be convinced that many of the European officials of Government regard the natives as a very inferior, degraded, and contemptible race, and treat them like wretched menials and slaves. Such supercilious Europeans, such tyrannical governors, are therefore regarded more as objects of terror than respect. Under such circumstances how can it be possible that Europeans, who forget their own position and duties, and assume such an unbecoming demeanour, should in their turn be treated in a different manner? It would be contrary to human nature. But Europeans like Bentinck, Munro, Elphinstone, Malcolm, Metcalfe, Shore, Sleeman, Perry, and a host of others, who treated the natives with every consideration and esteem, were, and are still, and will ever be regarded with the highest veneration, respect, and gratitude.

The respect and esteem with which all well-bred natives regard the European officers of Government, instead of being weakened and annihilated, as groundlessly apprehended by Mr. Melvill, will increase in proportion to the even-handed justice with which Government would treat the natives by admitting them into the covenanted service, from which they have hitherto been studiously excluded in defiance of the declaration of Parliament.

Mr. Melvill has been carried away so far by his partiality in favour of his masters, and by his prejudices against the natives, that he actually misinformed and misled the Select Committee of the House of Lords on several important points in connection with his examination on the exclusion of the natives from the covenanted service. This is a grave charge, which I am sorry to make, but I will prove it. Mr. Melvill, on being asked by the Committee if he was aware of the existence of any feeling of soreness on the part of the natives at not being admitted into the covenanted service, flatly denied a well-known fact. Mr. Melvill has perhaps a very convenient or oblivious memory, and therefore does not remember the following expressions of feelings of soreness on the part of the natives, contained in a pamphlet published and extensively circulated in England in 1848, by an intelligent native named Shahamut Aly, now in the service of the Indian Government:—

“It has been often asserted by partial writers, that the natives are happier under the present rule than they were under their former rulers; such a conclusion is the result partly of ignorance and partly of misconception. Are the natives happier because they have been thrown out of employments of trust; because they have been deprived of all shares of honour as well as of their hereditary lands; because, by the exaltation of their masters, they have been degraded and despised? Considering their privations, the natives have not any adequate cause to be happy, and a moment's reflection will convince any thinking mind of the truth of this remark.”

In another place, speaking of the native uncovenanted servants of Government, he says:—

“This hard-working, valuable, and large class of servants deserve the particular notice and care of Government, as well as other branches. They are the essentially useful members of the body forming the whole service; much disgust and discontent now prevail among them. Can there reasonably be any cordiality of co-operation among a body, a part of whom is actually neglected by the other, and

suffering from a system of partiality and self-interest which seems to be the rule of the day? Certainly not. The disaffection is not confined to the uncovenanted service, but to natives in general, among whom it has become of a contagious nature.”*

An able contributor to the “Calcutta Review,” who appears to have taken much pains to study the character of, and to make himself acquainted with the feeling of the natives, corroborates the native writer I have just quoted. He says :—

“It is true that, by Act of Parliament, the highest offices are open to all; but, though the law Imperial imposes no disabilities, the law Directorial of patronage is in complete antagonism to the Act of Parliament in this respect; and, practically, a native cannot hope for anything higher than to be admitted to compete with the European uncovenanted servants. For the charges of ameen, and Sudder ameen, Sir J. W. Hogg, when boasting that there were native judicial officers in the receipt of 600*l.*, 700*l.*, and 800*l.* a year, forgot to specify how many native functionaries were in the receipt of such salaries, and what proportion their numbers bore to the European uncovenanted servants in such a position. The House of Commons, from the speech of Sir J. W. Hogg, were left at liberty to come to the conclusion (and, indeed, reported as the speech is, could not very well arrive at any other), that the whole of this class of appointments were in the hands of natives,—a palpable fallacy; moreover, what did the boast in reality reveal, but that, after many years of labour, and the continuous exhibition of much ability and integrity, a native, if fortunate, may hope to attain to such a scale of emoluments as an inexperienced, and at first incompetent, youth of the civil service at once enjoys upon landing in India? It was tantamount to a declaration on the part of the Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, that the highest reward for eminent judicial ability and integrity on the part of a native was the remote chance of some day obtaining a position in which such distinguished conduct would be remunerated on a scale of not quite one-half the average cost of each European member of the civil administration. How few ever succeed in reaching this culminating point of native ambition is notorious in India; and hence, not only is there a deep feeling pervading the higher and more respectable classes,

* *Vide* “Notes and Opinions of a Native on the Present State of India and the Feelings of its People,” pp. 80, 81, 93, 94.

who recoil from the thought of years of drudgery in our offices, with such faint prospects of ultimate advancement, but a similar feeling of discontent prevails among those of a lower class, who do enter our offices, are formed there, upon whom all the real heavy work of the civil administration falls, and who find, after long years of toil, that the service has for themselves but niggardly rewards, and that the posts of respectability and emolument available to a large, and on the whole a meritorious class of competitors, are very few. The very men raised by our system from a state of indigence to one of usefulness and influence, are often the most bitter, because the most severely disappointed in their aspirations. They are not a whit less hostile as a body than the humiliated gentry, nor less disposed to set the people against the British rule, to play upon their prejudices, foster ill-founded apprehensions, and foment a malignant discontent, whenever occasion serves."*

Mr. Melvill, in his examination before the Select Committee, made the following statement:—

"If any person were presented as a nominee to Haileybury, or for the military or medical service, no objections could, consistently with that (the 87th clause), be taken upon the grounds of his being a native of India; but I am not aware that any such presentation has ever been made."

He was thereupon asked by the Committee—

"Is not the fact, that no such case has come before the Court, the result of its being perfectly understood, that the Court would not make such an appointment if such a case did come?"

To this question Mr. Melvill gave the following reply:—

"I think not; if a presentation were made, the Court of Directors would be bound by law to accept it, and to make the appointment, if the nominee were otherwise qualified."†

I have already proved that, shortly after the passing of the Act, which declared that no native of India shall be disqualified from holding any office under the British Indian Government, Sir J. C. Hobhouse (now Lord Broughton), in the exercise of his privilege, nominated a native to the Company's covenanted civil service; but, owing to the illiberal opposition on the part of the Directors of the East India Company, the appointment was cancelled. However forgetful Mr. Melvill might be, he cannot possibly be ignorant of this occurrence, which provoked a great deal of discussion at the time.

* *Vide* "Calcutta Review," vol. vi. pp. 85, 86.

† *Vide* Lords' Evidence, p. 57.

The Directors having ever since virtually closed the door of admission against the natives, and, having declared them disqualified from holding a covenanted situation, no other presentation was made, "it being perfectly understood" (to use the words of the Select Committee) "that the Court would not make such an appointment if such a case did come." * Although in the instance just mentioned, and in the case of Chakkerbutty before alluded to, the Court of Directors set the law at defiance, and committed outrageous injustice, yet Mr. Melvill, their apologist, has ventured to assert, that no case has occurred in which a native was nominated to the civil service.

According to Mr. Melvill's admission, his employers stand convicted not only of injustice, but also of having acted contrary to, and in open defiance of, law. The Select Committee of the House of Lords having read the 87th clause of the Charter Act to Mr. Melvill, pointed out to him that there was no reference in it to any distinction between covenanted and uncovenanted servants, and put the following pertinent question :—

"Has not the distinction which has been drawn, limiting the application of that clause to uncovenanted servants, had the effect practically, not only of modifying, but to a great extent of repealing that clause?"

Mr. Melvill, being thus hemmed in and placed in a dilemma, did not give an honest, straightforward, and full reply to this extremely significant question, but got out of the predicament by giving the following evasive answer, in which he has the audacity to deny a notorious fact :—

"I am not aware that the Court of Directors have prescribed any such limit. I was asked for my own opinion as to the policy of opening the regular services to the natives of India, and I have therefore ventured with great humility to express it; but I have not presumed to answer for the Court."

In the face of the admission extorted from Mr. Melvill, in the course of his examination before the Lords' Committee, and in the teeth of the formidable string of objections which were paraded before the Committee, in the long harangue† which he made in reply to question "564. Do you think there would be any objection to a native receiving that high appointment (*i. e.* a writership)?" can any impartial and unprejudiced person deny that there is not a particle of truth in the first part of his reply? It is impos-

* *Vide* Lords' Evidence, p. 57, Q. 604.

† *Vide* Lords' Evidence, p. 53, and the whole of Mr. Melvill's examination on this subject, pp. 53-58.

sible to believe that this shuffling witness, who holds the responsible post of Secretary to the Court of Directors, should be ignorant of facts not only admitted by him in several other parts of his examination, but patent to the world ; for it is notorious that the Court of Directors have two separate and distinct services, called the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services, through the agency of which the Government of this country is carried on ; that the former is a very highly-paid, superior service, exclusive, whilst the latter is a very ill-paid and inferior service ; that no one but those who are born and educated in the United Kingdom, none but the friends and relatives of the Directors, are admitted into the former or favoured service ; that natives of India, however qualified, are practically excluded by the Court of Directors from the covenanted, and their employment is limited to uncovenanted situations, which are, generally speaking, of much less value and importance. These are all well-known facts, admitted by most of the witnesses examined by the late Parliamentary Select Committees. The Lords' Committee, not being satisfied with the evasive answer given by Mr. Melvill to the above-mentioned question, interrogated further, to the following effect :—

“ In point of fact, is there not an invariable practice which restrains the employment of the natives of India, who would be eligible under the general words of that (the 87th) clause, to such offices as are to be held by uncovenanted servants only ? ”

If Mr. Melvill were as candid and impartial a witness as he is partial and prejudiced, from the situation he holds in connection with the Court of Directors, he would not have had the slightest hesitation in answering this as well as the preceding question in the affirmative ; but as by so doing he would have exposed the injustice of his honourable masters, and would have made them amenable to the censure of Parliament and the British public, he put a gloss on their acts, tried hard to screen them, and having blinked the question just quoted, gave the following answer :—

“ I think it is good policy that they should be so restrained ; but I am not aware that the Court of Directors have ever acted upon that in reference to the parliamentary enactment.” *

The Committee asked Mr. Melvill a simple fact, and not his opinion, valueless as it is. If Mr. Melvill had said that it was the invariable practice and policy of the Court of Directors to limit the appointment of natives to the uncovenanted service, and to exclude them from all covenanted situations,

* *Vide* Lords' Evidence, p. 57.

and that in so doing they acted in supercession, or rather defiance, of the parliamentary enactment; he would have stated the plain and naked truth. Mr. Melvill had no hesitation in declaring before the Select Committee, that "many of the higher appointments now held by the natives are very much superior in importance and in profit to the lower offices held by covenanted servants." This statement is totally at variance with fact. In the Bombay Presidency there are only two appointments, namely, those of Head Builder and Chief Engineer of the steam factory, held by natives, at all superior in importance and profit to the lowest offices held by covenanted servants. In the Bengal and Madras Presidencies there are, as far as I am aware, not more than half a dozen situations held by natives, superior to covenanted appointments of the lower class.

Mr. Melvill further misled the Select Committee, by stating that there is no definite line between the situations which covenanted servants alone can fill and those to which the uncovenanted servants may be appointed; that "there is no rule which would prevent the local Government from taking a native now employed, for example, as an assistant magistrate, and appointing him to a higher situation, and that the duties of many offices may be committed equally to Europeans and to natives."*

I proceed to show that all these statements made by the Company's able advocate are altogether unfounded and wrong. All the situations superior in importance and profit in all the presidencies belong to, and are held exclusively by, the covenanted servants. No native has ever held a single situation which belonged to the covenanted service. I subjoin a list of the covenanted situations of the Bombay Presidency, from the Almanac of last year, showing the *monthly* salaries of each office in Company's rupees:—

	R.	A.	P.
2 Members of Council, each	5333	5	4
1 Chief secretary, including house-rent	3833	5	4
2 Secretaries, Government, each	2916	10	8
Deputy or Persian secretary and Oriental translator	1500	0	0
Private secretary to Governor	1500	0	0
Secretary in the military and naval department	2500	0	0
4 Judges of the Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut, each	3500	0	0
Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut	2000	0	0
Accountant-general	3407	6	6
Deputy accountant-general	2074	1	2
Civil auditor and mint master	3333	5	4

* *Vide* Lords' Evidence, pp. 55, 56.

	R.	A.	P.
Deputy auditor and mint master	1250	0	0
Sub-treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps	2500	0	0
Postmaster-general	2000	0	0
Senior magistrate of police	2500	0	0
Collector of customs and opium agent	3000	0	0
Deputy ditto ditto	1400	0	0
Collector of Continental customs and salt excise	2333	5	4
Deputy ditto ditto	1000	0	0
2 Revenue commissioners	3500	0	0
10 Collectors and magistrates	2333	5	4
1 Collector of Belgaum, and political agent S. M. country	2533	5	4
Assistant political agent to ditto	700	0	0
Collector Rutnagherry	1916	10	8
Sub-collector of Nassick	1400	0	0
Enam commissioner in the Southern Mahratta country	1000	0	0
12 First assistant collectors from	700	0	0
To	800	0	0
12 Second ditto	550	0	0
7 Third ditto	400	0	0
2 Judges and session judges	2333	5	4
1 Judge and session judge of Surat, and agent to the Governor	2833	5	4
Judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for the sirdars	2800	0	0
Joint judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur	1400	0	0
2 Senior assistant-judges and session judges	1200	0	0
8 Assistant-judges, Sudder station	700	0	0
President at Buroda	3000	0	0
Assistant ditto	750	0	0
Resident in the Persian Gulf	2400	0	0
Assistant ditto	700	0	0
Commissioner at Sattara, political agent in Kattywar	2000	0	0
Political agent in Cutch	2022	4	0
Assistant ditto	700	0	0
2 Political agents in Rewakanuta and Molee Kantha	1200	0	0
Ditto at Aden	2000	0	0
Agent of Colaba	1400	0	0
British agent at Muscat	800	0	0
Assistant master and secretary to the mint committee	1500	0	0
Superintendent of roads and tanks, &c.	1218	0	0
2 Political superintendents of Sawant, Waree, and Kolapore, each	1400	0	0
4 Bheel agents—from	600	0	0
To	800	0	0
Superintendent of revenue survey	1000	0	0

The "Calcutta Review" gives the following list of appointments held by Europeans, with the *annual* salaries of each :—

	Rupees.
4 Members of Council, each	160,320
5 Judges of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, average each	52,200

	Rupees.
2 Members of Sudder Board of Revenue, average each .	52,200
3 Members of Board of Customs, salt and opium, average each	52,200
4 Political employments, average each . . .	50,000
4 Secretaries to Government, average each . . .	52,200
2 Opium agents, average each . . .	42,000
9 Revenue and Abkari Commissioners, at an average each of	38,000
30 Judges, at an average each . . .	30,000
45 Collectors and magistrates, at salaries of from . . .	38,000
To . . .	28,000
And . . .	12,000
9 Miscellaneous appointments, averaging from . . .	28,800
To . . .	15,000
22 Additional collectors, joint magistrates, and deputy-collectors, from . . .	12,000
To . . .	8,400
2 Secretaries to boards . . .	30,000
1 Registrar . . .	30,000
35 Assistants, from . . .	6,600
To . . .	4,800

Deputation allowances are omitted.

Contrast these long lists of appointments, very much superior in importance and profit, with the situations held by natives throughout the whole of British India. I annex a list of the latter, which is formed by the East India House authorities, and published in the Appendix to the Reports of the Commons' Committee, page, 343 :—

1	receives	1560 <i>l.</i>	. . .	per annum.
8	"	840 <i>l.</i>	to 960 <i>l.</i>	"
12	"	720 <i>l.</i>	to 840 <i>l.</i>	"
68	"	600 <i>l.</i>	to 720 <i>l.</i>	"
69	"	480 <i>l.</i>	to 600 <i>l.</i>	"
58	"	360 <i>l.</i>	to 480 <i>l.</i>	"
277	"	240 <i>l.</i>	to 360 <i>l.</i>	"
1173	"	120 <i>l.</i>	to 240 <i>l.</i>	"
1147	"	24 <i>l.</i>	to 120 <i>l.</i>	"

On comparing the pecuniary value of the above-mentioned covenanted situations, conferred exclusively on Europeans, with the value of the uncovenanted appointments, to which the natives are confined, it will clearly appear that Mr. Melvill was totally wrong when he affirmed that many of the higher appointments now held by the natives were very much superior in importance and in profit to the lower offices held by covenanted servants. The practical rule laid down and invariably enforced by the Court of Directors is, that all the covenanted situations shall be held exclusively by Europeans nominated and sent out from England, and that natives shall be admitted into the uncovenanted service only.

It is lamentable to see questions of such grave importance disposed of by the Parliamentary Committee in indecent haste, without a full, patient, and careful inquiry, and without examining competent, unprejudiced, and trustworthy witnesses, who, from their well-known character for ability, independence, and local knowledge and experience, would have commanded respect and consideration. But, unfortunately for the natives of India, very little attention is paid to their interests and wants by the Legislature, and by the governing authorities in England; very few persons are found able to plead their cause with effect, whilst a great many individuals in the interest of the existing Government agency are brought forward, who do not hesitate to give a very favourable and flattering account of the existing state of things, and of the present extremely defective system of government, both in England and India. Most of the witnesses examined by the recent parliamentary committees were Indian officials, pensioners, and *employés* of the Court of Directors;—men who, having spent the greater portion of their lives in the service of the East India Company, and having freely participated in and enjoyed the privileges bestowed on a favoured class of public servants, have naturally become prepossessed in favour of the present state of things, and have been averse to any material change in the present system of government, by which those privileges would be taken away, or materially curtailed. The testimony of such biassed witnesses cannot but be extremely prejudicial. It has induced the recent Select Committee of Parliament to report “that the general tendency of the evidence is favourable to the present system of administering the affairs of India.” The Imperial Parliament will, we trust, be uninfluenced by such untrustworthy evidence, and will, it is hoped, demand evidence of a better quality and description as to the operation of the Act 3 Will. IV., cap. 85, before proceeding to legislate on the future government of these extensive territories. Parliament should wait for at least one year, so as to afford time for collecting a large stock of valuable facts and information from all available sources. It is evident, from the character of the testimony hitherto adduced before the Parliamentary Committees on Indian affairs, that they have heard only one side of the question, namely, the Government side. On the *audi alteram partem* principle, they should hear all that is to be said on the other side. They should call for the testimony of independent natives and Europeans, entirely unconnected with the Government—witnesses not disqualified by undue bias and prejudices. They should, it is humbly sub-

mitted, institute a full inquiry on all the different heads under which the Select Committees have divided the extensive subject referred to them. They should then pause ; and, after having analysed and digested all the evidence, and considered the question of Indian Government Reform in all its different bearings and aspects, they should introduce a Bill suited to the present condition, circumstances, and wants of one hundred and fifty millions of British subjects situated in a distant and not well-known country, totally unrepresented in Parliament, and therefore greatly neglected. Parliament has now the opportunity of redressing the grievances of the natives of India, whose future welfare and prosperity will in a great measure depend on the nature and character of the changes that will be effected in the constitution, rights, and powers of the authorities and agencies to whom the administration of the Government of India in England and India will be intrusted in future.

APPENDIX.

1st. AN original suit instituted at Surat by Nussurwanjee Pestonjee in 1839 against Mahomed Oomer and Mahomed Rassim for rupees 937 8 11, did not come on for trial, owing to there usually being heavy arrears, until 1840, and was decided by Ardaseer Dhunjeeshah, the Sudder ameen of Surat, on 31st January, 1840. The defendants having appealed, Mr. Lumsden, the assistant judge, after investigation, remanded the case to the lower court on the 31st August, 1840. The Sudder ameen again made a decree in the plaintiffs' favour, on the 20th January, 1843, against which decision the defendants appealed before Mr. Luard, the zillah judge, who reversed the Sudder ameen's decision on the 14th June, 1844, and nonsuited the plaintiffs on the ground of their not having obtained a certificate of heirship to their father's estate. Thereupon the plaintiffs made an application to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut for leave to prefer a special appeal. The application did not come to a hearing until the year 1847, when the special appeal was entertained by the Sudder Adawlut. The special appeal did not come to a hearing until 1849, when the Sudder Court remanded the case to the lower court for re-investigation. It was not reheard until the 24th January, 1852, by Mr. Frere, the zillah judge, who quashed the decision of the lower court, and remanded the case to the Sudder ameen; but on the plaintiffs remonstrating that the Sudder ameen would not be able to dispose of it for two or three years, it was transferred to the principal Sudder ameen's Court, a tribunal quite different from that by which the original case was heard and adjudicated. Mr. Jannardhun Wassoodewjee, the principal Sudder ameen, gave his decision, on the 6th July, 1852, in the plaintiffs' favour, against which the defendants appealed to the present zillah judge, who has not yet heard it. Thus, although no less than fourteen years have elapsed since this suit was instituted, it has not yet been finally decided, and in all probability it will be two or three years more before the final decision is pronounced. Ardaseer Dunjeeshah, the Sudder ameen before whom the case was originally tried in 1839, had retired long before the year 1852, when the case was remanded to the court of original jurisdiction. Mr. Lumsden, the late judge, who passed the decision in appeal eleven years ago, was promoted and appointed secretary long before it was remanded to the Surat zillah judge for re-investigation in 1852; and Mr. Luard, who heard the appeal in 1844, was transferred to the revenue line before it was remanded to the Appellate Court in 1844. Thus this case was heard by no less than six different judges at six different times, and the costs of litigation have already amounted to a very large sum.

2nd. Rustomjee and Nussurwanjee Pestonjee instituted a suit for rupees 8782 in the Surat Adawlut against Ruttonjee Byramjee Mody

and others on the 2nd November, 1830. Ferozshah Dunjeeshah, the commissioner, having decided in the defendants' favour on the 31st December, 1831, the plaintiffs made an appeal to Mr. Edward Grant, the late zillah judge, on the 22nd January, 1832. This court having decided in favour of the plaintiffs, the defendants preferred a special appeal to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut at Bombay in May, 1832, which case was not disposed of until the 10th August, 1833, when the Sudder Court nonsuited the plaintiffs, on the ground of the document on which they sued not being stamped for the proper value. In this case the costs of litigation in the above-mentioned three courts amounted to 2526 rupees, or nearly one-third of the amount in dispute. The plaintiffs got their exhibit re-stamped on paying the heavy penalty of 336 rupees; on the 29th September, 1841, they brought their suit *de novo*. It was not decided in the first court until 15th December, 1843, when Tajooddeen, the Sudder ameen, nonsuited the plaintiffs, on the ground of the permission given by the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, the highest Company's tribunal in this presidency, to the plaintiffs to get their exhibit re-stamped and bring their suit again, being contrary to the Regulations. Against this singular decision the plaintiffs appealed to Mr. Luard, the zillah judge, in January, 1844, which was not decided until 4th January, 1845, by Mr. Remington, who confirmed the Sudder ameen's decision. Against this decision the plaintiffs preferred a special appeal to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut at Bombay, on the 10th March, 1845. This special appeal was not decided for more than three years, viz. on the 22nd December, 1848, when the Sudder Court reversed the decisions of the two subordinate courts, and remanded the case to the lower court for trial on merits, on the ground that the permission given to the plaintiffs by the Sudder Court to get their exhibit re-stamped and to bring their suit anew was not contrary, but in accordance to the Regulations. The zillah judge referred the case to the court of original jurisdiction on the 15th June, 1849, for trial on merits. The Sudder ameen dismissed the claim against one of the defendants, Ruttonjee, and made a decree against the others, on the 29th August, 1849. The plaintiffs appealed to the zillah judge against that part of the Sudder ameen's decision by which one of the defendants was absolved from the debt: Mr. Andrews, the zillah judge, upheld the Sudder ameen's decision on the 11th July, 1850. Against this decision the plaintiffs preferred a special appeal on the 1st October, 1850, to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, which court has not yet heard the plaintiffs' application for leave to appeal. The costs of litigation in this case since it was instituted again amount to rupees 3393, exclusive of the costs of the Sudder Court. Including the costs of the original suit the total amounts to rupees 5919, being more than two-thirds of the amount in dispute. The duration of the original suit is two years nine months and eight days; and of the fresh suit, eleven years and four months. The latter is still pending in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut at Bombay, and it is apprehended that it will not be finally decided for two or three years to come. Thus litigation will have been prolonged in this case to sixteen or seventeen years.

3rd. In 1842 a suit was brought by Veerbhadr Hurrybludur against

Bace Ranee and others for rupees 50,000. Ferozshah Dunjeeshah, the principal Sudder ameen, decided this case in favour of the defendants on the 25th February, 1843; on appeal, Mr. Luard, the zillah judge, reversed the decision of the lower court on the 12th April, 1844. The defendants having preferred a special appeal to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, that tribunal made an interlocutory decree, and remanded the case to the zillah judge for further inquiry on the 17th November, 1847. The Mr. Luard, the zillah judge who heard the appeal, has since been transferred from the Surat bench to the revenue line, and is now collector of continental customs. This case will, therefore, be re-investigated by a different judge.

4th. On the 11th April, 1840, Byaramjee Burjorjee instituted a suit in the zillah court at Surat against the collector for rupees 1350, being ten times the amount of the annual income of a "Vazeefer," or freehold estate purchased and enjoyed without interruption by the plaintiff's ancestors. The judge transferred the case to Ardaseer Dunjeeshah, Sudder ameen, who decided in the plaintiff's favour on the 29th June, 1842. The defendant having appealed, Mr. C. J. Erskine, the assistant judge, upheld the decision of the lower court on the 24th March, 1843. The defendant, therefore, made a further appeal to the zillah judge, in conformity to the Regulations then in force, which permitted three appeals in each case. On the 14th May, 1844, Mr. Luard, the zillah judge, reversed the decisions of both the lower courts and nonsuited the plaintiff, on the ground of the case not being cognizable by the Sudder ameen, who, according to Mr. Luard's view, had no jurisdiction in revenue matters. The plaintiff thereupon preferred a special appeal to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut at Bombay. This court held that the zillah judge was wrong in declaring that the case was not within the Sudder ameen's jurisdiction, and remanded the case to Mr. Andrews, the then zillah judge, who transferred it to the court of Mr. Rogers, the assistant judge, who tried the case and decided in the defendant's favour on the 30th March, 1849. The plaintiff thereupon appealed to Mr. Andrews, the zillah judge, who reversed the assistant judge's decisions, and made a decree in the plaintiff's favour on the 13th June, 1850. The defendant applied to the court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut for a special appeal on the 7th September, 1850, which application, although granted so far back as 10th January, 1851, the appeal has not yet come to a hearing. Thus, although the case has gone through the Company's courts no less than six times during the last thirteen years, it is still pending in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, and awaits the final hearing and decision of that court. The costs have already amounted to rupees 774, or more than half the nominal amount of the suit, and nearly six times the amount of the annual income sought to be recovered, and the plaintiff, harassed with such delays and expense, is very near being ruined.

5th. On the 10th October, 1840, Sumbhoolal Girdhural instituted a suit for rupees 4821 4, against the collector of Surat and Nusservanjee Pestonjee for the recovery of the income of "Tada Grass" estate, purchased by the plaintiff at the sheriff's sale. This case did not come to a hearing and decision till the 19th September, 1845,

when Mr. Warden, the assistant judge, nonsuited the plaintiff, who preferred an appeal to the higher court on the 9th April, 1846. Mr. Robert Reays, the acting zillah judge of Surat, recently transferred to Poona, upheld the decision of the lower court; on the 15th June, 1846, the plaintiff preferred a special appeal to the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut at Bombay. The special appeal was entertained on 8th December, 1847, but did not come to a hearing until 7th of September, 1849, when the decision of the lower court was reversed, and a decree was made against the collector with costs, and a verdict was given in favour of the defendant Nussurwanjee. On the 7th October, 1851, the collector of Surat made an application to the Sudder Court to review its decision; which application, though complied with on the same day, has not yet come to a hearing. The costs of this suit have already amounted to rupees , and the case has not yet been finally decided.

6th. On the 20th of February, 1827, one Rustomjee Ruttonjee instituted a suit against his brother, Burjorjee Ruttonjee, in the zillah court at Surat for the recovery of his half share in the residue of the property left by his father, Ruttonjee Manockjee, estimated at rupees 473,801 4. Six months after the filing of this suit the plaintiff died, and it was again revived in September, 1827, by his son, Ruttonjee Rustomjee, on behalf of himself and his brother Bomanjee, then a minor. This case was decided on the 30th June, 1831, by the commissioner Ardaseer Dhunjeebhow, who decreed that the plaintiff was entitled to one-third, the defendant having contended that his brother Heerjee was entitled to only one-third share. Both the parties being dissatisfied with this decision, they preferred an appeal to E. Grant, Esq., the zillah judge, in July, 1831. On the 13th of September, 1831, Mr. Grant reversed the decree made by the lower court, and remanded the case to the lower court for further inquiry and re-investigation. The jurisdictions of the civil courts having been modified by Regulation XVIII. of 1831, the case was found to be beyond the jurisdiction of the commissioner who tried it in the first instance. It was therefore transferred to the court of the principal Sudder ameen. In 1837 the defendant Burjorjee Ruttonjee having died, his four sons were made defendants to the suit. Owing to some causes, no proceedings having been taken by the plaintiff up to the year 1839, the zillah judge, Mr. Elliott, ordered the suit to be dismissed on the 28th June, 1839, and in October following it was accordingly dismissed. The plaintiff appealed to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut against this order; that high court annulled the order, and on the 31st March, 1840, directed that the suit be replaced on the file. The case therefore proceeded, and it being found that there were other heirs entitled to the property in dispute, they were made parties to the suit in 1840. Feerozeshah Dhunjeebhow, the principal Sudder ameen, decided this case on the 26th August, 1841, and decreed that the property in dispute, which he estimated at rupees 692,866 13 7, should be divided into three equal shares; and the amount of one share, rupees 230,955 9 11, should be paid to Ruttonjee and Bomanjee, the heirs of Rustomjee Ruttonjee, the original plaintiff; a like amount to the four sons of the original

defendant, Burjorjee Ruttonjee; and the remaining third share to be paid to the heirs of Heerjee Ruttonjee, who had been made parties to the suit. Heerjee having disappeared, and not having been heard of after the lapse of a reasonable time, his share was awarded to the heirs of his five deceased sons in equal proportions. The defendants Ruttonjee and Bomanjee, and some of such heirs, were entitled to one-fifth of Heerjee's third share, both the parties being dissatisfied with this decision, preferred an appeal to Mr. Elliott, the zillah judge, in September, 1842. The appeal came on to a hearing on the 27th December, 1842, before Mr. W. Richardson, who succeeded Mr. Elliott. Mr. Richardson decreed the property in dispute should be set apart for Heerjee, for the benefit of those persons who might establish their claim as heirs, and that a moiety of the remainder be delivered to the plaintiffs Rustomjee and Bomanjee Ruttonjee. Dissatisfied with this decision, both the parties preferred a special appeal to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut in March, 1843, and the applications were refused on the 26th August, 1843. Before the final decision of this case the whole of the property in question had been attached by the creditors of the estate belonging to the plaintiff's father, Ruttonjee Rustomjee, and by some of the creditors of the plaintiff Ruttonjee Rustomjee. On the 27th October, 1843, the plaintiffs Ruttonjee and Bomanjee Rustomjee made an application to Mr. Luard, the zillah judge of Surat, to execute the decree that had been made in their favour. This application was returned, on the ground that the dimensions and boundaries of the property in question were not mentioned in it. Thereupon another application was prepared as required, and was presented to the zillah judge, who refused to accept it, and demanded the original application from the plaintiff, Ruttonjee, but as the latter had destroyed it, and was, therefore, unable to produce it, the judge fined him 200 rupees for contempt. Not being able to pay the fine immediately, he was imprisoned in jail for one night. The zillah judge, not content with the punishment he had inflicted on the plaintiff, preferred a criminal charge against both the plaintiffs, and directed the kotwal or deputy magistrate to investigate it. The magistrate committed the plaintiffs to take their trial before the session judge for breach of trust. Mr. Luard, who was also session judge, transmitted the case to the assistant session judge for trial. The assistant session judge did not allow the prisoners to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution, convicted the prisoners, and fined them 200 rupees each, and, in default, to undergo imprisonment for two months. Against this conviction, an appeal was made to Mr. Luard, the session judge, who upheld the conviction, and declared the punishment exceedingly inadequate. The conviction was set aside by the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut in March, 1844. In November, 1843, the judgment creditors of the plaintiff's father, Rustomjee, made an application to Mr. Luard, the zillah judge at Surat, to order the nazir or sheriff to pay to them the amount of their judgment out of the third share awarded to Rustomjee Ruttonjee's heirs, *i. e.* the plaintiffs Ruttonjee and Bomanjee. Thereupon, on the 26th December, 1843, the zillah judge ordered the plaintiffs Ruttonjee and Bomanjee Rustomjee, to remove their locks from the treasury in which the moneys belonging

to the estate of Ruttonjee Manockjee were locked up, in order that the moneys might be seized by the sheriff and distributed, not as directed by the final decree made in this case in 1842 by Mr. Richardson, but in a different manner altogether. In this Mr. Luard proposes to divide the moneys into three equal shares, to pay the judgment creditors of Rustomjee Ruttonjee and Bomanjee out of Rustomjee's share, to deposit Heerjee's share in the Government treasury, and to pay the third share to the defendants. This order was confirmed in appeal to the Sudder Adawlut, on the 29th February, 1844. On the 12th March, 1844, the plaintiffs Ruttonjee and Bomanjee made an application to the zillah judge to order the sheriff to execute the final decree made in their favour by Mr. Richardson, in 1842. On the 16th March, 1844, by the zillah judge's order, the sheriff broke open the treasury room, in which the moneys and other movable property in dispute were locked up. The sum of rupees 488,311 8 0 was found in cash in the treasury chest. One-third of this amount was paid to the defendants; one-third, belonging to Heerjee's heirs, was deposited in the Government treasury; and the remaining one-third was deposited in court for the purpose of paying the creditors of Rustomjee Ruttonjee and Ruttonjee Rustomjee. An inventory of the goods found in the room was made, and they were locked up. The landed property in dispute was sold in May, 1844, by the sheriff for 118,000 rupees, and the proceeds were disposed of in the same way as the moneys found in the treasury. Thus nearly £50,000 cash in hand remained locked up in the joint possession of the litigants for a period of seventeen years, during which time the case was pending. When the proceedings commenced in 1827, had the court ordered the moneys and property in dispute to be realized and paid into court and invested in Government securities, interest would have accrued on the principal, and the amount would have more than doubled by the time the case was finally decided. But the Company's zillah courts do not adopt such salutary precautions, and, instead of securing the property of the suitors, either lock it up or allow it to be squandered. The whole of the immovable property in dispute in this case remained in the sole possession and enjoyment of the defendants for the seventeen years after the institution of the suit, until it was sold in execution of the decree in 1844, and when the plaintiffs claimed the rents and profits from the defendants in this suit, the former were directed to bring a separate action. On the 8th April and 3rd August, 1844, the zillah judge directed that the moneys belonging to Rustomjee Ruttonjee's share deposited in court shall be divided into two parts, that one part shall stand to the credit of the plaintiff Rustomjee, and the other part to the plaintiff Bomanjee, and that the creditors of Rustomjee Ruttonjee, the father, as well as of Ruttonjee, the son, shall be paid according to the relative priority of their claims, the creditors of the father to be paid out of the shares of the sons or plaintiffs, in equal proportions, and the creditors of one of the sons, viz. the plaintiff Ruttonjee, to be paid out of his share. The result of this unprecedented and unjust mode of distribution was disastrous to one of the plaintiffs, Bomanjee Rustomjee, who, although he had not contracted any debts, and although there were no judgments

ing against him, was utterly ruined, and lost the fruits of his de-
merely because some of his brother Ruttonjee's creditors had filed
plaints before some of the creditors of his father had taken
proceedings. The plaintiff, Bomanjee Rustumjee, reiterated
gly against this order, contending as it was to all the ends of justice
equity, but to no effect. By virtue of this order, none of the
sons of plaintiff Ruttonjee Rustumjee, who had filed several complaints
re, had preference over the creditors of Ruttonjee. The plaintiff
felt aggrieved, and appealed to the Sudder Dewani Adawlat
just the inequitable award. The plaintiff, Bomanjee, made an appeal
al. The applicants pointed out to the Sudder Adawlat, that the
e-mentioned order made by Mr. Luard was not only unjust, but
victory to the express terms of an order made by the former Judge
Elliott, in this case on the 15th December, 1840. In this order
Elliott directs that on the amount of Rustomjee's share being
claimed, in the suit that was then pending, the creditors of his
share shall be paid first, and that no other order would be made subse-
ntly for paying the creditors of Rustomjee's son, Ruttonjee, out
his share of the residue; thereby clearly intimating that, after
saying the creditors of Rustomjee out of his share, the residue of
estate should be divided equally amongst his two sons, Ruttonjee
Bomanjee, and that Ruttonjee's creditors shall be paid out of his
share, and not out of Bomanjee's share. But in July, 1844, the
Sudder Adawlat refused to cancel the order made by Mr. Luard, con-
sidering the share of Bomanjee Rustumjee, one of the plaintiffs was
paid away by the creditors of his brother Ruttonjee Rustumjee, who
was paid by the zillah court not only out of Ruttonjee's share, but
out of Bomanjee's share too. The share of plaintiff Bomanjee
Ruttonjee deceased, on being paid into court, amounted to 232,000
rupees. After paying the debts due by the deceased, which amounted
to 180,000 rupees, there would have been a surplus of 52,000 rupees,
which Ruttonjee and Bomanjee, the two sons of the deceased, were
equally entitled in equal proportions, and the creditors of Ruttonjee
were entitled to be paid out of his share. Bomanjee, the other son,
who had not contracted any debts, was entitled to the whole of his
share, 26,000 rupees; but, according to the above-mentioned most
unjust and illegal distribution of the property in dispute in this unfor-
tunate case, the whole of this amount was paid away by the court to
the creditors of his father and brother, according to the priority of
their complaints. After exhausting the whole amount to which Bomanjee,
one of the plaintiffs, was exclusively entitled, the debts due to the
creditors of his father, to the amount of 13,500 rupees, remained un-
satisfied, in consequence of such of his brother Ruttonjee's creditors
having brought actions before his father's creditors, having obtained
due and illegal preference.

On the 14th of March, 1844, the zillah judge, Mr. Luard (without
being moved or applied to by any of the parties) made an order, that
the amount of Heerjee's share deposited in court should be paid over
to one Pestonjee Burjorjee, unless the order be reversed by the Sudder

Adawlut before the 1st of May, 1844. Pestonjee had not insti-
tuted a suit for obtaining Heerjee's share, but had simply made an appli-
cation for a certificate of heirship to Heerjee's estate, being granted to
which application had been opposed by the plaintiffs, and had not
disposed of in his favour. This manifestly illegal and unjust
order was confirmed by the Sudder Adawlut on appeal on the 10
June, 1844, but the said Pestonjee, not being able to give good
satisfaction to answer any claim that might be preferred by
one of the amount of Heerjee's share, the money was retained
in court.

Heerjee's estate suddenly granted to the said Pestonjee a certificate
of heirship to the estate of Heerjee.

In consequence of the above-mentioned act of the zillah court
at Bombay, Rustonjee, one of the plaintiffs in the suit, having lost
a portion of his share in the estate of his father, virtually became
a pauper. Mr. Inard having granted the above-mentioned certificate
of heirship to Pestonjee Burjorjee, the latter claimed the whole of
the share in court belonging to Heerjee's share. The plaintiff Bom-
jee Rustonjee, being apprehensive of losing the whole of the money
belonging to Heerjee, to one moiety of which he was legally entitled,
and as it was not finally decided who were entitled to Heerjee's share,
Bomjee Rustonjee was obliged to institute a fresh suit against
Pestonjee Burjorjee, on the 18th of September, 1849, for the recovery
of rupees 62,794 3 8, being one fourth of Heerjee's share. He
was allowed to sue *in forma pauperis*, both in this as well as the former
case. On the 5th of August, 1851, the case was decided by
assistant judge at Surat, who declared that the plaintiff's father
was entitled to only one-tenth of Heerjee's share. The plaintiff has
appealed against this decision in October, 1851, the zillah judge
although he felt inclined to award to the plaintiff one-fourth of Heer-
jee's share, confirmed the assistant judge's decision, awarded only one
tenth out of Heerjee's share, and left it open to the plaintiff to bring
a fresh action for the remaining portion of his share. Against this
decision the plaintiff appealed to the Court of Sudder Dewanee Ada-
wut at Bombay, which appeal has not yet been decided. Thus, a
case that was originally instituted so far back as 1827, was not finally
decided until the year 1844, being an interval of time only three
years less than the duration of the East India Company's last Charter.
The other suit which has grown out of it will not, in all probability,
be decided for three or four years to come. The plaintiff is still
a litigant pauper, and has not yet met with that justice to which he
has an undoubted right.

7th. The writer of this paper, having occasion recently to apply
to the senior assistant judge at Broach for letters of administration,
a certificate of heirship, to the estate of a near relative, his application
although unopposed and formal, was not granted until after the lapse
of nearly a twelvemonth! During this time, if the debtors were dis-
posed to be fraudulent, they had ample opportunity to make away with
the assets of the estate.

ERRATA.

<i>Line.</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
36	longer	larger
39	to a	through a
3	patron	patronage
29	election	elevation
5	H. George	Mr. George
32	by	by the
22	translated	translating
36	revenue	revenues
23	expending	expanding
42	cannot	and cannot
26	prevails	prevails in this Presidency
15	authorities	authority
42	Patty	Pelly
30	a law	law
41	shows	show
34	they have	have
16	small	Small Cause
45	Covenanted	Uncovenanted
30	also as	as
1	Thus	Thus the
38	claims	claim
17	handful in	small
38	to	to the
40	4	3
14	Collector	Collector of
36	Rewakanuta and Molee	Rewa Kantha and Muhee
4	Assistant	Assay
85	by Europeans	by Covenanted Europeans in the Bengal Presidency
24	formed	framed
25	Reports	Report
17	intrusted	entrusted
3	Rassim	Kassim
50	Hurrybludur	Hurrybhuder
8	The Mr.	Mr.
48	Tada	Toda
3	Reays	Keays
24	Dhunjeebhow	Dhunjeeshaw
19	Ruttonjee Rustomjee	Rustomjee Ruttonjee

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION;
TOGETHER WITH THE
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF
MANAGEMENT,
SUBMITTED TO, AND ADOPTED BY, THE MEETING, ON THE
9TH NOVEMBER 1853.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.
1853.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS of the First Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Association.....	1
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT of the Bombay Association.....	11
APPENDIX A.—Speech of Lord Monteagle in the House of Lords.....	32
APPENDIX B.—Notices of the Bombay Association, and of their Petition to the Imperial Parliament, by the Press of England.....	38
APPENDIX C.—List of Donations and Subscriptions to the Bombay Association.....	62
APPENDIX D.—List of the Ordinary Members and Donors to the Bombay Association.....	68

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION,

*Held in the Rooms of the Elphinstone Institution, on
 Wednesday the 9th November 1853, at 4 P. M.*

Present,

**MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BOMBAY
 ASSOCIATION.**

JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq., *President*, in the Chair.

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq., *Vice-President*.

Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorghay, Esq. Framjee Nuserwanjee, Esq. Manockjee Nuserwanjee, Esq. Dhunjeebhoy Nuserwanjee Ca- majee, Esq. Cursetjee Nuserwanjee Cama- jee, Esq. Dawood Sassoon, Esq. Ardaseer Cursetjee, Esq.	Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Esq. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq. Verjeewandas Makhdedwas, Esq. Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq. J. M. DeGa, Esq. Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, Esq.
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Temooljee Erchjee, Esq.	Gunesh Ramchunder, Esq.
Framjee Byramjee, Esq.	Hargovun Dasae, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.	Bhanabhoy Dwarkadass, Esq.
Nasserwanjee Manockjee, Esq.	Bhasker Damother, Esq.
Bappoojee Wassoodewjee, Esq.	Narayan Bhaee, Esq.
Cooverjee Jewajee, Esq.	Anundrow Bhaskerjee, Esq.
Hormusjee Bappoojee, Esq.	Pallonjee Hormusjee, Esq.

And many other respectable Hindoos, Parsees, and Mahomedans,

JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq., President of the Association, opened the Meeting by a short address in the Guzerattee language, of which the following is a translation :—

“I trust that the Report of our proceedings submitted this year to you will appear satisfactory, and will induce you to lend further assistance to, and to take still greater interest in, the cause of Indian Reform, for which the Association was inaugurated in this very Hall on the 26th August 1852. Our discouragements have been many ; but we have surmounted obstacles beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The attention of the British public has been drawn to the state of India to a greater extent than it was ever before. Our proceedings for the past year have cleared our ideas, which will enable us to act in future with much better effect ; and we trust that hereafter we will show redoubled efforts and despatch for the advancement of the best interests of this country. The sympathy which we have met with from the great mass of our countrymen is no doubt a subject of great satisfaction to the Committee ; and this satisfaction will still further be enhanced by the reflection that men of large views and liberal sentiments in England have also regarded with approbation our humble proceedings, which, we trust, may produce beneficial results. We are glad at the foresight which originally contemplated the keeping up of our Association so long as there was any prospect of accomplishing our object, and doing good to, and bettering the condition of, our countrymen. If you approve of the recommendation made by the Managing Committee in their Report, which will be read to you presently, we will

keep up and extend our organization, and increase our sphere of usefulness, especially as our prospects are bright, and as the duration of the India Bill, which has recently passed into law, has not been limited to any length of time, and it has been so formed as to present no obstacles to any alteration, improvement, or addition, which may be deemed advisable or necessary. The Committee will be glad to resume their patriotic labours, and to make fresh appeals to the British public, to the Imperial Parliament, and Her Majesty's Government, with the view of pressing our claims on their attention, and obtaining such changes and reforms as have been overlooked.

“Dr. Bhawoo Dajee has been compelled to resign the office of Secretary,—which he has so ably filled since the formation of the Association,—owing to his being deeply engaged in his professional duties, which have latterly been so urgent and pressing as to preclude him from devoting as much of his time to the affairs of the Association as he could desire. He will, however, continue to be a Member of our Association, in the welfare of which he takes a warm interest. The Committee have nominated Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee his successor.”

Mr. NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, at the request of the Chairman, then read a Guzerattee version of the Annual Report, submitted to the Members by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously carried:

Resolution 1st.—Proposed by NARAYEN DAJEE, Esq., and seconded by JEJEEBHOY DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq.—

“That the Report just read be adopted, and that printed copies of it be circulated to the Members and Subscribers of the Association.”

Resolution 2nd.—Proposed by DHUNJEEBHOY CURSETJEE, Esq., and seconded by CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMAJEE, Esq.—“That the following Gentlemen be appointed Members of the Managing Committee:—

Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq.	Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
Bhawoo Dajee, Esq.	Hormazjee Jehangheer, Esq.

Resolution 3rd.—Proposed by Acting Professor DADABHOY NOWROJEE, and seconded by EDULJEE BOMANJEE, Esq.—“That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the President, Vice-President, and Members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association, for the zeal and ability with which they have conducted the affairs of the Association.”

Dr. BHAWOO DAJEE then addressed the Meeting as follows:—

“I rise to return, on behalf of the Committee, their best thanks to the Meeting, for the kind expression of confidence in their proceedings. The Guzerattee not being my vernacular tongue, I crave the indulgence of the Meeting in permitting me to address it in English. I feel the less hesitation in doing so, as I know the great majority of the Native Gentlemen here assembled understand the English language.

“Our countrymen at Calcutta held a Monster Meeting in the Town Hall on the 29th July last, and some admirable speeches were then made, commenting on Sir C.

Wood's speech, the New India Bill, and on some of the evidence given by Messrs. Halliday, Marshman, and others, before the Select Committees of the Houses of Parliament.

“ Mr. Halliday's insinuation that the Natives of India would not be proud of the elevation of their countrymen was proved to be not founded on fact. We may, I think, with truth disclaim the existence of any such feeling in this Presidency, although it cannot fail to be excited when an incompetent Native is placed in a responsible office; the Natives being as averse to see their own incompetent countrymen in high posts as incompetent Europeans.

“ During the last year the Bombay Association has presented to the Imperial Parliament two Petitions respecting the wants of this Presidency. They have had the distinguished eminence of not being contradicted. I purposely do not allude to a reply by the Sudder Judges to the statements contained in the 22nd para. of our first Petition, as the Committee will, in a few days, in an answer which they have prepared, prove to the impartial public that the reply of the Sudder is inconclusive and deceptive. Our Petitions, in conjunction with those from Bengal and Madras, have drawn the attention of the British public to India and its wants. It is well known, that before the arrival of the Petitions, the Ministers intended simply to renew the Bill of 1833. From the Reports of the Committees, it appeared that the Act of 1784, encumbered with the various deteriorations it has suffered by each successive enactment, was about to be extended with little alteration to 1874; and that for the next twenty years the Natives of Hindustan

were, as heretofore, to be in a great measure excluded from responsible public employment in their own country, although pronounced by Act of Parliament as equally eligible as Europeans, and proved by the testimony of the Duke of Wellington, Lord William Bentinck, the Earl of Ellenborough, Sir George Russell Clerk, Mr. J. Sullivan, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, and all the ablest statesmen of the age, to be eminently qualified for office. We were to have, till the close of the present century, a Constitution which was framed during the end of the last. We were to have three separate sets of the Government of India, the principal function of each of which seems to be to thwart and retard the operations of the others;—the Leadenhall-street division, costing £130,000 a year, being merely the Ministers of patronage, and place of record, without one atom of power beyond that of suggesting, criticising, and obstructing;—the Board of Control, costing £250,000 a year, managed by a President, appointed without any necessary qualification to the office, whose average tenure of office has since 1820 fallen short of two years, void of all responsibility, endowed with absolute power, governing in secret, and presenting to Parliament, when asked for information, collections of papers so infamously curtailed and garbled as to mislead in place of enlightening, and whose main contributions to the policy of India during the past twenty years have been wars, which have cost thirty millions sterling, including amongst them the Scinde infamy and Cabul disaster. We have three Governments in India, costing half a million sterling annually amongst them, so completely under a parcel of London clerks as to be com-

pelled to send home particulars of everything they say or do, to be commented on, checked, or controlled by parties incapable from position of forming a correct opinion on what they decide ;—and, finally, in India we have had public education neglected, improvement thrown aside, irrigation and the means of communication overlooked, though to neglect such as this we have, since the Charter Act of 1833, been indebted for famines, which have swept away nearly two millions of human beings, and sacrificed to Government above eight millions sterling,—a sum which, if properly expended, would have been sufficient to have averted for ever the calamities by which in a few years its loss was occasioned. Against things so monstrous as these, in reference to which the Ministry seemed deaf or unheeding, were the Petitions directed, as well as against local grievances. Appeals to the people of England through the press were also made by the India Reform Society, and the result has been, that Ministers were obliged to grant more reforms than they at first intended. The double Government still remains, however slightly modified ; but its days are numbered. The Report just read has given the prominent innovations in the last Charter Act, and we ought, no doubt, to acknowledge with thankfulness the few improvements which have been introduced by the Ministry ; while we cannot help lamenting to notice, in common with our Calcutta brethren, the absence of any provision for the extension of public works, for the admission of even a single Native into the Legislative Council, and the virtual exclusion of the educated Natives from the Civil Service by the continuance of the Haileybury College

as the exclusive medium of admission into that service. The British Government professes to educate the Natives to an equality with Europeans, an object worthy of the age and of Britain ; but if Englishmen, after educating the Natives to be their equals, continue to treat them as their inferiors,—if they deny the stimulus to honorable ambition, and show the Natives that there is a barrier over which superior Native merit and ambition can never hope to pass, and that these are considered traits which a Native cannot hope to exhibit,—are they not in effect undoing all that they have done, unteaching the Native all that he has been taught, and pursuing a suicidal policy, which will inevitably array all the talent, honour, and intelligence of the country ultimately in irreconcilable hostility to the ruling power ? Will not the British nation be breaking its pledged faith ? The time has come when these things should be considered. As to the argument that the Natives cannot be trusted in places of great responsibility, it is admirably met by Mirabeau, in a work dedicated to the King of Prussia. He says something to this effect :—‘ If the Jews are so degraded a race that you cannot trust them with the rights of citizens, if you desire a reformed generation, it is only by teaching them what those rights are, and how they can be exercised, that you can hope to improve them. Begin this immediately : until they are accustomed to the exercise of their rights there can be no reformed generation ; the only thing you cannot regain is lost time.’

“One fact is proved beyond doubt. Englishmen are

most anxious to listen to us everywhere, to befriend us, and to give us everything we desire in reason, if we would be only true to ourselves. They are ready to do much more for the Natives than the Natives are doing for themselves. Nothing shows better the interest evinced by some of the ablest men than the visit to this country of Mr. Danby Seymour, President of the India Reform Society, who, at his own charges, has come out to seek information, and gain experience, to be turned to the good of India. I doubt not my countrymen in this Presidency will give this philanthropic gentleman a hearty welcome when he comes over here. Our very best thanks are due to the liberal-minded gentlemen, whose names are stated in the Report as having with energy, zeal, and good sense, greatly forwarded, while in England, the good of England and India.

“ It is no doubt our duty now to seek for further reform ; to be awake, and united with the Reformers in the sister Presidencies and in England ; and we may again win successes corresponding in nature to, and exceeding in magnitude, those which have been attained by the united agency of the Petitions, the agitation in India, and the Reform combination in London.

“ It is with considerable regret that I have tendered my resignation of the post of Secretary, to which I had the honour of being appointed last year. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I resign the post because my professional avocations leave me little time to devote to the objects of the Association, and I doubt not my successor, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, will be able to do far greater

justice to the important duties of the office, than my humble abilities and want of time have hitherto enabled me to do.

“I must also tender my deep thanks to the members of the Association for the cordial co-operation and hearty assistance they have given me in carrying out the objects of the Association, and in performing the duties of an office which was not more novel to me than it was important and onerous.”

Resolution 4th.—Proposed by Ardaseer Framjee, Esq., and seconded by Ragoonath Narayan, Esq.—“That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the Chair.”

The Meeting broke up at a little before six o'clock.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY
ASSOCIATION.

The first year of the operations of our Association having now expired, your Committee beg to lay before you the following Report of their proceedings and progress since its formation.

2. To many Native gentlemen in this, as in the other Presidencies, the then approaching discussions in regard to British Indian Government appeared to present a fit opportunity for drawing the attention of the Imperial Parliament and the British public to the wants and requirements of this country.

3. After mature deliberation, a Public Meeting of the

Native Inhabitants of this place was convened in the Rooms of the Elphinstone Institution, on the 26th August 1852. The Bombay Association was then formed, "with the view of ascertaining the wants of the people of this country, and the measures calculated to advance their welfare, and of representing the same to the authorities in India and in England."

4. The Minutes of the Proceedings of the Meeting have been published and extensively circulated in English, Guzerattee, and Marathee by your Committee. Our best thanks are due to the Editors of the Indian Press, who have, generally speaking, favourably viewed and advocated the objects and proceedings of the Association ; and several European gentlemen of great experience and ability, some of them previously unacquainted with us, have done us the favour of expressing their approval of, and sympathy with, our objects and proceedings.

5. Of the gentlemen appointed Members of the Committee of Management, we have to record and lament the death of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, Esq., in whom we lost a valuable colleague, and a citizen of great public spirit. We have also to record with regret the retirement of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Ramlall Thacoorseedass, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Succaram Luxumonjee, Bhasker Soonderjee, and Mahomed Ameen Rogay, Esquires, from the list of Office-bearers. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee has also withdrawn himself.

6. The Committee of Management, now consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed on the 26th of August 1852:—

Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., *President*.

Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq., *Vice-President*.

Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof	Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady,
Moorghay, Esq.	Esq.
Manockjee Nusserwanjee,	Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq,
Esq.	Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba,
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Esq.	Braz Fernandes, Esq.
Dawood Sassoon, Esq.	J. M ^r , DeGa, Esq.
Verjeevundass Mahdowdass,	Luxumon Hurrychunderjee,
Esq.	Esq.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Ca-	Narrayen Dinnanathjee, Esq.
majee, Esq.	Bapoo Jaggonath Josey, Esq.

Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Venayeckrow Jugonathjee, *Secretaries*.

The Executive Committee, appointed by the Committee of Management in September 1852, consisted of the following Members :—

Narrayen Dinnanathjee, Esq., *Chairman*.

Mahomed I. Muckba, Esq.	Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee,
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Ca-	Esq.,
majee, Esq.	Ardaseer Framjee, Esq.
Braz Fernandes, Esq.	Maunsing Bhowansing, Esq.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Ca-	Pandoorung Dinnanathjee,
majee, Esq.	Esq.
Burjorjee Viccajee Merjee,	Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee,
Esq.	Esq.
Bapoo Narrayen, Esq.	Shamrow Ramchunder, Esq.
Raghoonath Narrayen, Esq.	Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
Hurry Kessowjee, Esq.	Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody,
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq.	Esq.

Messrs. Bhawoo Dajee and Venayeckrao Jugonnathjee, *Secretaries*.

Of these, Messrs. Pandoorung Dinnanathjee, Hirjeebhoy

Merwanjee, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and Bhawoo Dajee have since resigned.

7. The subject, which was of the greatest importance and interest, and which first engrossed the attention of your Committee, was the legislative measure about to be proposed in Parliament for the future government of India.

8. Your Committee, fully aware that they were late in the field of discussion,*and impressed with a sense of the extent and difficulty of the subjects which they had to deal with, proceeded to their work without loss of time.

9. A draft Petition to both Houses of Parliament was prepared, and, after careful consideration and full discussion by the Executive Committee, and afterwards by the Managing Committee, was submitted for approval to a Public Meeting of the Members of the Association, and other Native inhabitants of this place.

10. The preamble of this document set forth a large number of the most generally-admitted grievances, the reality of which could be established by irrefragable evidence ; and the Petition prayed for those moderate and essential reforms, the necessity of which has been acknowledged by many of the most distinguished statesmen and public servants in India and England. Although to some of them it was at first objected that they embrace somewhat extreme opinions, almost everything prayed for by the Bombay Association has been since strongly recommended by men of high standing, whose talents and experience give great weight to their opinions.

11. The Petition was approved of, and adopted at a Public Meeting held in the Rooms of the Elphinstone

Institution, on the 28th of October 1852, and a large number of copies were printed in English, Guzerathee, and Marathee, and circulated for general information.

12. The Petition to both Houses of Parliament, engrossed on vellum, was signed by the principal Native inhabitants of Bombay, and some of those of Tanna and Poona, the number of signatures being about three thousand; but the shortness of time prevented our obtaining a much larger number of names. The Petition was transmitted to England on the 3rd of November 1852, to Mr. J. Chapman, our Agent in London, for the purpose of being handed over to the Right Honorable Sir Edward Ryan, the Honorable Sir Erskine Perry, and C. H. Cameron, Esq., (gentlemen alike distinguished for their ability and zeal in the promotion of the welfare of this country,) through whose intervention the Petition was presented to the House of Lords by Lord Monteagle on the 4th March 1853, and was favourably introduced to their Lordships' notice by an appropriate speech, which forms Appendix A of this Report. Your Committee have duly communicated our best thanks to the nobleman for the great favour he has thus conferred on us, and for the able manner in which he has advocated our cause.

13. To the House of Commons our Petition was presented by the Honorable Mr. Leveson Gower, to whom your Committee have also communicated the best thanks of the Association; and we regret that the forms of the House of Commons prevented the Honorable Member from accompanying the presentation with a speech expressive of his views on the occasion. Our Petitions have since

been referred to the Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Affairs, and have been printed in their Report. Our Agent in London, in accordance with instructions communicated to him by your Committee, has judiciously given publicity to our proceedings in Great Britain, and he has been in regular communication with your Committee, and has supplied them with copies of the journals and pamphlets treating on Indian subjects, as well as with information on the state of public opinion in England; and his exertions in our cause have been such as to merit the thanks of the Association. Several hundred copies of an Abstract of the Petition (which could not be published entire consistently with the courtesy due to Parliament) were printed, and appeared in the columns of most of the leading journals, with, in many cases, notices highly approving of the tone and contents of the Petition. Several of these notices are annexed in Appendix B. This, your Committee are happy to state, has greatly contributed towards attracting the attention of the British public to the affairs of India.

14. The notices of the Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta Petitions, as well as the timely appearance of some able pamphlets on Indian affairs by several eminent and disinterested friends of India, have tended still further to awaken and maintain the spirit of interest and inquiry respecting India, which has lately arisen in England.

15. We trust the effect thus produced will continue to be supported, until such arrangements are made for the government of these vast territories as will conduce to the improvement and happiness of the Natives, and reflect honour on the British name.

16. To the British Press generally, and to the *Times* in particular, we feel deeply indebted, for their able and sustained advocacy of the claims and interests of the Natives of India.

17. Your Committee have, through the medium of our worthy and indefatigable President, maintained a regular correspondence with some of the most eminent and influential gentlemen in England interested in the welfare of India, who have approved of our efforts, and have not failed to assist us, and to advocate the cause espoused by the Bombay Association.

18. The attention of the Committee was early drawn to an able exposure of the results and practical working of the East India Company's Judicial system, by John Bruce Norton, Esq., Barrister at Law in Madras, who has practised extensively in the Company's Courts in that Presidency; and your Committee, observing that the remarks therein made were, in substance, applicable to this Presidency, in which nearly the same system prevails, purchased and transmitted to England a large number of copies of the work, for circulation there at the recent crisis. This step was the more necessary, as your Committee were convinced that the only hope of obtaining amelioration lay in arousing the attention of, and informing, the British public respecting the wants and grievances of India; and further, with this view our late Secretary, Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, in conjunction with a gentleman, who has ably advocated the cause of Indian Reform, projected in February last, arrangements for publishing and circulating a series of Tracts on Indian Reform in England. Shortly after this, your Com-

mittee were glad to learn that a Society was established in London in March last, called the India Reform Society, presided over by Danby Seymour, Esq., M. P., having an able and zealous Secretary in the person of John Dickinson, Esq., Jun., and comprising a great many Members of Parliament, and eminent gentlemen connected with India, to whom we are much indebted for their exertions in promoting the welfare of this country.

19. Our warmest thanks are also due to John Bright, Esq., John Sullivan, Esq., Joseph Hume, Esq., and many other distinguished friends of India, for their able and disinterested advocacy of the rights of the Natives.

20. The Committee are happy to report, that up to the last advice, a large number of a series of able pamphlets on Indian Reform has been published by the India Reform Society in England, and some of them, having been received here, have been circulated by the Committee among the Members of the Association and other Subscribers, and to the different Libraries. Your Committee have observed with great pleasure the increasing interest with which the intelligent portion of the public in India, and the Native Press, have watched the proceedings of Parliament, and the feeling of the British public in England; and a more general disposition to peruse the recent and valuable works of Mr. John Dickinson, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Norton, and Mr. Chapman, and the Reports of the Select Committees of Parliament, has been encouraged by your Committee, who have circulated copies of some of these books, as well as of a local publication on the affairs of India, amongst those likely to make good use of them. Your Committee have

also formed a select Library of the most valuable works on Indian affairs, to which is added a collection of the published Records of the local Government.

21. The influence of this and other Indian Associations has not failed to produce a marked change in public opinion, and India seems now to occupy a greater share of public attention than was, up to a recent period, anticipated by the most sanguine friends of this country. The funds (Rs. 2,000) first transmitted to England by your Committee in February 1853, for defraying the expenses of the projected publications before alluded to, were handed over to the India Reform Society; and your Committee are happy to say that the foresight used in this matter has materially contributed to sustain the vigour of that Association. Finding how much it was in the power of this body by prompt action to further the cause of Indian Reform, your Committee have taken the liberty of transmitting further pecuniary aid, in the shape of a second donation of Rs. 2,000, to defray the expenses of publication, &c., and a further contribution of Rs. 6,000, not from the funds of the Association, but raised by private subscription, was also despatched for the same purpose. The collection of this sum is chiefly due to the exertions of our late Secretary, Dr. Bhawoo Dajee.

22. At the request of your Committee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, one of their members, composed in April last a small work on the Civil Administration of the Bombay Presidency by the East India Company, containing a valuable compilation of facts, and of the views of authoritative

writers and others, combined with forcible comments and arguments. This work, which evinced both the ability and research of its author, was printed and published in England early in June last, and a great many copies have been circulated in that country and in India. Your Committee hope it will have produced a favourable impression. Our warm thanks are justly due to its author.

23. Your Committee have watched with much anxiety and interest the proceedings of Parliament, and the Select Committees on Indian Affairs, and have carefully examined and analysed their Reports. Your Committee did not fail early to perceive that the evidence taken was chiefly, if not exclusively, that of witnesses who had spent the greater portion of their lives in connection with the existing system of administration, and who, having freely participated in the advantages enjoyed under it by the Civil and Military Services of the East India Company, had naturally become prepossessed in its favour. Accordingly, a Petition, pointing out how the examinations were very general in their nature, how they were confined to the evidence of retired Indian official personages, and pointing out specially other defects in the existing system, was prepared and transmitted to our Agent in England on the 23rd May last. Your Committee are happy to state that the Petition was presented to the House of Commons by the Honorable Mr. Levison Gower on the 11th July, and to the House of Lords by Lord Monteagle, on the 12th of August last, and has been since printed in the fifth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

24. Shortly before the formation of the Bombay Association and other kindred Societies in the different Presidencies, it was expected that the Charter granted to the East India Company in 1834 would be renewed without any material alteration. The mass of the British nation, and most of the Members of Parliament, were ignorant of, and indifferent to, the wants and grievances of the Natives of this country, to a degree almost incredible. The demand for Indian Reform was confined to a few isolated persons, powerless for want of support and organization, and especially for want of representation in Parliament, and political influence. The leaders of the different parties in England, the Ministers, the President of the Board of Control, and the Members of the Court of Directors, hitherto the exclusive possessors or expectants of place and power, had, there is every reason to believe, agreed among themselves that it was to their interest to retain the present system of Indian administration. There was scarcely any prospect of successful opposition in the House of Commons, or out of it, to a renewal of the Act of 1834, with all its imperfections and objectionable provisions. The only arena on which Indian grievances could be discussed (and even there without the least hope of redress) was the Court of Proprietors, which no longer possessed any influence or power. The Press of England, with a few honorable exceptions, scarcely took any notice of the expiration of the Charter, or of any Indian grievances; and the Press of India is not read to any great extent by the public of Great Britain.

25. Under these circumstances, the Bombay Asso-

ciation had many and almost insuperable difficulties to encounter. By the judicious and simultaneous efforts of the Members of the Indian Native Associations, and of their friends, as well as by the persevering endeavours of the India Reform Society in England, several important concessions have been made by Her Majesty's Government in the Act now passed into law by the Imperial Parliament. To these your Committee now proceed briefly to allude, in connection with the several reforms, which it has been our object to promote. We solicited Parliament "to devise a Constitution for India, which, while it should contain all the good elements of the existing system, should be less cumbersome, less exclusive, less secret, more responsible, and infinitely more efficient and more acceptable to the governed," and prayed that "it might be so framed as at all times to secure the services of the ablest and most experienced persons in Indian affairs." Although the present double system of government has, for a time, been retained in England with all its cumbersome machinery, and although the anomalous relations of the Board of Control and Court of Directors stand for the most part unaltered, yet one salutary change has been effected. The number of Members of the last mentioned body has been reduced to eighteen, of which six are to be nominated by Her Majesty's Government, from amongst those persons who shall have resided in India for at least ten years; and a moiety of the twelve Members, to be elected as at present by the Proprietors of East India Stock, are also to possess the same qualification. The last mentioned change has been made

to obviate the objection that the best of the Indian servants are deterred by the canvass from preventing themselves as candidates for, and are thus excluded from, a seat in the Court of Directors. These changes are believed to be preparatory to a more complete simplification of the present complicated system of Government. It was a matter of just and vehement complaint, that those persons who were entrusted with the Government of the Indian Empire in England, instead of being adequately remunerated for their services, were compensated by the magnificent patronage that was placed at their disposal. To remedy this complaint, the salaries of the President of the Board of Control, and of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of the Court of Directors, have been increased, and they have been deprived of all their Civil and Medical patronage. The Native petitioners complained of the present exclusive system of educating and nominating to the East India Company's Covenanted Service, Europeans selected from a limited circle, and possessing only an average amount of talents and qualifications. To remedy this, the Members of the Court of Directors have been deprived of a considerable portion of the patronage at their disposal; and all the Civil and Medical appointments to the Company's Service in India have, by the new Bill, been thrown open to public competition, to be conducted in England under properly qualified and independent Examiners, appointed by the Board of Control. But your Committee regret exceedingly to find that the alteration just alluded to does not in truth confer

any practical benefit on our countrymen ; for as no provision has been made for the admission of Native candidates into the higher grades of the Service, by passing a sufficiently strict Examination in this country, it will be exceedingly difficult, and almost impossible for the Natives to avail themselves of the opening professed to be held out to all the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty. It therefore behoves us,—if we are not inclined to give up altogether the advantages and honour of enrolling our countrymen in the Service which administers, and which, so long as the present Bill remains in force, will continue to administer, the affairs of India,—to embrace the earliest opportunity of sending an earnest remonstrance to Parliament, praying for such a modification of the present provisions of the Bill as will give practically to the Natives of India, what the Legislature theoretically professes to have done, and to admit us in reality and truth to a participation in the administration of the country, which every other dependency of Great Britain affords to its inhabitants, who by education and talent are qualified for the most important and honorable duties the Natives of any country aspire to. The Native inhabitants of this extensive country complained against the defective state of the law, and want of judicial training on the part of the Company's Judges, and represented, that “from delay, expense, and inefficient Judges, the administration of justice in the Company's Courts was altogether of a most unsatisfactory nature, and loudly called for reform.” Most of these defects were admitted by Her Majesty's Government, who have guaran-

teed the following remedial measures, which are calculated to remove or mitigate several of the evils complained of by the Natives :—

First.—It is proposed by Government to establish a Law Commission in England, composed of some of the Members of the late Law Commission, two or three Members of the English bar, and several other gentlemen, “whose labours shall be limited to two, or at most to three years, to digest and put into shape the Reports and Drafts which have emanated from that Commission.”

Secondly.—The Legislative Council is to be improved and enlarged by the addition of one Member from each of the Presidencies and Lieutenant Governorships, the Chief Justice, and another Judge of Her Majesty’s Supreme Court. This change has been proposed with the view of introducing an improved spirit of legislation in India.

Thirdly.—Improvement is also to be made in the administration of justice in the Courts of the different Presidencies. “With this view it is proposed to make a considerable change in the course of education at Haileybury, and in the Examinations to which the Students are subjected before they proceed to India,” as well as a considerable addition to the legal education at present given, “so that no person going out to India shall go without a thorough legal education, and a knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence”; and all the examinations are to be conducted by “independent Examiners, so as to ensure the utmost fairness.” To avoid the evil of transfers from the Revenue

to the Judicial line, against which the Bombay Association complained, it has been proposed that "those Officers who select the Judicial branch shall not afterwards be removed into the Collecting Department." The Sudder and Queen's Courts at the Presidencies are to be amalgamated, and the Judges of this consolidated Court are "to be occasionally a Special Commission to try causes in any part of the country." The salaries of the lower class of under-paid and over-worked Native Judges are to be increased.

Your Committee sincerely congratulate the Indian public on these highly important reforms, which have been guaranteed by the British Parliament and Her Majesty's Government. Your Committee trust that the hope expressed by the President of the Board of Control will be speedily fulfilled, namely, "that these reforms will be the means of introducing an improved practice and tone into all the Courts of the country, and in every part of the country there will be the advantage of trials before Judges of the highest Court of Judicature." Your Committee have been assured that the Minister who introduced the India Bill in Parliament, though exceedingly desirous, was unable to embody in it, and therefore postponed, the clause about the proposed amalgamation of the High Courts, until the completion of "the arrangements connected with the forms of procedure," and the receipt of the Report of the Commission, "whose first duty will be to prepare forms of procedure applicable to the new Court." Your Committee learn from their Agent that the Commission just alluded to will be issued very speedily, and that gentlemen are likely to be

appointed who will constitute a most efficient body for the purpose. The Bombay Association at first prayed for the the limitation of the duration of the Bill for the Government of India for ten years, instead of the usual term of twenty years ; but subsequently they thought it proper to solicit Parliament "not to debar them for any period of years from requesting a revision of what may be injurious in the coming India legislation," "but to pass an Act without limiting its duration to any number of years, so as to admit of its being modified, amended, or repealed at any time, if deemed requisite." Your Committee are glad to find that this important point has been secured by the Bill that has just passed into law.

26. Your Committee cannot but congratulate the Bombay Association on the success that has so far attended their efforts, combined with those of their countrymen at the sister Presidencies, and of their friends in England. As this is only the first instalment of reforms that may be expected to follow in due course, your Committee recommend the Association to persevere in their efforts, to keep up and extend their organization and resources, and to work with unabated zeal. Now that the Natives of this country have, in some measure, succeeded in removing the ignorance and dispelling the apathy of the British public in regard to their actual state, their requirements, and their grievances, and have secured many able and disinterested supporters in and out of Parliament, we may with confidence anticipate complete success.

27. Your Committee would therefore recommend the Bombay Association to resume their patriotic labours, and, at the next subsequent Sessions, to press their just demands on the attention of the Imperial Parliament.

28. The impression in England is already very general, that the new Act will prove only a temporary measure. The character and value of further changes will, in a great measure, depend on the wisdom and discretion with which the Native Associations, the representatives of the people of India, conduct their proceedings. If the Natives of this vast Empire use vigorously the opportunities afforded them by the new Act, the time cannot be far distant when the public feeling of the British people, the claims of the Natives of India, and the mutual interests of both countries, will lead to a liberal and efficient system of administration, to the abandonment of the principle, or rather the practice of exclusiveness, and to a more general concession to the Natives of their rights and privileges.

29. Your Committee also submitted, on the 12th of January 1853, to the Bombay Government, a Petition on the subject of establishing Courts of Requests in the Mofussil. Your Committee represented that the machinery at present employed in the Company's Courts in civil suits is much too expensive, tedious, and complicated for the poorer classes. It is virtually and economically impracticable for a poor man to maintain or defend a suit which may carry him many miles from his home, and detain him from his occupation and labour for perhaps a fortnight.

It is believed that it would save a great deal of trouble, and render justice cheap and speedy, were Courts of Requests instituted throughout the country ; and we therefore recommended that simple contract debts not exceeding Rs. 20 should be so tried. No stamp should be required, but a fee, not exceeding 10 per cent., might be established, to cover all the costs from the filing of the plaint till its decision. These Courts to be presided over by the most competent Patels, assisted by two Assessors, elected by the people annually. It is believed that the establishment of these Courts would be a great boon to the poorer classes. To this representation the Government replied on the 5th February 1853, that the question of establishing Courts of Requests has been a long time under the consideration of the Sudder Adawlut ; and we regret to add that we have not yet heard of the consideration on the part of the Sudder Adawlut having led to any result.

30. Your Committee are sorry to announce that Dr. Bhawoo Dajee has been obliged to resign the office of Secretary, which he has so ably filled since the formation of the Institution. This step was rendered imperative on him, solely in consequence of his being deeply engaged in his professional duties, which have latterly been so urgent and numerous as to preclude him from devoting as much of his time to the affairs of the Association as he could desire. He will, however, continue to be a Member of our Association, in the welfare of which he takes a warm interest. Your Committee cannot part

with him without tendering him their best thanks for the services he has rendered to the Association. Your Committee have appointed Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., his successor.

31. Your Committee have in general worked with great harmony and unanimity; and, to the best of their ability and judgment, have endeavoured to perform the onerous duties with which the Bombay Association has confided them. The Committee trust that their efforts have been in the right direction, and characterised by moderation and discretion.

32. In conclusion, it remains for your Committee to submit to you an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Association since its formation. The Donations to the Association have amounted to Rs. 33,489-8-0, and the Subscriptions to Rs. 570, making a total of Rs. 34,059-8-0, of which the sum of Rs. 33,519-8-0 has been collected, leaving Rs. 540 outstanding.

33. Out of the sum that has been realized, the disbursements have amounted to Rs. 16,966-6-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,291-13-5 in the hands of your Committee, consisting of a cash balance of Rs. 1,200-1-2, deposited in the Commercial Bank of India, and Rs. 16,000 invested in the Government 4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, in the name of Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., President, and of Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esqs., Members of your Committee. The following is a Summary of the expenses :—

Amount of two Donations transmitted to the India Reform Society on the 28th February and 14th July 1853.....	Rs. 4,000	0	0
Amount remitted to Mr. John Chapman, our Agent in England, for printing, post- age, and supplying us with books, pam- phlets, and papers on Indian affairs....	1,000	0	0
Amount of charges for the purchase of Overland Summaries for extensive circu- lation in England	4,130	1	0
Amount paid for the purchase of books, pamphlets, newspapers, periodicals, post- age, and Office furniture.....	2,905	11	4
Amount of charges for advertising, trans- lating, copying, and printing petitions to Parliament, and publishing Minutes of Proceedings in English, Marathee, and Guzerattee.....	2,831	9	0
Miscellaneous charges	1,244	10	5
Amount of loss incurred in the sale of 5 per Cent. Promissory Notes of the Go- vernment of India, for Sicca Rs. 20,000.	854	7	0
Total....Rs.	<u>16,966</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>

JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT,

President.

Bombay Association Office, 9th November 1853.

APPENDIX A.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, 4TH MARCH 1853.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LORD MONTEAGLE rose to present a Petition from the Native inhabitants residing in the Presidency of Bombay, with respect to the renewal of the Act for the government of the Indian territories. The Petition was, in some respects, similar to that which was presented a few evenings ago by the noble Earl (the Earl Ellenborough); but this Petition stated several new facts, to which he must call their Lordships' attention. The Petition emanated exclusively, he might say, from Natives connected with the Presidency of Bombay; it was signed by upwards of 2,400 persons; and he believed the signatures on one single sheet (as we understood) were those of persons who represented property of between £2,000,000. and £3,000,000 sterling. This Petition had not been prepared at the instigation or suggestion of any European; and it was adopted at a meeting held at the Elphinstone Institution at Bombay. He had known cases in which the claims and representations of the inhabitants of India had been undervalued both in that and the other House of Parliament, on the ground that the petitioners were merely acting under the guidance of certain grievance-mongers in England. This Petition was, however, the act of the petitioners; it spoke their own opinions, and represented their case in their own language. They knew that, as British subjects, they were entitled to apply to Parliament for the maintenance of their rights, in such language as they thought fit to adopt. He hoped, therefore, that on this occasion no disposition would be shown to undervalue or to

speak lightly of the petitioners, who were British subjects, and who in that capacity appealed to the British Legislature. He did not think there should be any minute criticism of the phraseology of the Petition, for it was couched in respectful language, and no conclusion could be drawn from it that the petitioners were disloyal to the Crown. The petitioners in the first instance recognized the advantages which they had derived from their connexion with England. While, as they were perfectly at liberty to do, they spoke frankly of what they considered the evils of the present law, and the defects of the present administration, they expressed their deep sense of the benefits which India had derived from its connexion with this country, and from the laws which it had received from England. They stated, that though they objected to the law passed when the East India Company's Charter was formerly renewed, they were aware that the benignant character of the English race had gone far to mitigate the evils of the existing system. When that Charter was last renewed, Parliament had had to discuss the position, the duties, and the responsibilities of the East India Company as a great Trading Corporation. They had to consider the monopolies of that Company, the great difficulties which it was enabled to interpose to the settlement of Europeans in India; the opening of the China trade, and the question of more extended intercourse with India. Now, however, other questions were raised, in which he hoped Parliament would take as lively an interest as they had manifested in the commercial matters which they were called upon formerly to discuss. They had to consider the great question of the welfare of the whole people of India,—the rights and feelings of that people, and the advancement of their interests. He should now endeavour to bring before the House the various points to which the petitioners humbly craved their Lordships' attention. As it was probable that many of their Lordships had already had an opportunity of perusing a printed copy of the Petition, it would not be necessary that he should go over the Petition at any length; but at the same time it was absolutely necessary that some of the questions referred to should be brought under

their Lordships' very serious consideration. The petitioners, in the first place, complained of the present system of governing India by the Court of Directors in combination with the Board of Control. They stated that the combination of these two bodies produced many instances of delay and inconvenience; but their objections on this head were, in his opinion, less material than on some other heads—for what they suggested as a substitute, although it did not precisely partake of the nature of a double government, yet very much resembled it in practice, because they proposed to associate with the Board of Control a certain "Indian Council," who should act as the advisers of the Board. But a much more material objection, which they urged, was one which referred to the mode of constituting the Board of Directors. There was no one who had attended their Lordships' Committee now sitting on Indian affairs, or the Committee which sat twenty years ago, but must be ready to admit, that, so far from there being any lack of genius, talent, intelligence, and high and noble principles on the part of the Indian Civil Service, there was an abundance of all these materials; but, notwithstanding this fact, it was well known that the best and wisest of these Civil Servants were not to be found among the Members of the Court of Directors. When their Lordships recalled the names of the great men who had distinguished themselves in relation to India,—the Monroes, the Mountstuart Elphinstones, and Mackenzies,—they would find that none of those gentlemen had ever been Members of the Court of Directors. (Hear, hear.) The petitioners, therefore, had a right to expect, on the part of the Legislature, that if they were about to continue the Court of Directors in its present, or in any altered shape, they should at least take some pains to secure that there should be the highest amount of talent, the greatest amount of experience, the highest moral and intellectual cultivation in that body, which could be procured both at home and in India. (Hear, hear.) The petitioners also complained that sufficient pains were not taken to insure the best selection of persons for the Civil Service of India, and particularly with reference to the Judicial Service. Their Lordships would re-

member the impressive words which fell from his noble and learned friend the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Campbell) on this subject a few evenings ago, when he stated, that from his own experience in connexion with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which tribunal the Indian appeals were brought, nothing could be worse or more discreditable than the administration of the law in many of the Courts of India. (Hear, hear.) Was this a state of things which their Lordships could contemplate with anything like satisfaction? And yet the question was not why it should be so, but how it was possible that it could be otherwise; because the fact was that no special education was provided at Haileybury for the Student who was about to apply himself to Judicial purposes. He believed that the general education provided at Haileybury was excellent, and he knew, upon authority much better than his own, that some of the legal papers which were produced at the Examinations were models in regard to the Philosophy of Law; but it was in evidence, that while the most distinguished Students were draughted off to the Political and Financial Departments of the Service, the almost uniform practice was to send out the worst, the least promising, and least informed Students, to be the future Judges of India. (Hear, hear.) Now, he would ask, was it a fitting and becoming mode of carrying the civilization and law of England over the whole extent of the Indian peninsula, to select for the Judicial Department, by an ingenious misapplication of the power of choice, those who were least qualified to give effect to the intentions of this country? (Hear, hear.) But this was not all. The persons who were employed as Judges were also employed as tax-gatherers, and in other pursuits of an inconsistent and opposite character. We had in this country great respect for the heads of our Financial Department; but, if Mr. John Wood, of the Board of Excise, were suddenly to exchange places with the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, and if this exchange should happen to form part of our regular system, he supposed that no individual could have contempt enough to express the feeling which it would excite. (Hear, hear.) He begged their Lordships to bear in mind, also, that we were now

in the habit of employing some of the Natives as Judges, and that it had been admitted by many of the witnesses, that although those Natives filled only subordinate offices—that although they were only Judges of first instance, from whom appeals were made to their more fortunate European fellow-subjects, they were better Judges, and more respected, and their decisions had more weight than those of their European brethren ; which was proved by the fact, that when both classes of decisions were brought under review in this country, the decisions of the Native Judges were more frequently supported than those of the European Judges. (Hear.) The petitioners also complained that nearly all important posts in the Civil Administration of India were exclusively in the hands of the Covenanted Civil Service. When the Act of 1834 was under consideration, a noble friend of his, now departed, whose name he could never mention in connexion with India without the deepest respect,—he meant the late Lord W. Bentinck,—procured the introduction of a clause which declared that “no Native of India, or natural-born subject therein, should be disqualified for office by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent, or colour.” And when that clause was passed, it was certainly intended that it should confer entire eligibility on the Natives. Nothing, at all events, was suggested to the contrary; and it was certainly supported on that ground. But the result had been, that it had been rendered a perfect nullity by the maintenance of the distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services. (Hear.) The blame of this rested, of course, with the Court of Directors, and not with the Board of Control; because, while the latter had the power of declaring war and peace, and of directing the whole course of policy for the preservation of India, even in opposition to the wishes of the Court of Directors, they were restrained from interfering, directly or indirectly, with respect to the patronage of India; and here, while he ventured to speak of the advancement of knowledge among the Natives of India, and of the fact that many of them held high Judicial offices with complete satisfaction, not only to their own countrymen, but to the Judges of the Appellate Court in this country, he must take the liberty of reminding their

Lordships that the India of 1853, with which they were now called upon to deal, was anything but the India with which they dealt in 1830. In Calcutta there were Hindoo, Mussulman, and other Colleges, all thronged with Native Students ; and if their Lordships would take the trouble to look into the Appendix of the Report issued last year, they would find in the answers of the Students to the Examination Papers, which were submitted to them, ample evidence of their high intellectual capacity, their answers being such as would, in many instances, leave something to be learned by many Members of our own Universities. He had with him a statement, which, however, he would not trouble their Lordships by reading, of the condition and progress of education in the Presidency of Bombay, from which it appeared that in regard to History, they were minutely examined in the works of Hallam, Macaulay, and Guizot. (Hear, hear.) Here, then, was a rapid advance ; literature was progressing, morals were progressing ; and, permit him to remind them, that politics were likewise progressing. There were examinations from *Paley's Moral Philosophy* upon the whole principle of free Governments, the results of free Governments, and the respective rights and duties of Governors and governed. All was placed before these Native youths as plainly as it could be before their Lordships' sons and brothers at Oxford or Cambridge. He hoped their Lordships would see fit to refer this Petition to the Committee upon Indian Territories, and that Committee, he hoped, would see fit to investigate it, not as a matter of form, but as a matter of truth and reality. When a Petition came to that House from a class of persons not directly represented in either House of Parliament, it was their Lordships' duty to prove by their conduct, whether those who addressed them resided in India, Australia, or British North America, that their Petition would be received with as much respect, and its prayer be considered with as much deference, as if it had been pressed upon the House by the multitudes who carried on the manufacturing or agricultural interests of this country. He begged, then, for this Petition, their Lordships' serious, attentive, and, he might add, their respectful consideration. (Hear, hear.)—*London Times*, March 5, 1853.

APPENDIX B.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

(From the *London Times*, December 23, 1852.)

A remark was made in the House of Commons the other day, which, as it did not provoke any incredulity, ought to have occasioned considerable satisfaction. Speaking of Committees of the House, Mr. Disraeli observed, that "if, for example, he wanted an inquiry into the state of India, he did not know that he could find anywhere a body of men who could conduct an investigation with so much satisfaction to a civilized community." Now, there certainly was a time when it was alleged that even a Select Committee constituted but an imperfect Court for ascertaining the true condition, prospects, and necessities of a country so little understood as India. We are inclined to believe that material improvements in this respect have really taken place, and that Indian affairs now receive, both in and out of Parliament, more serious and enlightened attention than they formerly experienced. It still, however, seems to be doubted, and nowhere more gravely than in India itself, whether the information of a Parliamentary Committee will really be so ample and authentic as to suggest the best principles of legislation. A petition has been transmitted to us, in which the Members of the Bombay Association and other Native inhabitants of that Presidency have addressed Parliament on this important subject, and though the Memorial appears to have created some little surprise upon the spot, we are not of opinion that its contents will be looked upon in this country as either irrelevant or injudicious.

The petitioners conceive that an opportunity is now presented of legislating more liberally and boldly for the interests of the

British Indian population than on any former occasion. They observe that in all previous adjustments the action of Parliament was impeded by the reservation of certain rights and privileges to the East India Company, which could not be disturbed, and that concessions of principle were notoriously made in submission to the restriction thus imposed. Now, however, the subject is, in their eyes "for the first time, freed from all antecedent difficulties," and the question of Indian government proposed purely and simply for the consideration of the Legislature. With these views they proceed to express and justify their own conclusions. The general scope of the reforms suggested in the Petition may be inferred from the summary of their desires, that the new Indian Constitution, while retaining all the good elements of the last, may be "less cumbersome, less exclusive, less secret, and more directly responsible." Under these conditions they think it would prove "infinitely more efficient and more acceptable to the governed."

With regard to the first of the exceptions thus implied, the petitioners object, reasonably enough, to that system of double government which, whatever may be its recommendations, does undoubtedly create both expense and delay. The substitute which they suggest resembles in its principal features the scheme proposed by Lord Ellenborough to the Select Committee in June last. Without insisting upon details, they recommend the formation of an Indian Council, with a President directly responsible to Parliament, and constituted exclusively of persons who, with the exception only of the President, should have acquired a knowledge of India by personal residence and experience. They would, no doubt, accept with substantial satisfaction the system proposed by Lord Ellenborough in all its particulars. As regards the "secrecy" complained of, they represent that the operations of the local Government are concealed from the knowledge of the Native inhabitants to an extent in the present day quite unnecessary; and, in so far as it is unnecessary, proportionately injudicious. That some weight may be attached to this objection is evident from the facts which have transpired in

reference to the case of Colonel Outram. When a Government is generally believed to be accessible to bribery, one of two conclusions seems inevitable—either that the belief is well founded, or that, with better opportunities for ascertaining the truth, it would never have prevailed.

The chief stress, however, of the Petition is thrown upon the “exclusiveness” practised in the Civil administration of the country. To this principle of government the memorialists attribute much of the imperfection, and much of the extravagance, which cannot be denied. In plain words, they would decidedly like to become their own Magistrates at a moderate, but to them sufficient, remuneration, instead of paying Englishmen very large sums for taking this authority on themselves. They argue, that whereas every Civil post of any value or importance throughout our Indian territories is filled by a privileged and exclusive Service, the Members of this Service are not always distinguished by a competence proportioned to their privileges ; that the Judicial department in particular is ill-administered ; and that the more liberal employment of Native functionaries, which would go far to correct these evils, is recommended by the acknowledged success of this principle in so far as it has yet been tried. These arrangements have all of them more or less foundation in truth. Mr. Campbell, who, though naturally an admirer of his own institutions, has written on *Modern India and its Government* with great candour and equal intelligence, plainly confesses that the Judicial Department of the Indian administration is anything but what it should be. The reader must understand that the departments of the “Civil Service” in India are all interchangeable, and promotions take place promiscuously from one to the other, as if a knowledge (or, as it seems, a lack of knowledge) of Finance implied a knowledge of Law, or conversely. “When,” says Mr. Campbell, “a Collector” (*i. e.* a district manager of the revenue) “is old enough, he is made a Judge, and to this step there is almost no exception if it is wished for. It seems to be considered that if at this time of life a man is fit for anything at all, he is fit for a Judge,

and if he is fit for nothing, better make him a Judge, and get rid of him. Some who mismanage their districts are said to be promoted to be Judges against their will." Haileybury College was founded at considerable expense to provide a constant supply of able men for this privileged Service. A selection is there exercised, and about 15 or 20 per cent., as Mr. Campbell says, of the Candidates for Civil office, "get plucked, and go out in the Cavalry." Still, notwithstanding this well-adjusted transfer, it must be evident that the Bombay petitioners have some warrant for inferring that "the education given at Haileybury College does not and cannot qualify a young man to administer the law, civil and criminal, Hindoo and Mahometan, to a whole district." An obvious reform in such a system would be to maintain, at least, a general, if not a rigorous distinction between the Judicial and Revenue Departments, and thus allow the Civil Servants of the Company to carry to the higher grades of each the experience they have acquired in the lower, instead of being transferred without any such advantages to a new and different description of duty. The petitioners, however, are naturally disposed to think that a more effective remedy would be found by opening this field of service to Native talent. They think that many of these offices could be executed by Natives at a mere fraction of the present charges (an average of £1,750 per annum), and they point with justifiable satisfaction to the evidence of British authorities in support of the claims they have established by ability and integrity to further preferment. Mr. Campbell, indeed, though himself one of the privileged officers, and indisposed towards any encroachments on his service, fairly admits, that "in regard to the purity and uprightness of the Uncovenanted Servants, the result has been as satisfactory as could be expected."

Altogether the petitioners, while pressing these particular claims upon the notice of the Legislature, seem chiefly possessed with the not unreasonable desire that Parliament should abstain from precipitate or conclusive legislation until all available information shall have been laid before it. This argument we think well founded. During the last few years much more

liberal and correct ideas have prevailed respecting the affairs and administration of India than were current at former periods ; and it is but natural to anticipate that such knowledge may continue to increase. There is nothing imprudent in the suggestion that the condition of 100,000,000 people, whose relations with ourselves will not improbably undergo considerable changes, should be settled for shorter periods than that of twenty years. Some conclusions must of course be soon laid down, but it appears to us that arrangements might be adopted perfectly compatible with the present good government of our Indian Empire, and yet not excluding that power of subsequent revision which circumstances may render it extremely desirable to possess.

PETITION OF NATIVE INDIANS.

(From the *Spectator*, January 8, 1853.)

One of the most interesting documents that have come before us is a Petition to " the British Parliament, from the Members of the Bombay Association and other Native inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency, relative to the British-Indian Government." The signatures are more than three thousand in number. They are in several languages, many of them written in the English character. Among the three thousand and more, there are only three English names, probably those of half-castes. The English hand-writing is in every grade, from the most flowing and elegant hand down to the stiff attempt of a learner. The other characters are in Guzerati, the commercial language of Bombay, and now the vernacular of the Parsees ; Mahratti, the indigenous vernacular of this part of India ; and Persian, in which Mussulman signatures are commonly written. We have not counted the relative numbers ; but they may be described as lying in masses, or intermingled, and as very numerous in all the varieties. The most influential names amongst the commercial firms of Bombay are to be found there, with the signatures also of working men : we recognize the Mahomedan Judge, as well as a

Hindoo who has taken the degree of "M. B.," and one who styles himself, with the word well written in English appended to his Indian name, "engraver." There is an entirely indigenous character in this mass of signatures; and that aspect is confirmed by the local English papers, which, while commending the vigour and independence of a self-sustained effort, rather object that Europeans have been too rigorously excluded. That there are European ideas in the Petition is certain; but those ideas appear in this document as the fruits of seeds deeply and genially implanted in the Native mind.

The Petition is not a long one, though it is full of matter. It is not querulous, in the old Indian's style, nor rhetorical, nor eloquent against "grievances" or "oppression"; but it is remarkable for dealing with imperfections in the existing state of Anglo-Indian Government in a plain matter-of-fact style, and for offering practical suggestions rather to illustrate principles than to enforce dogmatic demands. Nothing could be more sensible. The Petition asks for some few concessions which have been sought before; such, for example, as a larger share of official employment for the Natives, better means of promoting transit within the Presidency, and larger means for education. But these demands are now made far less than they have been before in the spirit of complaint, with much plainer reasons, and with very modest suggestions. It is shown, in few words, that "the Covenanted Civil Service" is filled with youths who are educated in England, very imperfectly for their Indian duties, and then promoted by seniority, while practically almost without check for indifferent conduct. On the other hand, the 87th Section of the Act of Parliament 4th and 5th William IV. Cap. 85, which declares that Native-born subjects shall not be disqualified from office by reason of religion, birth, descent, or colour, has remained a dead letter. The Post-office is an example of misconstruction. The Postmasters of the Presidency, remaining in office for a short term, and drawing from £2,000 to £3,000 a year salary, have not done the work so well as a duly qualified person from England permanently intrusted with the post might have done

it. The practical work, however, has been performed by a Deputy, drawing the comparatively moderate sum of £700 a year. Meanwhile, the Natives, where they have been employed, have performed their trust with ability and honesty. It is not denied that roads have been made, but the fact remains, that provisions sent to starving districts have been consumed on the tedious journey, and that lands still lie waste for want of those roads, which in New Brunswick have been seen to be so directly the paths to settlement; and the Petition asks for the modest allowance of 5 per cent. out of the land revenue towards making the roads in districts whence the revenue is drawn. Again, it is remarked, with much justice, that the education-grant of £12,500 is very inadequate for a Presidency containing 10,000,000 souls, and yielding a net land-revenue of £1,028,285. We do not mention these demands in the Petition as claims, the merit of which is absolutely settled; but we do say that, both in nature and manner, they are creditable to those from whom they emanate.

The most important part of the Petition, however, relates to the form of government; confounded as the Administration is between the Directory of the Company in Leadenhall Street, the Board of Control in Westminster, the highly-centralized Government at the head-quarters of the Governor-General, and a transitory alien Government for each Presidency. These anomalies, well known to all of us, are pointed out in plain language; and the Petition suggests, as an improvement, a Board of Council, directly responsible to Parliament, in London, with a President appointed by the Crown; a more localized and less secret Government in the Presidencies, with a share of Administration for the Natives. The petitioners point to high European authorities in support of these requests; such as Lord Glenelg, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Ellenborough, and others. But even more than these modest and definite suggestions do we appreciate the excellent sense of the second paragraph—

“ Your petitioners are fully sensible of, and are glad to acknowledge, the many blessings they enjoy under the British rule; but

these they attribute to the British character, rather than to the plan of government which it has hitherto been deemed expedient to provide for India, and which, being the result of circumstances, and not of design, is but little suited to the present state of the country, and to the fair demands of the people of India."

Striking as this document is in its origin and nature, it ought to cause us pride rather than surprise. Although our Government has not been constructed with entire wisdom, it has, almost in spite of itself, diffused English ideas amongst the population ; and here are the fruits. When the Natives of the Bombay Presidency ask us for participation in a more English form of government, they are confessing how greatly they have benefited by English administration, as they are proving how capable they are of carrying out its benefits. The fact reminds us that we have altered the state of India, without proportionately altering the manner of treating India. It may be true that the town of Bombay presents a high example of civilization and intelligence, as compared with the rest of India ; but if we admit that fact, the consequent limitation amounts to this, that the town of Bombay, with its more advanced dependencies, is an excellent place to *begin* a more English method of administration.

Undoubtedly, the advance of that city has been enormous since it was ceded to England in the days of Charles the Second. The 400,000 persons who have been drawn to people an island ten miles long and less than three broad, by the advantages of commerce, and by the attractions of a just and beneficial rule, under which life and property are safe, no longer remain in the condition of that barbaric and alien race for which the first ideas of Government suggested themselves to the English mind. The population is drawn from many roots—Hindoo, Arabian, Persian, Abyssinian, Portuguese, British, and Half-caste ; with many faiths traditionally transmitted—the many-sect Hindoo religion, the Parsee, the Mussulman, and the Christian. This mixed population has not lived so long under British rule—has not acquired such immense wealth under British laws—has not availed itself for so many years of British intelligence, and of the British printing-press, now imported into its vernacular tongue—

has not, in short, been European for so many generations—without acquiring an European sense of right and of self-reliance. It has shown that it can appreciate the rights that it acquires. Since the cessation of the Company's commercial monopoly, twenty years ago, the trade and population of Bombay have largely increased; and the very gift of English titles, like that of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, marks, by the imperial autograph, the social elevation to which the Native society has risen. Much of what we say respecting Bombay may be extended to Calcutta and Madras; but we are now dealing with an effort of the people in Bombay itself and its dependencies; and we confine ourselves to the interesting document which has challenged our attention.

Nothing could more remarkably illustrate the progress of the population towards English ideas, than two facts connected with this Petition. The Natives in Bombay are watching the period to which the discussion on what is termed the Charter of the East Indian Company shall give an opportunity for mooted the subject profitably; and they act accordingly. They held a public Meeting on the 26th of August last, which was, with very few exceptions, attended by the leading Native inhabitants of all castes and races. The proceedings were conducted in Guzerati, the commercial language of Bombay; and a permanent Association, called the Bombay Association, was formed. Thus, the Parsees and other Natives of Bombay are emulating London or Manchester in their plans of conjoint action.

The other fact consists in a mass of names amongst the signatures appended to the Petition in the city of Poona and its neighbourhood. This large city in the interior, eighty miles from Bombay, was the seat of the Government of the Peishwa, the actual head of the Mahratta State, Empire, or Confederacy, whom we subdued in 1817. The very different principles of our rule, and the exigencies of our Indian policy, reduced the quasi-feudal nobles of that empire, the semi-independent members of that confederacy, to a condition inactive and undistinguished. They now live chiefly at Poona; and this is their first attempt to exercise the right of petition,—the most primitive and simple of those

constitutional rights which they are gaining in exchange for the animating usages and the dearly-prized power of their Native State.

To our view this Petition suggests at least three important principles, which should be kept in sight at the next revision of the Charter. One is, that the veil of secresy, now thrown over matters of right as well as policy, should be disused so far as relates to matters of right. The second is, that an opening should be made, through which the Natives might win their admission to a participation in self-government, as they acquire the capacity for exercising it. Thirdly, that in the actual state of India, and of our relation to it, the subject of Indian government ought not to be locked up for twenty years irrevocably ; but ought to be open to revision by Parliament as occasion may require. It would be a lamentable mistake to suppose that a movement like this can be disposed of by being "put down," or put off: it is not an isolated act, but a sign of things existing in the condition and intelligence of the Native population, which cannot safely be slighted by our Government. Nor would it be a less mistake to suppose that to grant the claim of this Petition in substance would be a "concession" to the Natives at the expense of the British: on the contrary, it would be a positive gain to the British, since it would commence, in a more thorough style than we have yet attempted, the work of identifying the Natives, their affections and progress, with English institutions; thus recruiting the alien civil force, by which we hold the country, with a far more numerous militia of attached volunteers.

(From the *Globe*, January 11, 1853.)

The Natives of India have put in their claim to be heard on their own behalf in the next revision of that which is popularly called the East India Company's Charter; and they have made so excellent a beginning that it will be scarcely possible to refuse them a complete hearing. The Petition to Parliament from the

“Bombay Association” would, in itself, suffice to give a distinct character to the future discussion of the entire subject; but circumstances fortunately combine to ensure greater justice to the whole case than it has yet received.

In the coming discussion, questions of individual grievances, or individual merits, with the old tirades against the East India Company, on the one side, and ill-digested claims for the Natives on the other, are likely to be superseded by a much broader and practical view. There is no question that the British Government, which has superseded the relics of the old indigenous rule, or the Mussulman supremacy, has had a truly beneficial influence on the condition of the Natives subjected to it. The very willingness with which the common body of the people have submitted to our conquests, even in the latest additions to British territory—the inviting supineness which is shown by the population at this very day in Burmah, would prove how our rule is esteemed. But the advantage which our Government has brought to the Natives has entailed upon us further obligations than we had need to acknowledge when we first began to take possession of the country. Within the short two centuries that have elapsed, the condition of the Natives has changed, morally and intellectually as well as materially, and perhaps the greatest advance has been made within the last twenty years—since the last revision of the Charter. At present the country is governed mainly by an instrument furnished from England. The army, with its civil functions and “politicals,” has gradually ceded much of its lay duties to the “Covenanted Civil Service,” that band of officials educated in this country, with a very imperfect knowledge indeed of local necessities or opportunities. It has been the custom hitherto to regard the Natives of India as being at once unavailable for administrative service, and dangerous to teach in arts of self-government, lest they should rise against our rule. That sentence expresses the mass of argumentation which was advanced against the permission of a free Press in India; but the last twenty years have amply sufficed to refute apprehensions of the kind. Although it may be true that the practice of

the Native Courts has not thoroughly assimilated itself to English opinions, yet, upon the whole, more than one of the dark races have shown considerable adaptability. It is true, also, that their own customs—their peculiar religious impediments to intercourse with persons of other creeds—the exclusive character, for instance, of their feeding and their lodging—have also contributed to keep the dark and light races apart. But on our side we have helped to maintain that division by the very fact of not extending to the more advanced Hindus the support of an English distinction. We have heard very intelligent Natives aver, that they might have been able to counteract the prejudices of their own countrymen much more quickly and completely if they had been able to display some species of social consideration derived from the English authority, and so by degrees to substitute the worshipfulness of an English position for the quasi-sacred character of Hindu rank. And there can be no doubt that a Hindu gentleman, taking rank as an Englishman, would be regarded with that species of social respect, which must gradually break down the superstitious exclusiveness of the country ; just as in Scotland the adherents of “ the bloody Prelacy,” belonging to good society, are regarded with a species of respect socially by those very Presbyterians who hold them to be heretics spiritually. It may be “ benighted,” but it is *comme il faut*.

If we had no other evidence of what we are stating, this Bombay Petition would suffice. It is a very plain document, written in English, with two or three thousand signatures appended, in various characters. It emanates from a body called the Bombay Association, established at a public meeting in Bombay on the 26th of August last. The meeting was held in the Elphinstone Institution ; it was attended by a number of gentlemen of distinction ; the Association was formed, and a list of donations and subscriptions was very soon collected, to the amount of £ 2,865. Sir *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy* was elected President of the Association ; and amongst the signatures of the Petition we notice many of the most eminent commercial Parsee names. But the move-

ment is by no means limited to the Parsees : we observe, also, the signatures of other Native races in Bombay—the Presidency as well as the town ; and a whole troop of names is furnished by the Mahratta chiefs, whose rule we have displaced. Their appearance in a Petition to the English Parliament, asking for a position in the temporal polity of their country, is a most interesting fact. The race of mounted nobles, whose right depended upon their creed and sabre, and the dash and spirit of their rule—a race deposed for a generation or so from the possession of power—has so far received a knowledge of English Institutions so as to seek rehabilitation through the English Parliament, and in a manner conformable to English laws !

The requests of the Petition are comparatively few and plain. The petitioners ask mainly for a small allowance—five per cent.—out of the land fund, for the purposes of roads, bridges, and tanks in the districts whence the revenue is drawn ; for a larger educational allowance than the present £12,500 to a population of 10,000,000 ; for some larger share of administration accorded to Native officers ; and for a better qualified machinery of English officers. They show, that in many cases, the Natives could conduct the public service more economically and not less efficiently. They do not ask for displacement of European supremacy in any office, but, on the contrary, pointing out one department specifically, as an example, they aver that a well qualified person from England permanently placed at the head of the Bombay Post Office could render it more efficient and more profitable ; whereas, “ within the last ten years, there have been *eight* different Post-masters at this Presidency, drawing between £2,000 and £3,000 a year, while the work has been chiefly performed by a Deputy, receiving £700 per annum.” They desire more localized Governments for the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, without an inconvenient constancy of reference to the Supreme and distant Government at Calcutta. And they suggest a new machinery for the Imperial Administration, namely, “ an Indian Council ” of twenty-four persons previously resident in India, partly elective, directly responsible to Parliament, and to sit in

London, under the presidency of a Minister appointed by the Crown.

This Petition—couched in very moderate and sensible language, recognizing as it does “the many blessings” enjoyed under the British rule, but attributing those blessings to “the British *character*,” rather than the plan of government, which has grown up haphazard—is in itself a proof positive of the growth of English ideas in the Indian mind. It proves that some portion of the Natives at least have fitted themselves for the gradual admission to English privileges. Twenty years ago, such a Petition would have been impossible: let it teach us how much the next twenty years may do in the way of *further* progress; especially if that progress were encouraged rather than thwarted by the spirit of our rule. Unquestionably it will be a safer and a cheaper plan to administer the government of India henceforth with the concurrence of the Natives rather than in spite of them. The Petition shows that we may *begin* that more harmonious government. Without presuming that the Petition can be granted in its own terms, we may say that it does at least establish the right of the Natives, whom it represents to be heard when next the revision of the East India Charter shall come under consideration; and we can have no doubt that the intelligent persons from whom it emanates will be met in the spirit which they display. For *we* also have not been without some progress towards better opinions on this subject, even in the higher regions of office, and the last change of our Ministry has brought to the conduct of affairs men who are especially bound to an enlarged and practical view of questions which challenge their notice in the necessary course of affairs.

INDIA ON HER OWN BEHOOF.

(From the *Nonconformist*, January 12, 1853.)

When, in April last, we desiderated a copious supply of facts and opinions on the great question, “How, and by whom, to govern India?” we did not anticipate the contribution that has

just been made from India itself. That contribution takes the form of Petitions to the Imperial Parliament, signed by several thousands of Native British subjects in Bombay, praying for important alterations in the Government of India. An abstract of one of these Petitions is now before us; and we cannot better promote the object of the petitioners—in the present stage of their movement—than by a simple exposition of their complaints and suggestions.

It is not, however, with the language of complaint, but of history liberally interpreted, that the petitioners open their case. They acknowledge that many blessings have been conferred upon the Indian people by British rule. But they very justly characterise it as incidently, rather than purposely beneficent. They attribute the comparative order and security enjoyed to the character of the conquering race, not to the system of government the conquerors imposed. In that system, indeed, there is little or no design. Like our own domestic Constitution, and nearly all other long-established Governments, it is the creature of accident and growth. But the accident was not a happy one, and the growth was unjustly perverted. Territories subjugated by traders, who became soldiers in self-defence, were naturally ruled in the spirit of commerce rather than of statesmanship. Those territories were vastly enlarged by the arms of professional warriors, but their affairs continued to be administered by mercantile civilians. Thus has grown up a sort of hybrid Government, of which it is very gentle censure to say—as do the petitioners—that it is “little suited to the present state of the country, and to the fair demands of the people of India.”

The exclusion of Natives from responsible offices—the secret and despotic character of the local Governments—the inefficient and frequently corrupt administration of justice—the squandering and perversion of Revenue—are the principal topics of complaint by the petitioners. Notwithstanding the declaration, in the Charter of 1833, that Natives shall not be disqualified for office by religion, colour, or descent, they have hitherto enjoyed but an insignificant share of public appointments. They have no place in the Councils of the local Governments. They are

selected neither for Justices of the Peace nor Grand Jurors. The appointment of one Native as Judge in the Small Cause Court at Calcutta, and of another to a Stipendiary Magistracy, was regarded as an innovation, and is appealed to as a precedent. Young men educated at Haileybury College, and nominated by the Proprietors or by the Board of Control, are sent over to administer the law—civil or criminal, Hindoo or Mahomedan—to a whole district, or, perhaps, to superintend the collection of revenue; are transferred by seniority from one to the other branch of the Service, and from a lower grade to a higher; and are practically irresponsible to any earthly power. The function of tax-gatherer and Judge being thus confounded, and only aliens admitted to either, it is not surprising if the tax-gatherer should prove extortionate, and the Judge corrupt as well as incompetent—while educated Natives are driven into unworthy employments, suitors become disaffected, appeals multiply, and costs accumulate. To the exclusiveness and consequent incompetency which characterises the administration of justice, are added, in the case of the local executives, secrecy, arbitrariness, and costliness. Despotism decrees, based upon unsifted testimony, among a race said to be of surpassing dissimulation, are executed without appeal, save to the Supreme Government, who may be either at Calcutta or Simla—upon the shores of the Indian Sea, or upon the cool table-lands of the Himalayas. The unnecessary costliness of the Civil Service may be estimated from the fact, that while the salaries of Europeans average £1,750 per annum each, they usually perform their duties by Native Deputies at a mere fraction of this charge; the Post-Office, for instance, in one Presidency, having yielded between two and three thousand per annum to each of eight successive Postmasters, while the work has been badly done by a Deputy receiving £700. To the same general cause is attributed the greatest of the evils under which India suffers—the want of internal communication. In a country, from which conquest has taken whatever of native energy it might otherwise have displayed, the construction of roads and bridges is obviously the work of the conquerors. This obligation the Government

has repeatedly acknowledged, but has shamefully neglected; and the deficient means of internal communication, in the language of the petitioners, "discourages increase of production, by shutting out the producers from any remunerative market, and prevents, in periods of distress, the scarcity of one district being mitigated by the plenty in another. Instances are recorded wherein the supplies designed to relieve famine in a district were, in the course of transit, consumed before they reached their destination. Were this obstruction to the industry and resources of the country taken off, by the construction of railways, roads, piers, wharves, and other useful works, "large tracts of land now lying waste, more particularly in the cotton districts, would be put under cultivation, and the supply of this most important article of export to Great Britain would be increased at least tenfold." With testimonies confirming, and painfully illustrating, their representation, every one must be familiar. In this, as in all other statements, the petitioners keep below the line of moderation.

Equally unobjectionable, on the score of modesty, are their suggestions. Reminding the Imperial Legislature that the last Charter Act was confessedly an abandonment of the Company's right of property in India, and that thus "antecedent difficulties" to the introduction of "a good system of government for the millions of peaceful and loyal British Indian subjects" have been removed, they point out the mischievous inutility of "two such clashing authorities as the Court of Directors and the Board of Control." They then "suggest" the following measures:—The formation of an "Indian Council," partly, at least, elective, by a body "composed of persons having a real and substantial interest in the good government of the country," directly responsible to Parliament; a Minister of the Crown to be President; Members to be well paid, so that the services of "the most able men of the day may be secured"; and excepting for that of President, a previous residence in India to be an indispensable qualification for office; the diminution of the excessive power now vested in the Governor-General, to the prejudice of their Governments at Bombay and Madras; the employment of

Natives, the retrenchment of European salaries, and the suppression of superfluous offices; the appropriation of five per cent. of the land revenue to public works in the district whence it is levied; a more liberal expenditure on popular education, and the establishment in each Presidency of an University for training public servants; and lastly, that no Charter, or other governmental powers, be granted for a longer term than ten years.

This last suggestion is by no means the least important of the whole. The absence from India of local self-government is an evil that can only be counteracted by the exercise of vigilant oversight on the part of the Imperial Legislature. That condition it is impossible to maintain if power and patronage be leased, for a period of twenty or thirty years, to an independent Corporation. Whatever the theoretical relations of the Crown to the Executive, the latter will be virtually absolute and irresponsible. Its Service will be an interest distinct both from the British and Indian people—indirectly powerful enough *here* to retard, and sufficiently united *there* to frustrate, administrative reforms. Nor will a divided authority prove more than a compromise, in which prescription and local knowledge will get the better of natural and legal right. An institution such as the Board of Control may possibly check the worst excesses of the Company's nominees, but must be utterly powerless to initiate organic changes, or even to enforce the most obvious duties. Hitherto, moreover, the Home Authorities have prevented the adoption of the best propositions that have emanated from Indian officials. It is plain, therefore, that whatever the ultimate settlement of the question that stands on the orders of the day for 1853, there must be no renewal for a term of years of the ignoble contract on which is now held our magnificent Indian Empire.

HINDU POLITICS.

(From the *Leader*, January 15, 1853.)

The Natives of Bombay have made the first step from barbaric to political life, according to the European sense of the word, in making a direct appeal to the British Parliament for a

recognition of their political existence. The Petition which has been transmitted to this country, and the movement in which it has originated, prove that the people of Bombay, notwithstanding their diversities of race, are actually fitting themselves to receive, if not to extort, a due share of self-government, under British institutions. They have, by their own act, totally altered the relation in which they have hitherto stood to the British Government. It cannot any longer be considered that they are in tutelage; for although their claims are preferred in the form of a Petition, strikingly moderate in its tone, the very method of their proceeding shows that they have already acquired a power which must enforce respect.

The document will be amongst the most respectable submitted to Parliament. It is written on several skins of parchment, in English; and it is conceived in a thoroughly English spirit,—plain, straightforward, and practical. Nevertheless, we have reason to believe that it is no work of English agitators, but entirely the result of a genuine Native movement. Indeed, the origin of the movement may be traced to proceedings far anterior. The Parsees of Bombay have long held a position differing in its social traits from the commercial classes in our own country, but still having great similarity to the circumstances of the leading classes in Liverpool or Glasgow. The great balance of wealth lies amongst that body, which has been most active in trade. The relations between the members of that body and the corresponding class in the commercial capitals of the world has, since the improvement of transit, been frequent, intimate, and extensive. The town of Bombay itself, situated on a small island, has advanced to such importance as to have collected a population of 400,000 persons. It is now the great port of departure between India and Europe; and there are many towns of our own country less intimately connected with each other than Bombay is with Southampton, London, or Liverpool. The acquisition of a free Press, which was so much dreaded* by Conservatives in India, has helped to communicate to the Natives, most fitted to receive information, a general knowledge, not only of facts, but

of the habitual conduct of public and municipal affairs in this country. The Bombay papers, with all their faults, have been remarkable for activity, and for talent ; and the Natives have had papers in their own language, which have copied these models. The fact that Queen Victoria has conferred English titles, like that of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, on Native merchants, establishes the next recognition of their social progress ; and the movement in which this Petition has originated shows that they understand our methods of self-assertion in politics.

In August last some of the gentlemen of Bombay, acting independently of European help, convened a Public Meeting, formed the "Bombay Association," which has had its Members throughout the Presidency, and at once collected a subscription to the extent of nearly £3,000 for the purposes of the meeting. The substantive result of that movement is this Petition. It asks for several improvements in the administration of the country,—an enlarged educational grant,—a grant of five per cent. out of the land revenue returned for local improvements in the way of roads, tanks, and bridges,—a larger share for the Natives in the administration of their own government,—and a better arrangement in the Supreme Administration. The Petition shows, that the present method of governing India is not only inefficient for its purposes, but more costly than it needs to be. It is the constant complaint of our own critics, that the finances of India exhibit an annual deficiency, say about £2,000,000 sterling ; and the Petition points to the fit remedy. The principal posts in India are filled by Europeans, whose curriculum of education is performed at Haileybury, and not in India, but who draw their salaries of thousands sterling, while the work is done by subordinates, who are paid by hundreds sterling ; and it is found that in these subordinate offices the Natives show considerable capacity, and at least as much fidelity as they ever showed to their Native Governments. The petitioners, indeed, do not claim the substitution of Native for European officers : on the contrary, they expressly ask for the appointment of more efficient officers from Europe, drilled in the management of their

departments. The Post-office is given as an instance. If a permanent officer were sent over from St. Martin's-le-Grand, there is no doubt but the Post-office at Bombay would do its work better, would get more work to do, and would cost less ; and under efficient management, the Natives would be employed in a larger proportion. There is a true business sense in this view, as well as the claim of justice.

At present the Supreme Government is conducted by various bodies placed apart, and exercising co-ordinate jurisdiction, not in the most convenient manner. Ostensibly, the supreme power lies with the Directory of the East India Company, but that supreme ruler wields power under the correction of the Board of Control. Virtually, the Queen's Ministers appoint the Governor-General of India, who resides at Calcutta, or travels about the more northern districts ; and the local Governments of Madras and Bombay, each ruling over a large State, are obliged to refer continually to that Government at Calcutta, which is subject to the Directory in Leadenhall Street, which is under the correction of the Board of Control. The Petition suggests a much simpler machinery—a Board of Council, sitting in London, composed of twenty-four persons, who shall have lived in India ; the Board to be in part elective, and directly responsible to Parliament ; a President of the Board to be appointed by the Crown, and to be, in fact, one of the Ministers of the day. Were the sittings of such a body public, there is great probability that subjects of vital interest to the Natives of India would receive an attention now unknown. For, at present, Indian affairs are only an obtrusive episode in our own party conflicts ; and a real development of their nature or merits becomes impossible. If, however, there were the means of explaining Indian subjects to the English public, of showing the true direction of affairs in India, public opinion in this country would be better informed, and would be really inclined to maintain the joint interests of the two countries.

It is remarkable that this claim from the Natives of Bombay comes to us at a time when the subject of a somewhat similar

representation for the colonies has been discussed with active interest. It has long been felt that a representation of our distant dependencies, even though it possessed, at first, no more than consultative powers, would be a very useful instrument for the practical discussion of legislative affairs; and the Natives of Bombay have contributed a valuable suggestion.

There are nearly as many signatures to this Petition as there were pounds sterling contributed towards the funds, but they are collected from wider sources than that prompt subscription. All classes of the Natives in Bombay are represented at the foot of the Petition, the signatures being in the English character, the Persian, Guzerati, and the Mahratti. The last class of signatures are furnished principally by the nobles whom we deposed on the acquisition of their territory in 1817, and who are now substituting the pen for the sabre, in an endeavour to regain political existence through British institutions, and not in spite of them. Rammohun Roy, the Hindu Unitarian, who came over to this country some twenty years ago, was a living witness of the progress which a certain class of European ideas have made amongst the Natives. Macculloch's "Commercial Dictionary" has long since penetrated beyond India, even to the land where the fantastic "Chinese drive their cany waggons light"; and now we find the Natives of Bombay, not begging, like spaniels, at the feet of their master, but conducting a political agitation, with money and moderation, like the middle classes of Liverpool or Manchester.

Heretofore it has been presumed that the Indian Government is to be arranged by Parliament once for all in a generation—once in twenty years. But it would be a very mischievous plan again to lock up the subject thus. Probably neither Parliament nor public opinion in this country is prepared to grant full political privileges to the Natives in India; and we are not yet warranted in saying that the whole body of Natives is prepared to receive and use our institutions, so as firmly to grasp them, and appropriate them. A final measure, therefore, we do not hesitate to say, would be impossible at the present moment.

On the other hand, the progress of the last twenty years is likely to advance in a geometric ratio, and the next measure will probably prepare for a larger measure within a comparatively short term. For this reason, we perfectly concur with the closing request of the Petition, that Parliament "will not rest content, but adjourn the final settlement of the plan of the Indian Government until all available information from trustworthy, competent, and disinterested sources" has been laid before it; and the petitioners—very reasonably, we think—venture to hope that Parliament "will limit the period of existence for any future Government of India to ten years, in order that the interests of so many millions of British subjects may be more frequently brought under its consideration."

(Extract from the *London Mail*, June 8, 1853.)

The Natives are advancing in wealth, in intelligence, in an acquaintance with English usages, and with their own capacity for political action, to a degree not to be denied; and yet nothing is said about giving them a share of representation, or a voice even of a consultative kind, in the government of their own country. This last is a very serious omission indeed, more for its moral even than its practical effect, though we believe that the Natives might be consulted with great advantage, not only in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, but in some of the less central towns. But what is the great fact apparent to them in the history of this Government measure? It is generally believed that Government intended to introduce a measure which would be much more like an ordinary continuance bill, only for a period shorter than twenty years. The idea got abroad, a strong spirit of dissatisfaction was evoked, representations were made to Government, and it was scarcely concealed that Government had been driven from its ground. Now in the course of this brief, effective, and successful agitation, what element had so great an influence upon public opinion in England, and therefore upon the Government, as those Petitions from the Natives of India?

None. If exceptions are taken more especially to one of these Petitions, no exception is taken to the main allegations in the others ; and it will not be thought invidious if we say that one in particular, that from Bombay, has been universally regarded in England as the very model of a Parliamentary Petition, for its conciseness, its enlarged views, its lucid statement, its moderation, and its manly candour. It is a document that would do honour to any body of men in the most educated country of the world ; and it shows the capacity of those who sent it for exercising that constitutional privilege, which is the very foundation of our English liberties—the right of petition. That Petition was signed by Natives of Bombay of all classes and creeds ; it was signed also by the dispossessed Mahratta Nobles of Poonah. But a race which is advanced thus far—which has such just conceptions of its own rights and position, which has had so considerable a share in modifying the action of the Imperial Government—sees itself, in the result, passed over with mortifying silence.

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
BOMBAY ASSOCIATION,*Received up to 31st August 1853.*

Names.	Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	3,000	0	0			
Jugonnathjee Sunkersett	1,000	0	0			
Cursetjee Jamsetjee	1,000	0	0			
Mahomed Ameen Rogay	1,000	0	0			
Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Camajee	2,000	0	0			
Rustomjee Jamsetjee	500	0	0			
Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia	400	0	0			
Framjee Nusserwanjee	400	0	0			
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee	500	0	0			
Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Camajee	1,000	0	0			
Sorabjee Jamsetjee	500	0	0			
Manockjee Limjee Banajee	500	0	0			
Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia	300	0	0			
Pestonjee Framjee Camajee	500	0	0			
Cursetjee Furdoonjee	300	0	0			
Bomanjee Framjee Camajee	500	0	0			
Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee	300	0	0			
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Camajee	300	0	0			
Cowasjee Jehangheer	500	0	0			
Manockjee Nusserwanjee	500	0	0			
Byramjee Hormusjee Camajee	300	0	0			
Rustomjee Dadabhoy Camajee	100	0	0			
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee	300	0	0			
Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy	50	0	0			
Carried forward	Rs. 15,750	0	0			

Names.	Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Brought forward....	15,750	0	0			
Manockjee Nanabhoy Daver	100	0	0			
Jehangheer Nusserwanjee and Co.	300	0	0			
Muncherjee and Dadabhoy Ghandy, by						
Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy... ..	75	0	0			
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee	125	0	0			
Dadabhoy Byramjee Bunajee	100	0	0			
Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Camajee	300	0	0			
Hormusjee Framjee's Sons	51	0	0			
Rustomjee Nowrojee	200	0	0			
Vurjeevundass Madhowdass	300	0	0			
Munguldass Nathoobhoy	150	0	0			
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee	75	0	0			
Hormusjee Framjee Chenoy	50	0	0			
Muncherjee Framjee Camajee.. ..	500	0	0			
Narayan Dinnanathjee	100	0	0	25	0	0
Jallbhoy Dorabjee Omreegur	100	0	0			
Dinshaw Eduljee Lamna	50	0	0			
Pestonjee Hormusjee's Sons.....	100	0	0			
Pestonjee Rustomjee Shroff....	75	0	0			
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee	75	0	0			
Jehangheer Ardaseer's Sons.....	30	0	0			
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee	50	0	0			
Jehangheer & Cursetjee Nowrojee						
Wadia	100	0	0			
Ardaseer Furdoonjee Limjee	15	0	0			
Cursetjee Dadabhoy Wadia	10	0	0			
Muncherjee Burjorjee Modey	25	0	0			
Muncherjee Dfunjeebhoy	10	0	0			
Manockjee & Jamsetjee Cursetjee ..	100	0	0			
Muncherjee Hormusjee Camajee	300	0	0			
Darashaw & Rustomjee Dhunjeechaw..	100	0	0			
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Nusserwanjee..	50	0	0			
Sorabjee Framjee	50	0	0			
Eduljee Framjee & Co.	105	0	0			
Merwanjee Heerjeebhoy's Sons.	100	0	0			
Bhawoo Dajee	50	0	0			
Narayan Dajee	50	0	0			
Jhuverchund Nurseydass	300	0	0			
Luxmichund Nurseydass	300	0	0			
Tulseedass Nurseydass.. ..	300	0	0			
Gunneshdass Crustnajee	150	0	0			
Carried forward....Rs.	20,771	0	0	25	0	0

Names.	Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward....	20,771	0	0	25	0	0
Dhunroopmul Joharimul	300	0	0			
Hormusjee Shapoorjee's Sons	75	0	0			
Cursetjee & Jehangheer Hormusjee Chiaee	20	0	0			
Ardaseer Rustomjee Moonshee	15	0	0			
Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorghay..	25	0	0	25	0	0
Soorujmul Hurgovindroy	40	0	0			
Pallonjee Dorabjee Ranjee	50	0	0			
Luxumon Hurrychunderjee ..	100	0	0			
Bhasker Soonderjee	50	0	0			
Jugonnath Ramjus	40	0	0			
Hurkison Bhojraj	11	0	0			
Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia ..	100	0	0			
Succaram Luxumoujee..	1,000	0	0			
Lilladhur Mohunjee	200	0	0			
Nursey Natha	200	0	0			
Kessowjee Jadowjee	100	0	0			
Luxmedass Govindjee	51	0	0			
Rugoonath Bunseeram..	50	0	0			
Tarrachund Ramchund..	75	0	0			
Vagjee Natha	25	0	0			
Kessa Wagjee	25	0	0			
Gangjee Natha	25	0	0			
Atmaram Sewpursaud	40	0	0			
Verya Gocul	25	0	0			
Urjoondass Sooruzmull..	40	0	0			
Shapoorjee Nowrojee Pochajee..	30	0	0			
Pallonjee Framjee..	25	0	0			
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee ..	25	0	0			
Eduljee and Hormusjee Augboatwala.	25	0	0			
Govindjee Luckmichund	50	0	0			
Tarachund Seetaram	75	0	0			
Jetha Jairaj	25	0	0			
Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba.....	100	0	0	25	0	0
Braz Fernandez	50	0	0	25	0	0
Joseph Maria DeGa	50	0	0	25	0	0
Meerza Goolam Hoosein Khan Shoosty.	25	0	0			
Hajee Joosub Balladeena	200	0	0			
Eduljee Bomanjee	50	0	0			
Shaikh Ahmed Cubbay..	50	0	0			
Bapoo Jugonnath Josey	75	0	0	25	0	0
Carried forward....Rs.	24,308	0	0	150	0	0

Names.	Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward....	24,308	0	0	150	0	0
David Sassoon	500	0	0			
Pallonjee Dorabjee Meherjee ..	25	0	0			
Pallonjee Dhunjee's Sons .. .	51	0	0			
Cowasjee Dhunjee Powwalla....	51	0	0			
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady .. .	300	0	0			
Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Dady ..	100	0	0			
Homjee Cursetjee Dady .. .	100	0	0			
Heerjee Jehangeerjee .. .	100	0	0			
Cowasjee Nanabhoy Daver .. .	100	0	0			
Dorabjee Burjorjee .. .	100	0	0			
Hormusjee Bomanjee Sett .. .	200	0	0			
Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons ..	300	0	0			
Byramjee Heerajee Colah .. .	150	0	0			
Tyabjee Bhoymeeeyah .. .	100	0	0			
Ramchunder Gopal .. .	....			25	0	0
Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bungalee..	25	0	0			
Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha..	51	0	0			
Sorabjee Wacha Ghandy .. .	100	0	0			
Pochajee Framjee and Co.	50	0	0			
N. Fernandez .. .	25	0	0	25	0	0
Dadabhoy Rustomjee Patell....	25	0	0			
Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia....	500	0	0			
Rustomjee Ruttonjee Wadia....	25	0	0			
Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver .. .	100	0	0			
Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co..	25	0	0			
Byramjee Cowasjee Bottlewalla ..	15	0	0			
Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla..	500	0	0			
Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla ..	10	0	0			
Wishwanath Atmaramjee .. .	100	0	0	30	0	0
Shamrow Ramchunder .. .	....			25	0	0
Cassumbhoy Nathabboy .. .	125	0	0			
Dhunjee Curmallee .. .	50	0	0			
Purshotumdass Pranjeevundass ..	25	0	0			
Cowasjee Eduljee Modey .. .	25	0	0			
Rustomjee Burjorjee Modey....	25	0	0			
Cursetjee and Muncherjee Bomanjee						
Punthukey .. .	100	0	0			
Sorabjee Jejeebhoy .. .	50	0	0			
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy .. .	50	0	0			
Burjorjee Rustomjee Modey, Canton..	25	0	0			
Merwanjee Jejeebhoy .. .	50	0	0			
Carried forward....Rs.	28,561	0	0	255	0	0

Names.	Donations.	Annual Subscriptions.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brought forward....	28,561 0 0	255 0 0
<i>Donations received from China from the following Gentlemen, in January 1853.</i>		
Dollars.		
Pestonjee Framjee Camajee and Co.	225	
Cowasjee Shapoorjee Lungrana ..	125	
Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Mody and Co.	101	
Cursetjee Rustomjee Camajee	101	
Pestonjee & Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Camajee & Co... ..	201	
Sassoon David Sassoon....	101	
Rustomjee Byramjee Chinaee	50	
Pestonjee Dhinshawjee... ..	15	
Shapoorjee Byramjee	10	
Cowasjee Hormusjee Chimoy	10	
Rustomjee Ruttonjee and Co.	50	
Cowasjee Pallonjee and Co.	101	
Ameeroodin and Jafferbhoy	101	
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy ..	125	
Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer and Co....	25	
Bomanjee Hosungjee	20	
Aspundiarjee Temooljee Memwalla	10	
Limjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Moonshee	5	
Byramjee Nowrojee Futakia	5	
Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Bhanja....	25	
Jamsetjee Eduljee Atheyjee	25	
Burjorjee Hormusjee Harda	15	
Dinshaw Framjee Cayasna..	5	
Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and Co..	125	
Khan Mahomed Alladinbhoy	101	
Dossa Parapia	51	
Vully Mahomed Alloobhoy	51	
Abdool Ally Ibrahim and Co.	10	
Byramjee Cooverjee Bhabha	25	
Cowasjee Eduljee Khumbata	10	
Eduljee Framjee, Sons and Co....	101	
Hubibbhoy Ebrahim	25	
Carried forward....Dollars 1,950	28,561 0 0	255 0 0

Names.	Donations.	Annual Subscriptions.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brought forward Dollars 1,950	28,561 0 0	255 0 0
Pallonjee Nusserwanjee Patell.... 5		
Shumsoodin Shoojawoodin and Co. 20		
Ahmedbhoy Rhemtoola 10		
Fuckeerjee Rustomjee 5		
Somjee Visram 15		
Thaverbhoy Moolanee 15		
Pestonjee Byramjee Colah 25		
Total....Dollars 2,045		
Equivalent to Rupees	4,703 8 0	
Donations	33,264 8 0	255 0 0
Subscriptions....	255 0 0	
Total....Rupees	33,519 8 0	

BHAWOO DAJEE,

VENAYECKROW JUGUNNATHJEE,

Secretaries.

*Bombay Association Office,
31st August 1853.*

APPENDIX D.

Alphabetical List of the Ordinary Members of the Bombay Association, entitled to vote. 31st August 1853.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.	Luxumun Hurrychunderjee.
Ardaseer Framjee.	Luxmeechund Nurseydass.
Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadiajee.	Mahomed Ameen Rogay.
Bomanjee Framjee Camajee.	Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia.
Byramjee Hormusjee Camajee.	Manockjee Nasserwanjee.
Braz Fernandez.	Muncherjee Framjee Camajee.
Bhawoo Dajee.	Muncherjee Hormusjee Camajee.
Bappoo Jugonnath Josey.	Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia.
Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Camajee.	Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba.
Cowasjee Jehangheerjee.	Nasserwanjee Muncherjee Camajee.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.	Narayan Dinnanathjee.
Cazee Mahomed Yoosooff Moor- ghay.	Narayan Dajee.
Casumbhoy Nathabhoy.	Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Nasserwanjee Camajee.	N. Fernandez.
Dawood Sassoon.	Pestonjee Framjee Camajee.
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Camajee.	Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.	Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee.
Dorabjee Nasserwanjee Camajee, (Canton).	Pallonjee Dorabjee Ranjee.
Dadabhoy Byramjee Banajee.	Rustomjee Jamsetjee.
Dorabjee Burjorjee.	Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewala.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee.	Rugoonathdass Buxiram.
Framjee Nasserwanjee.	Ramchunder Gopall.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewala.	Succaramjee Luxmunjee.
Jugonnathjee Sunkersett.	Sorabjee Jamsetjee.
Jehangheer Framjee Jusawura.	Shaikh Ahmed Cubbay.
Jhuverchund Nurseydass.	Shamrow Ramchunder.
Joseph Maria DeGa.	Tulseydass Nurseedass.
	Vurjeewandass Madhowdass.
	Wishwanath Atmaramjee.

List of New Members. 7th November 1853.

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	Hormusjee Jehangheer.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Nusserwanjee.	Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy.
Eduljee Bomanjee.	Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry.

Alphabetical List of Donors to the Bombay Association, entitled to attend the General Meetings, and to copies of the Publications of the Association. 31st August 1853.

Anuntram Sewpursad.	Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha.
Ardaseer Furdoonjee Limjee.	Cowasjee Dhunjee Powwala.
Ardaseer Rustomjee Moonshee.	Cowasjee Eduljee Modey.
Aspundiarjee Temooljee Memwalla, (Canton.)	Cowasjee Nanabhoy Daver.
Ameeroodin and Jafferbhoy, (Canton.)	Cowasjee Hormusjee Chenoy, (Canton.)
Ahmedbhoy Rhemtoola, (Canton.)	Cursetjee Dadabhoy Wadia.
Arjoondass Sooruzmul.	Cursetjee Rustomjee Camajee, (Canton.)
Abdool Aly Ebrahim and Co. (Canton.)	Cursetjee and Jehangheer Hormusjee Chinaee.
Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.	Cowasjee Palunjee and Co. (Canton.)
Burjorjee Rustomjee Chinaee.	Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia.
Byramjee Cowasjee Bottlewala.	Cursetjee and Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthukey.
Byramjee Cooverjee Bhabha, (Canton.)	Cowasjee Shapoorjee Lungrana.
Byramjee Heerajee Cola.	Cowasjee Eduljee Khumbata, (Canton.)
Bomanjee Hoosungjee, (Canton.)	Dadabhoy Rustomjee Patell.
Byramjee Nowrojee Futakia, (Canton.)	Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, (Canton.)
Bhasker Soonderjee.	Darashaw and Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw.
Burjorjee Rustomjee Modey, (Canton.)	Dosa Parpia, (Canton.)
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.	Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengalee.
Burjorjee Hormusjee Harda, (Canton.)	Dinshaw Eduljee Lamna.

- Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy.
 Dinshaw Framjee Cayasna, (Canton.)
 Dadabhoy Nasserwanjee Modey and Co. (Canton.)
 Dhunjee Curmalee.
 Eduljee Framjee and Co.
 Eduljee and Hormusjee Augboatwala.
 Eduljee Framjee, Sons and Co. (Canton.)
 Eduljee Nasserwanjee Colabawalla.
 Fuckeerjee Rustomjee, (Canton.)
 Framjee Nasserwanjee and Co.
 Gangjee Natha.
 Govindjee Luckmeechund.
 Guneshdass Crustnaje.
 Hajee Joosub Balladina.
 Heerjee Jehangeerjee.
 Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer and Co. (Canton.)
 Hormusjee Bomanjee Sett.
 Homjee Cursetjee Dady.
 Hormusjee Framjee Chinae.
 Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.
 Hormusjee Framjee Mehta.
 Hormusjee Shapoorjee's Sons.
 Horkison Bhojraj.
 Hubibbhoy Ebrahim, (Canton.)
 Jugonnath Ramjus.
 Jaitha Jairaj.
 Jalbhoy Dorabjee Omrigger.
 Jehangheer Ardaseer's Sons.
 Jehangheer and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia.
 Jemsetjee Eduljee Athajee, (Canton.)
 Kessow Jadowjee.
 Khan Mahomed Alladinbhoy, (Canton.)
- Kasa Wagjee.
 Liladhur Mohunjee.
 Lukhmeedass Govindjee.
 Limjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Moonshree, (Canton.)
 Manockjee and Jamsetjee Cursetjee.
 Manockjee Nanabhoy Daver.
 Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy.
 Meerza Goolam Hoosein Khan Shoostry.
 Merwanjee Heerjeebhoy's Sons.
 Muncherjee Burjorjee Modey.
 Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
 Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver.
 Nasserwanjee Ardaseer Bhanja, (Canton.)
 Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee.
 Nursey Natha.
 Nasserwanjee Cursetjee Dady.
 Pallunjee Dorabjee Meherjee.
 Pallunjee Dhunjee's Sons.
 Pallunjee Framjee Mehta.
 Pestonjee Hormusjee's Sons.
 Pestonjee Dinshawjee, (Canton.)
 Pestonjee Ruttonjee Shroff.
 Pochajee Framjee and Co.
 Purshotumdass Pranjeevandass.
 Pestonjee Byramjee Cola, (Canton.)
 Pallonjee Nasserwanjee Patell (Canton.)
 Ragoonath Narayan.
 Roognathdass Bunsiram.
 Rustomjee Burjorjee Modey.
 Rustomjee Dadabhoy Camajee.
 Rustomjee Ruttonjee and Co., (Canton.)
 Rustomjee Byramjee Chinaee, (Canton.)
 Rustomjee Ruttonjee Wadia.

Shapoorjee Nowrojee Pochajee.	Somjee Visram, (Canton.)
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.	Tarachund Ramchund.
Sorabjee Jejeebhoy.	Tarachund Seetaram.
Sorabjee Framjee Nasserwanjee.	Thaverbhoy Moolanee, (Canton.)
Sassoon David Sassoon, (Canton.)	Tyabjee Bhoymeeah.
Shapoorjee Byramjee, (Canton.)	Vuriaya Gocul.
Sorabjee Wachaghandy.	Vully Mahomed Alloobhoy,
Shumsoodin, Shoojawoodin and	(Canton.)
Co., (Canton.)	Wagjee Natha.
Soorujmull Hurgovindrai.	

જામજે.આશોશીફિશનની.પેહલાં.
યરશની.મોહાટી.શાભાની.ભીપજ.
નીપજનેા.ફિહવાલ

તથા •

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મરાઠી.શાભાની.આગત. કારોઆર. મંડલીફ.
શુભરેલો.તથા.ફિ.શાભાફિ.આફાલ. રાખેલો.

ર યો ર ટ *

જામજે.આશોશીફિશને.છપાવી.
યરગટ.કરેઓછે *

મુમખાઈ.

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જામે.જમશેદનાં.છાપાખાંનાંમાં.
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છાપેઓછે*

શાંશ્રલીકૃત્

૧૩૨

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 ખામખે. આશોશીશિનની. ૫૨૨. ૬૧. ૩૩. ૩૩. ૩૩. ૩૩.
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 ફિફાલ *..... ૧
 ફિ. શામાની. કારોબાર. મંડલીફિ. કરેલો. અને. ભફેર
 શામામાં. આફાલ. રાખેલો. ફિ. શામાનો. પેફેલા. ૫૨
 શનો. ૨૫૦૨૮ *..... ૧૯

વધારો*

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 ખામખે. આશોશીશિનનાં. મીજલશિઆની. ટીપ *..... ૫૯

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મી. આગશટ. શને. ૧૮૫૨ ને. દીને. શયા
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આપણી. આશોશીઈશનનો. હેનુ. પાર.
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 હેપુ છે. માટે. ફમણાં. ફારોખાર. મંડલીનો.
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 પડેહંચ.અને.ફાલમાં.કેટલુક.થાઈ.તે.
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 પડેહંચ.કે.નેટલી.નેઈ.તેટલી.મેફેનત.
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 લેઆણુ.છહેચ.માટે.ક.શાલાનાં.મજલેશી
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“ રૂપડાં. જે. રાપોટ. બીચાડિઓ. તેહને. કચુલ. રાખ
વો. અને. રી. રોપોરટની. છાપેલી. નકલો. આ. શોશીશનનાં
મેમબરો. તથા. રાખશકરાઇબરોને પોહાયતી. કરવી” *

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મણ. કરી. તેહને. શેઠ. અરશેહજી. નશરવાંનજી. કાંમાંજી
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ન. ચે. કહુલા. ધરશયોજ. મેજેજી. કમીટીનાં. મેમબરો.
રે. અથવા. કારોબાર. મંડલીનાં. અધિકારીઓ. ઠેકવવા *

મીરજી. અલ. મરુમદ. ખાંજ. શ્રીરાતરી. ઇશકોડિર *
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 તાં.વધારે.મુધરાઇ.કરવાની.તેઓને.પરજ.પડી* બે
 વડી.શતા.ચલાવનારી.ફકુમત.ફલુમુધી.કા.િમ.રફીચ
 મણ.તેહુનો.અંત.ફે.નજદીક.આવેઓચ* ગા.િઆ.
 પટામાં.જે.કાંઇ.અગતણું.રેરશાર.તથા.મુધરાઇ.કરી
 ચ.તે.ફાલમાં.વંચા.િલા.રીપોરટમધે.કફી.જણાંવાચ.
 અને.પરધાનો.િ.જે.કાંઇ.થોડીફિક. મુધરાઇ.કરીચ.તે.
 ઉપરથી.આપણને.મુકરગુજર.થા.પું.જો.ઇ.િચ.તેહુમાં.
 કરો.શક.નથી.પણ.ધારા.બાંધનાંરી.શબામાં.ફિકબી.
 ગાંમઠીને.દા.બલ.કરવાનો.ઠરાવ.કરેઓ. નથી.અને.
 “શીવીલ.શરવીશ” િટલેજે.ગાંમઆતાંની.શનદવાલી.
 ચાકરીમાંથી.કરવા.િલા.ગાંમઠીઓને.આતેલ.રાખેઆ
 ચ.અને.જેવો. “ ફેલીબરી.કાલેજ. ” િફેવે.નાંમની
 મદરેશામાં.દા.બલ.થા.િ.તેવાને.ફિકલાને.િ.આકરી.મ

લેય.તે.કાલેજ.કામિ.રાખીય—ફિ.શધલું.જોડિઆથી
 શ્રી.કલકતાનાં.આપણાં.ભાઈબંધોની.પકે.આપણનેબા
 અપ્રશોશ.કરવો.પડેય* ગાંમઠીઓને.કેરવણી.આપી
 ને.ઇંછીરોપીઅનોનાં.બરોબરીઆ.કરવાનો.અંગરેજ
 શરકાર.ધારણાં.રાખેછે* ફિ.ધારણાથી.આફિ.જમાંનાં
 ને.તથા.બરીટનદેશને.માંન.મલેય.પણ.અગરજો.અં
 ગરેજ.લોકો.ગાંમઠીઓને.કેરવણી.આપીને.પોતાની.
 બરોબરનાં.કરીને.તેવોને.પોતાથી.ફલકા.અથવા.ઊત
 રતા.ગણિ.અને.મોઢાટુંમાંન.મેલવવાની.આશા.અથ
 વા.ઊલટ.નફી.આપે.અને.ગાંમઠીઓને.ફેણ.બતલાવે
 કે.મોઢાટી.કાબેલીતિ.તથા.શાંમરથ.ધરાવેઆ.છતાંબી
 જે.ફદ.બાંધી.આપીય.તે.ફદથી.આગલ.ચાલવાની.તેઓ
 ફિક્કી.આશારાખવી.નફી.અને.ફવા.ગુણિ.બતલાવ
 વાની.કોઈ.ગાંમઠીઓફિ.આશા.રાખવી.નફી.ફેણ.અં
 ગરેજ.લોકો.ફેફેતો.ગાંમઠીઓને.જે.કાંઈ.કેરવણી.આ
 પીય.તે.શ્લ.તેછિપર.ધુલ.નાંખવાને.જેણુ.નફી.થાશે? અ
 ને.શ્લ.તેણુ.કરેઆથી.આફિ.દેશનાં.શધલા.બબરદાર.
 આબરવાલા.અને.ચંચલ.લોકો.ફકુમત.ચલાવનારા
 ઓની.શંગાથે.શેવટે.શતરૂપણુ.રાખેઆ.વીનાં.રેફેશે?
 અને.શું.અંગરેજ.શરકારે.જે.કાલ.આપેઓય.તે.
 કાલ.તુટશે.નફી? ફિ.વાતોનો.વીચાર.કરવાનો.ફવે.
 વખત.આવેઓય* ગાંમઠીઓને.મોઢાટા.જોખમના
 ઓઢાધા.ધોરાફિ.નફી.ફિ.તકરારનો.જવાબ “ મીરા
 બા ” નાંમનાં.ગરંથકારે.શ્રી.પરેશીઆનાં.પાદશાફને.
 જજર.કરેલાં.પુશતકમાં.અછી.તરેફથી.આપેઓય*

ફિંગર થકાર લગભગ આપર માણે લખી ગમ્યાય કે “ ઇ
આ કુદી લોકો ફેવાતો નીચા છે કે તેવો ને દેશીઓ નાં
ફક અપાઈ શકાતા નથી * અગર જો ફિ લોકો ને શુધા
રવાની મરજી ફાજિતો તે ફક કે ફેવા છે અને શી રીતે
વપરાઈ શકાઈય તે તેવો ને શી કવે આથી તેવો શુધરશે
ફેવી આશા છે * માંટે ફિ કાંમનો તુરત આરંભ ફ
રો—તેવો ને પોતાનાં ફક વાપરવાની આશરમ પડે ન
ફી તાં ફા શ્રધ્ધી તે લોકો શ્રધ્ધરવાના નથી અને જે વ
ખતે ગિમ્મો તે પાછા આવતો નથી * ”

ફિવાત મોકશા પુરવાર થાઈય * તે ફિ છે જે આ
પણે પોતાનાં ફક માં ઇમાનદારીથી ચાલીતો અંગરે
જ લોકો આપણે ફિ ફેવા લ શંકલો જગો ફિ શાંભલવા
તથા આપણને મદદ કરવા તથા આપણે જે કાંઈ
વાજખીની રીતે માંગી ફિ તે શંકલું આપણને આપવાની
આરજી રાખેય * ગાંમઠીઓ પોતાને વાશતે જે કાંઈ
કરે છે તે કરતાં અંગરેજ લોકો ઘણું વધારે કરવાને
તઈ આર છે * ઇનડીઆ રીશરમ શોશાઈટીનો શર
નશીન ખીશતર ડેનખી શેખુર પોતાને ખરચે ખાલ
કા ફાડવા શારૂ તથા અગ્રુભવ ખેલવવા શારૂ અને શ્રી
ફીનદુશાંતનાં ફક માં ફાઈદો કરવા શારૂ આ ફિ દેશ
માં આવેમ્યાય તે ઊપરથી ફેણું માંલુમ પડેય કે કેટલા
ફિક શરવેથી ખબરદાર અંગરેજો ઘણી શારી આર
જી રાખેય * મફને કશો શંદેફ નથી કે જે વારે ફિ
ધરશય અતરે આવશે તેવારે આ ફકુમત માં વશનારા
માફારા દેશીઓ ફિ પરોપકારી ધરશયને અંત કરણથી

આદરમાં. આપશે. જે. ઉદાર. મનનાં. ધરશયોનાં
નાંમ. રીપોરટ. મધે. લખેલાં છે. કે. તેવો. શ્રી. ઇંગલંડ
કે. મધે. રફીને. શ્રી. ફી. દુશતાંનના. તથા. શ્રી. ઇંગલંડનાં.
કલેઆણેનો. ડા. ફાપણથી. તથા. ચાલાકીથી. વધારો. કરે
આમ. તેવાનો. આપણને. મો. હા. ટો. ઉપકાર. માંનવા. જો
ઈચ્છિય.

બીજી. શુધરાઈ. કરાવવાનાં. ઉપાધિ. કરવાને. આપ
ણને. ૫૨૪ છે. જેમાં. કશો. શંધે. નથી. તથા. આપણને. હા
શીઆરી. રાખી. જો. ઈચ્છિય. તથા. શ્રી. ફી. દુશતાંન. આ
તેની. બીજી. ફકુમતનાં. દેશ. મધેનાં. તથા. શ્રી. ઇંગલંડ.
મધેનાં. શુધરાઈ. કરનાં. રા. આની. શંગા. થે. ફિક. મત. થા. ઈ
ને. કાંમ. કરવું. જો. ઈચ્છિય. અને. તેવું. કરેઆથી. આપણને
હી. ૫૨૬. મલશે. કે. જેવી. ૫૨૬. અરજી. કરેઆથી.
તથા. શ્રી. ફી. દુશતાંન. મધે. ચરચા. ચલાવેઆથી. તથા
શ્રી. લંડન. મધે “ ઇનડીઆ. રીપોરટ. શોશાલિટી ”
ફ. કરેલા. મે. હનતથી. મલીચ. તે. કરતાં. વધારે. ૫૨૬. મ
લશે.

ગા. ૫૨૪. મફને. શકરેટરીનાં. આ. હા. હા. ઉપર. મુ
કરર. કરીને. જે. માંન. આ. પેઠી. ફવું. તે. આ. હા. હા. ફુ. ધ
ણિક. દલગીરીથી. છાડેઆમ. ફુ. શા. ૫. પ્રતી. રીતે.
કે. હી. માંગુચકે. મા. ફારા. ધં. નધા. રા. જગારનાં. કાંમને.
લીધે. આ. શો. શી. ફિશન. કાંમ. ચલાવવાને. મફને. વળી.
થોડી. પુરશદ. મલેચ. માંટે. ફુ. મા. ફારો. આ. હા. હા. છા. ફુ.
ચ. અને. મફને. કશો. શંધે. નથી. કે. મા. ફારી. ગરીબ. શક

તી. તથા. યોડી. પુરશદને. લીધે. માફારીથી. િ. અગતનો
 ઓફાદો. બળવવામાં. જેટલી. મેફેનત. થાઈય. તે. કર
 તાં. માફારી. જગો. િ. મુકરર. થનાર. મીશતર. નવરોજી
 ૫૨૬નજી. ઘણી. વધારે. મેફેનત. લેશે. આરોશી. શાનગું.
 કાંમ. કરતી. વેલા. િ. તથા. માફારો. ઓફાદો. કે. જે. મફ
 ને. અગતનો. તથા. જે. ખમ. બરેલો. અને. તેશા. યે. નવાઈ
 જેવા. થાઈ. પડે. ઓ. ફતો. તે. ઓફાદો. બળવવામાં. િ.
 શખાનાં. મીજલશી. ઓ. ફીલો. જાંનથી. મફને. મદદ. કર
 ચ. તથા. અંતકરણથી. શફા. િતા. આપીય. તેવો. નો. મા
 ફારા. ઊપર. મો. ફાટો. ઊપકાર. થા. િ. ઓ. ય. તે. કફી. જ
 ણાંવવાની. મફને. ૫૨જી. છે. ”

ઠડાવ. યોથો. *

શેઠ. અરદેશેર. ૫રાંમજી. ઠડાવ. કરવાની. જલાંમણ
 કરી. તેફેને. શેઠ. રગુનાથ. નારા. િ. ટેકો. આ. પે. ઓ. અ
 નં. િકમતથી. ઠરાવ. થા. િ. ઓ. કે. “ કુરશીના. વડા. િ.
 પોતાનો. ઓફાદો. ચાલાકીથી. બળવે. ઓ. િટલા. માટે
 તે. ઓ. નો. ઊપકાર. આ. શખા. િ. માંનવો. ”

ફિશલાની.કારોબાર.મંડલીફિકરેલો.અ
ને.જાહે.શાલામાં.બાહાલ.રાખેલો.ફિશલા
નો.વરશ.દાડાનો. રપોરટ*

બામબે.આશોશીફિશનનાં.શરનશીન. તથા.
અધીકારીઓ.જોગ*

આપણુ. “ આશોશીફિશન ” કાફાડો. તેહનુ
વેહનુ.વરશ.પુર.યાઇ.ચુકુચ.માટે.ફિ. મંડલી.ઉભા.યા
ઇ.તે.પછે.શ્લ્લં.શ્લ્લં.ઉપજ.નીપજ.યાઇચ. તથા.કાંફાં.
કાંફાં.કાંમ.કરેઆંચ.તેહનો.આફિ.નીચે.લખી. જણા
વેલો.ફિહાલ. તમારી.શાંમને. ખેલવાની. તમારી.મં
ડલી.રજ.માંગેછે*

૨—અંગરેજ.શરકારનાં.શ્રી.ફીનકુશતાં. ખાતે
નાં.રાજ.કારબાર.વીશિ.ભાંજગડ.કરવાનો. શમે.નજદી
ક.આવેઓ.ફતો.તેહવી.વેજાફિ.આ.દેશનાં. ફકમાં.શ્લ્લં
શ્લ્લં.જાઇમિ.તથા.શ્લ્લં.શ્લ્લં.ફાજલછે.તે.વીશિ.પાદશાફી.
“ પારલેમેન્ટ ” નુ.તથા.ઇંગરેજ. લોકોનુ. ધેઆંન.
પોફાંઆડવાની.આ.તથા.બીજી. ફકુમતનાં. દેશીમાં.ધ
ણાંફિક.ગાંમઠી.ધરફથયોને. શારી.જોગવાઇ. નજર.
આવી*

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મઠી. રેહવાશીઓની. ફિક. જફર.શા. લિફીશટન.
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જે. િ. ડી. ગા. ઇશકોરિ.

લખમાણ. ફરીયદ. ઇશકોરિ.

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કાદિદાને. લીધે. િ. અરજી. આપતી. વેલા િ. િ. નાં મદાર. ઘરશયથી. ઘટતુ. બાશણ. થાઈ. શકે ઊ. નહી. અને. તેમાં. િ. નાં મદાર. પેતાનાં. વીચાર. બલલાવી. શકે એ. નહી. †
 ફીનદુશયાં નનાં. કારભાર. વીશી. મુકરર. થાં લી “ પારલે
 મેનટ ” ની. “ શીલેકટ. કમીટી ” ને. આપણી. અ
 રજી એ. શપુરદ. કરે આમાં. આવીય. અને. િ. “ શીલેક
 ટ. કમીટી ” િ. કરેલા. રપોરટમાં. આપણી. અરજી. છ
 પાઈ. પરગટ. થાઈય † તમારી. મંડલી િ. લખી. જણાંવે
 આ. મુજબ. આપણાં. શ્રી. લંડન. બાતેનાં. આડતીઆ િ.
 આપણી. ઊપજ. નીપજનો. િફવાલ. ડાફાપણ. બરેલી. રી
 તે. શ્રી. “ ગરેટ. બરીટન. ” મધે. પરગટ. કરે એ. ય.
 અને. ફમારી. શાંગાયે. જાયુક. કાગલ. પતરોનો. શાંધેશો.
 ચાલુ. રાખે એ. ય. અને. શ્રી. ફીનદુશયાં નની. બાબદનાં.
 શ્રી. બરીટન. મધે. છપાઈ. પરગટ. થાં લી. વરતમાં ન. પત
 રો. તથા. મોપાંનીઆં. ફમારી. ઊપર. મોકલે આંય. તથા. શ્રી
 ઈંગલનડ. મધે. લોકોનાં. મત. ફેફવાંછ. તે. વીશેનાં. શમા
 ચાર. લખી. મોકલે આ. ય. અને. આપણાં. કામમાં. તેણે. જ.
 મેફેનત. કરીય. તેથી. આશોશીશિં ન. ઊપર. તેફેનો. ઊપ
 કાર. થાં લી એ. † “ પારલેમેનટ ” નાં. મુલાફેજને લીધે
 આપણી. આખી. અરજી. છપાવી. પરગટ. કરવાને. બની.
 શકે ઊ. નહી. માંટે. અરજીનાં. શારની. શેફેકડા. નકલો. છ
 પાવી. પરગટ. કરી. અને. ઘણાં બરા. વગવાલા. વરતમાં ન.
 પતરોમાં. તે. શાર. છપાવી. પરગટ. કરે એ. ય. તેફેમાંનાં. ઘ
 ણાં િક. વરતમાં ન. પતર. વાલા એ. િ. તે. ઊપર. ટીકા. કરીને

તે હેમાં. આપણી. અરજનાં. શભાવીકપણાંની. તથા. મતલબની. ઘણી. વખાંણ. કરી. ફતીજ. ફેવી. કેટલાં ફિક. ટીકા. આ. “ રપોરટ ” ની. શાથે. B ની. નીશાંનીનાં. વધારામાં. દાખલ. કરીયજી. તમે. ને. જાહેર. કરવાને. તમારી. મંડલીને. ખુશાલી. ઊપજે. કે. ઘણું કરીને. ઊપલાં. કારણ. ઊપરથી. શ્રી. ફીનડુશયાંનનાં. કારભાર. વીશે. અંગરેજ. લોકો. ચીત. લગાડવા. લાગાયજી.

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૧૫—ફો. આશા. રા. ખીચકે. ગાંધીઓને. શુધારો. તથા. કલેઆં. થા. અને. અંગરેજ. લોકોના. નાં મને. માં. મલે. તે હેવાં. આ. ખો. હો. મુલકનો. રાજ. કારભાર. ચલાવવાનો. બનદો. અશત. થા. તાંડાં શુધી. ઊપર. કહી. જણાવેલી. અશર. ચાલુ. રહેશે.

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જાન્યક. ફીમાલિત. કરીય. માંટે. તેઓના. ફો. ધણા. આ
ભારી. થા. િઆય*

૧૭—આપણા. લાફકી. વાલા. તથા. મેહેનતુ. શરનશી
નની. મારૂં. તે. તમારી. મંડલી. ફી. ઇગલેં. નડનાં. કેટલા
ફિક-અતીધણા. નામીયા. અને. વગ. વાલા. ઘરફશયો. કે
જેઓ. શ્રી. ફીનદુશયાં. નવુ. કલેઆંણ. ઇછય. તેઓની.
શંગા. યે. કાગલ. પતરો. નો. શંધેશો. ચાલુ. રાખેઓ. ચ. અ
ને. તેઓ. િ. આપણી. કોશોશને. પરાં. કરીય. તથા. અપણ
ને. મદદ. કરવા. તથા. યાં. મળે. આશોશી. િશને. જ. કામ
માયે. લીધુ. ચ. તેફની. ફીમાલિત. કરવાને. તેઓ. જુલેઆ.
નથી*

૧૮—ઇશટ. ઇનડીઆ. કમપનીના. નેઆ. િ. આ
તાંના. બનદો. બશતથી. કેફવાં. રૂલ. નીપજે. ચ. તથા. કેફ
વો. રવઇઓ. ચાલે. ચ. તેફની. આંમી. શ્રી. મધરાજ. આતાં
નાં. ખારેશટર. જાં. બરૂશશ. નારટન. ઇશકો. િર. કે. જે
ધણી. િ. તે. ફકુમતના. દેશ. મધેની. કમપનીની. કોરટો. મા. ધ
ણુ. બો. ફા. ડુ. કામ. ચલાવી. ઊ. ચ. તેણે. મો. ફટી. અમરદારી
થી. બતલાવી. આપો. ચ. તે. ઊપર. તમારી. કમીટી. િ. ઊતાવ
લેથી. ધેઆં. ન. પોં. ફાં. ચા. ડે. ઊ. અને. તેફમાં. કરેલી. મુજફે. મ
ત. આ. િ. ફકુમતનાં. દેશને. બા. લા. યુ. પડે. ચ. કાં. િજે. આ
ફ. ફકુમતના. દેશ. મધે. બી. ધણુ. કરીને. તેફવો. જ. રવઇઓ
ચાલે. છ. માટે. તમારી. કમીટી. િ. િ. પુરાતકની. ધણી. ફિક.
નકલો. અરી. કરીને. તેફનો. રૂલા. વો. કરવા. શારૂ. શ્રી. ઇ
ગલે. નડ. મો. કલી. ફતી* ફે. યુ. કરવાનો. અગત. પડી. તેફજુ

કારણ. જિજ્ઞાસુ. તમારી કમીટીની આતરી. થાઈ. ફતી. જી. શ્રી. ફીનદોશતાંનના. લોકોની. ફાજલ. તથા. દુખ. ઊપર. અંગરેજ. લોકો. તુ. ધે. આંન. પોં. ફાં. ચા. ડે. આ. વનાં. તથા. તે. આં. ને. માં. ફે. ત. ગાર. કરે. આ. વનાં. શ્રુ. ધારો. થાઈ. શકશે. ન. ફી. અ. ને. વલી. ફે. વી. ધારણાથી. ફિક. ઘર. ફ. શય. કે. જી. શ્રી. ફી. ન. દુશતાંનની. શ્રુ. ધરાઈની. અ. અરદારીથી. ફી. માં. તિ. કરી. ચ. તે. ઘર. ફ. શયનો. શાં. ગાયે. શાં. મેલ. થાં. ઈ. ને. આ. પણાં. શે. કરે. ટેરી. ડા. કટર. બા. ઊ. દળ. ઈ. ગા. ઈ. આ. શ્રે. અરવારો. મ. ફી. નાં. માં. શ્રી. ફી. ન. દુશતાંનનાં. શ્રુ. ધારાની. આ. અ. દને. લગતાં. કે. ટલાં. ફિક. મો. પાં. ની. આં. શ્રી. ઈ. ગલે. ન. ડ. મધે. છ. પા. વી. પર. ગટ. કરી. ને. તે. ફે. નો. શ્રે. લા. વો. કરવાની. ગો. ઠ. વણ. કરી. તે. પ. છ. તમારી. કમીટી. ને. જાં. ઊ. આ. થી. ફર. અ. ઊ. પ. જ. આ. કે. ગા. ઈ. આ. માર. ચ. મ. ફી. નાં. માં. ઈ. ન. ડી. આ. રી. શાર. મ. શો. શા. ઈ. ટી. ફિ. ફે. વે. નાં. મ. ની. ફિક. મં. ડ. લી. શ્રી. લં. ન. ડ. ન. મધે. ઊ. બી. થા. ઈ. ચ. તે. ફે. નો. શર. ન. શી. ન. ડે. ન. બી. શે. મુર. ઈ. શ. કે. ઈ. ર. “ પાર. લે. મે. ન. ટ ” નો. મે. મ. અર. થા. ઈ. આ. છ. તથા. તે. ફે. નો. અ. અર. દાર. અ. ને. મે. ફે. ન. તુ. શે. કરે. ટેરી. જાં. ન. ડી. કી. ન. શ. ન. ઈ. શ. કે. ઈ. ર. જી. ની. અ. ર. થા. ઈ. આ. છ. અ. ને. તે. મં. ડ. લી. માં. “ પાર. લે. મે. ન. ટ ” નાં. ઘ. ણાં. ઈ. ક. મે. મ. અરો. તથા. શ્રી. ની. ન. દુશ. થાં. ન. શાં. ગાયે. ફ. લા. કે. રા. અ. ના. રા. નાં. મી. ચા. ઘર. ફ. શયો. છ. કે. જી. વા. ઈ. આ. દે. શ. નાં. ક. યે. આ. ણ. નો. વ. ધારો. કરવા. શા. ર. જી. મે. ફે. ન. ત. લી. ધી. ચ. તે. ઊ. પ. ર. થી. આ. પ. ણ. તે. આ. નાં. આ. મારી. થા. ઈ. આ. છ. ઈ. ઈ. *

૧૯—જાં. ન. અ. રા. ઈ. ટ. ઈ. શ. કે. ઈ. ર. તથા. જાં. ન. શ. લી. વ

ન. ઇશકે. ફિર. તથા. જોશૈ. ફીઊમ. ઇશકે. ફિર. તથા. શ્રી
ફીનદુશયાંનનાં. બીજા. ઘણાં ફિક. ખેરઆફ. ધરફશયો. ફે.
જેવો. ગાંમઠીઓનાં. ફકની. અછી. રીતે. અખરદારીથી.
ફીમા. ફિત. કરીય. તેઓનો. બી. આપણાં. ઊપર. જોડા. ટો.
ઊપકાર. થા. ફિઓ. છ.

૨૦—કમીટીને. જાહેર. કરવાને. ખુશાલી. ઊપજે. કે
છેલી. અખર. આવી. તાં ફાંશ્રધી. શ્રી. ફીનદુશયાંનનાં. શ્રી
ધારાની. બાબતમાં. કાબેલીઅતથી. બનાવેલાં. ઘણાં ફિક
ઓપાંનીઓનાં. નકલો. ઇનડીઆ. રીશરમ. શોશા. ઇ
ટી. ફી. ઇંગલેન્ડ. મધે. છપાવી. પરગટ. કરીય. અને. તે
ફેમાંનાં. ફેટલાં ફિક. ઓપાંનીઓનાં. અતરે. આવી. ખુગા
થી. આશોશીશિનનાં. મીજલશીઓને. તથા. ફિ. ઓપાં
નીઓનાં. બીજા. ધરફાને. તથા. જુદાં. જુદાં. ખુશતકાં
નાંઓને. જોડેઓય. પારલેમેન્ટની. શખા. જે. રીતે
કારભાર. ચલાવે. તે. ઊપર. તથા. શ્રી. ઇંગલેન્ડ.
મધે. અંગરેજ. લોકોની. ફેફવી. શ્રીયનાં. છે. તે. ઊપર. શ્રી.
ફીનદુશયાંન. મધેનાં. ચંચલ. ગાંમઠીઓ. વધારે. ધેઓ
ન. પોંડાંચાડે. તે. જો. ફિઆથી. તમારી. કમીટીને. જોડા
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મીશતર. જાંન. ડીકીનશન. તથા. મીશતર. કેમરન. તથા.
મીશતર. નારટન. તથા. મીશતર. ચાપમેને. ચોડુ. ફિક. ઊ
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મેન્ટ ” ની. “ શીલ્ડકટ. કમીટી ” ના. રીપોર્ટ. વાં
ચવાની. ગાંમઠીઓ. ઇ. ઇ. દે. આડી. તેફમાં. કુમેરો.

કરવા • તથા • ઊલટ • આપવા • શાર્ • હેમાંનાં •
કેટલાંફિક • પુરાતકો • અને • તે • શાયે • શ્રી • ફીનદુશ
થાનનાં • કારભાર • વીશે • અતરે • પરગટ • થાંલિ • ફિક • પુરાતક
ની • ઘણીફિક • નકલો • તમારી • કમીટી • ફિ • હવા • રાખશોમાં •
વેં • હેચીએકે • કે • જો • તે • હેનો • શારી • રીતે • ઊપીઆગ • કર
શે* ફીનદુશથાનનાં • કારભાર • વીશે • પરગટ • થાંલિ •
શરવેથી • કીમતી • પુરાતકો • તમારી • મંડલી • ફિક • નાંધ
લું • પુરાતકમાં • ઊંચું • કરે • ઊંચું • કે • તે • પુરાતકો • જોવાની •
અગત • પડે • તો • તુરત • મલી • આવે • અને • અતરેની • શરકા
રે • છપાવી • પરગટ • કરેલાં • દફતરો • નો • ફક • મો • હોટો • જ
યો • તો • હેમાં • કુમેરવામાં • આવે • આય*

૨૧—આં • તથા • શ્રી • ફીનદુશથાનનાં • બીજા • ભા
ગોમાં • ઊભી • થાંલિ • બીજી • મંડલી • આથી • શારી • અશર
થાંધય • અને • શઘલા • લોકો • નાં • મતમાં • ઘણું • ફિક • રેરશાર
થાંધિય • અને • આં • દેશનાં • શરવેથી • શારી • આશા • રા
ખનારા • મીતરો • છેક • ફવડાં • શ્રધી • વડી • રાખતા • ફતા •
તે • કરતાં • શ્રી • ફીનદુશથાનની • બાબદમાં • શઘલા • લોકો •
ફાલમાં • વધારે • ધેઆં • પોં • હોં • યાં • ડેય* ઊપર • કફી • જ
ણાવેલાં • મોપાંનીઆં • પરગટ • કરવાનાં • અરચને • કીજે • ત
મારી • મંડલી • શને • ૧૮૫૩ નાં • રેખરવારી • મફીનાંમાં
૨૨૦૦૦) પરથમ • મોકલેઆ • ફતા • તે • રૂપીઆ • “ ઇન
ડીઆ • રીશરમ • શોશાંટી ” ને • ફવાલે • કરે • આય • અને
તમારી • કમીટી • જાહેર • કરવાને • મધનએકે • ફિ • બાબદમાં •
રાખેલી • અગમચેતીને • લીધે • ઊપર • કફીલી • મંડલીને • શા

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 ભિય *

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 મજબુત. દાખલા. તથા. શરેહછે * િ. પુશતક. કે. જે. તે
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 વી. આપેછે. તે. પુશતક. ગિઆ. ગુન. મફીનો. બેશતાંમા
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 જ. િ. પુશતકથી. શારી. અશર. થાઈ. ફરી * િ. પુશત

ક. બનાવનારનો. આપણને. ઘટટી. રીતે. મોડુંટો. ઊપે
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ચ. પરથ. મથીજ. તમારી. કમીટીના. જોડિયામાં. આ
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ણ. રીતે. લેવાઈછે. તથા. શ્રી. ફીનકુશથાંન. આતેના. શર
કારી. આધેદારો. જેઓ. પોતાના. આફાધા. છોડેઆ
ફતા. તેઓ. ની. અલગીજ. શાઅશી. લેવાતી. ફતી. તે.
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બતલાવી. આપીચ. ફ. અરજી. ગાંધી. મે. મફીના
ની. ૨૩ મી. તારીખને. દીને. આપણા. શ્રી. ઈંગલેંડ. આ
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ની. શીલેકટ. કમીટીના. પાંચમા. રપોરટમા. છપાઈ. પર
ગટ. થાઈય.

૨૪—ખાંમખે. આશોશીશિન. તથા. તેફવીજ. ખીજ
મંડલીઓ. શ્રી. ફીદુશયાંનના. જુદા. જુદા. ભાગોમાં.
ઊભી. થાઈ. તે. વેલા. િ. તથા. તેફેની. થોડું. િક. આગમ
ય. ફેવી. વકી. ફતીજે. ઈશટ. ઈનડીઆ. કમપનીને. આ
પેલો. પટો. કશ્મ. અગત. જે ફુગુ. રેરશર. કરેઆ. વના. રે
રવી. આપેઆમાં. આવશે. ઘણાખરા. અંગરેજ. લો
કો. તથા. પારલેમેન્ટના. ઘણાખરા. મેમબરો. આ. િ
દેશના. ગામઠીઓની. ફાલત. તથા. ફુખ. વીશે. ફેવાતો.
અનજાણા. તથા. એપરવા. ફ. ફતા. જે. તે. વાત. િકા. િક.
આપણા. માનેઆમાં. આવે. નહી. યોડા. િક. િખલા. પ
ડી. ગલિલા. ઘરફશથો. જેવો. શ્રી. ફીનદુશયાંનનો. શ્રધારો
કરવા. માંગતા. ફતા. તેઓ. મદદ. વગર. તથા. કે. ઈ. મં
ડલી. ઊભી. થાઈ. નો. ફતી. અને. તેઓની. તરફથી. પાર
લેમેન્ટમા. ફીમા. િતીઓ. નહી. ફતા. તથા. રાજદોઆ
રો. બાબદમાં. તેઓનો. વગ. ચાલતો. નહી. ફતો.
માંટે. તોઓ. નાચાર. ફતા. તેથી. તેઓ. ગુ. કાંઈ. ચાલ
તુ. નહી. ફતુ. શ્રી. ઈંગલેંન્ડ. મધે. જુદી. જુદી. પખશ.

બાલાઓના. આગેવાનો. તથા. પરધાનો. તથા. બોરડ.
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 મેમબરો. કે. જેઓ. શાગલા. ઓ. ફાધા. તથા. શાગલો. કાબુ
 રાખતા. ફતા. અથવા. તેફના. ઊમેદવાર. ફતા. તેઓ. વી
 શો. માનવાને. ફેબુ. કારણ. મલેઊય. જે તેઓ. પોત. પોતામાં
 ફિક. શંપ. થાઈને. ફેવી. ગોઠવણ. કરી. ફતી. જે. શ્રી. ફીનકુશ
 થાનના. રાજ. કારભાર. ચલાવવાની. ફાલની. રીત. કાં
 મ. રેફ્રેઆથી. તેઓના. ફકમાં. ફાઈદો. છો. માટે. તે. રીત.
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 વી. આપનાર. ફતા. તે. બાબદનાં. ફાગિશ. આય. કાંમન
 શની. શમામા. અથવા. તે. શમાની. બાફેર. શાંમને. થા
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 રટર ” પુરો. થાવા. આવેઓ. ફતો. તે. વીશે. અથવા.
 શ્રી. ફીનકુશથાંનના. ગાંમઠીઓનાં. કાંઈબી. કુખ. વીશે.
 કશ્ન. ધેઆંન. પોંફાંચાડતા. નફી. ફતા. અને. શ્રી. ફીનકુ
 શથાંનના. વરતમાંન. પતરોતો. ઘણું. કરીને. શ્રી. ગરેટ. બ
 રીટનનાં. લોકોના. વાંચેઆમાં. આવતાં. નથી.

૨૫— માટે. બાંમબે. આશોશીશિનને. ઘણી. ફિક. ત

થા. ધણુકરીને. પાર. પડી. નહીં. શકે. તે ફવી. અડચનો. ન
 ડી. ફતી* શ્રી. ફીનદુશયાંન. મધે. ગાંમઠીઓ. ઈ. ઊભી.
 કરેલી. મંડલીઓના. મીજલશીઓ. તથા. તેઓના.
 મીતરો. ઈ. ફિકદમ. અને. ડાફપણ. ભરેલી. રીતે. કરેલી. કે.
 શેશથી. તથા. ઇંગલેંન્ડ. મધે. “ ઇનડીઆ. રીપારમ.
 શોશાઈટી ” ઈ. લીધેલી. મેફનતથી. નાંમદાર. રાણીની
 શરકારે. તઈઆર. કરેલો. “ આકટ ” કે. જે. પાદશાહી.
 પારલેમેન્ટે. ફાલમા. ધારા. તરીકે. પશાર. કરેઆય. તેફ
 મા. આપણે. કેટલાંક. અગતના. ફકો. મલેઆય* કેટલી
 ફિકશ્નધરાઈ. કરવાની. આપણી. ધારણા. છે. તેફને. લગતા.
 ફ. ફકો. મલેઆય. તે. વીશે. તમારી. કમીટી. મુખતેશરમા
 અતરે. વરણ. કરવાની. રજ. માંગેય* આપણે. પાર
 લેમેન્ટને. ફવી. અરજ. કરી. ફતી જે. “ શ્રી. ફીનદુ
 શયાંનનો. રાજ. કારભાર. ચલાવવાનો. ફવો. બદોબ
 શત. કરી. આપે. કે. જે ફમાં. ફાલના. બનદોબશતની. શગ
 લી. ખુબી. કાંઈમ. રેફ. અને. તે. શાથે. ઓછા. બીકટ—
 ઓછા. તરફદારી. ભરેલો—ઓછા. ગુપત. તથા. વધારે.
 જાખમ. ભરેલો. તથા. વધારે. લાંક. તથા. પરજને. વધારે
 મનગમતો. ફાંઈ. ” અને. આપણે. ફવી. અરજ. કરી.
 ફતી. જે. “ ઈ. બનદોબશત. ફવી. રીતે. કરી. આપવો.
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 પ્રકાર. અને. અઅરદાર. શખશોને. શરવે. વેલાં. રાજ.
 કારભારમા. શાંમેલ. કરવાને. બની. આવે* ” જે. ફ.
 ફાલની. શરકારો. ફકુમત. ચલાવનારી. બેપડી. શતા. તેફ
 ના. શગલાં. બીકટ. ભરેલાં. આતાં. શાથે. શ્રી. ઇંગલેંન્ડ.

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 ગાર. આપેઆને. બદલે. મોઢાટા. ઓઢાદા. આપેઆમાં
 આવેછે. કે. તે. ઓઢાદા. ગમે. તેહવા. ધણીઓને. તેઓ
 આપે*ફિ. ૫રીઆદ. દુર. કરવા. શારૂ. “ખારડ. આપ. કન
 ટરોલ.”નાં. વડા. તથા. “કોરટ. આપ. ડરેકટરશ.”ના.
 ચેરમેન. તથા. ડીપીઝીટી. ચેરમેન. તથા. મેમબરોનાં. ૫ગા
 ર. વધારેઆય. અને. ગાંમ. ખાતાનાં. તથા. વર્ણક. ખાતા
 નાં. ઓઢાદા. જે. તેઓને. શવાધીન. ફતા. તે. શરવે. તે
 ઓની. પાશેથી. ફાલમાં. છીનવી. લીધાય*માતરે. થોડા
 ફિક. ઇઝરોપીઆનો. કે. જેઓ. મધેઅમ. શક્તી. તથા.
 કાબિલીતિ. ધરાવેય. તેઓમાંથી. ચુટી. કાફાડેલા. શખ
 શોને. ફિકલાઓને. કેરવણી. આપીને. ઇશટ. ઇનડીઆ.
 કંપનીની. શનદવાલી. ચાકરીનાં. ઓઢાદા. ફાલમાં. આ
 પેઆમાં. આવેછે. તે. વીશે. ગાંમઠી. અરજ. કરનારાઓ. ફિ
 ૫રીઆદ. કરી. ફતી. તેહનો. ઊપાધિ. કરવા. શારૂ. કોરટ
 આપ. ડરેકટરશનાં. મેમબરોને. ઓઢાદેદારો. ચુકરર. ક
 રવાનો. જે. ફક. આપેલો. ફતો. તે. ફકનો. ધણી. ફિક. ભાગ
 તેઓની. પાશેથી. છીનવી. લીધોય. અને. કંપનીની. શ્રી. ફી
 નડુશતાન. ખાતેની. ચાકરીનાં. ગાંમખાતાનાં. તથા. વર્ણક.
 ક. ખાતાનાં. શધલા. ઓઢાદા. નવા. ધારાથી. હવી. રીતે
 ઊધાડા. મેલેઆય. કે. શ્રી. ઇંગલેંડ. મધે. શધલા. લોકો. ચ
 ફડા. ચફડી. કરે. તથા. લા. ફિક. અને. આપઅખતીઆર. ૫
 રીઅશા. લેનારાઓ. કે. જેઓને. ખારડ. આપ. કનટરોલ
 વાલાઓ. ચુકરર. કરે. તેઓ. ૫રીઅશા. લઈને. જે. શખ
 શોને. ૫શાર. કરે. તે. શખશોને. તે. ઓઢાદા. મલશે* ૫ણ

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ડાં.કફી.જણાવેલા.આગલા.ધારામાં.જેકાંઈ.પ્રેરશાર
કરેઊય.તથા.અરેઅર.આપણા.દેશીઓને.કાંઈ.લાભ.
મલે.હુડું.નથી.કાંઈજે.આ.દેશમાં.પુરતી.રીતે.કઠણ.પ
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ની.આકરીનાં.મોહાટા.ઓહાદા.ઊપર.મુકરર.કરવા.
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દાર.રાંણીની.પરજનાં.શઘલા.લોકોને.વાશતે.જે.મારગ
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ઠીઓને.અતીઘણી.અડચણ.પડશે.બલકે.તે.મારગમાં
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ણે.પારલેમેનટની.શબાને.અરજી.કરી.અને.ધારા
નાં.ફ.બાબદને.લગતા.ભાગની.ફાલની.કલમોમાં.
ફવી.રીતે.પ્રેરશાર.કરવાની.અરજી.કરી.કે.તેથી.પાર
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મલે.અને.ગરેટ.બરીટનનાં.રાજના.બીજા.શવશયાં
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ર.ફાઈય.તથા.ફરેક.દેશનાં.ગાંમઠીઓ.જે.શરવેથી.
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 આ.હાદા.આપણનેબી.અરેઅર.મલે ॥ ઇનશાફ.કરવા
 ની.આંમી.બરેલી.રીત.તથા.કંમપનીનાં. નેઆ.ધીશો.
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 બો.હા.લા.દેશના.ગાંમઠી.રેહવાશીઆ.ફિ.ફરીઆદ.કરી.
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નને. ફેવી. બહાંમણ. કરેછકે. તેવો. પે. તાની. શવદેશ.
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શબાગ્રું. ધેઆંન. પોંડાંચાડયું *

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 ગત. બુ. તથા. યો. ફે. બુ. થા. ઇ. પડી. બે. ય. કે. તેહને. થી. આ. શો. શી
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તથા. ફ. મો. ને. શ્રી. ફી. દુ. શ. થાં. ન. ની. આ. બ. ડ.
ને. લ. ગ. તાં. પુ. શ. ત. કે. યો. પાં. ની. આં. તથા.
કા. ગ. લો. મો. કલ. વા. નાં. અ. ર. ય. ન. શા. રૂ. મો.
કલે. લા. રૂ ૧૦૦૦—૦—૦

શ્રી. ઇગલે'નક. મધે. બાફાલો. રેલા.
 વા. કરવા. શારૂ. વરતમાંન. પતરોની.
 “ ઓવરલાંનક. શમેરી. ” અરીદ. કરીને
 મોકલી. તેફેનાં. અરચનાં.....૩ ૪૧૩૦-૧-૦

પુશતકો. તથા. મોપાંનીઆં. તથા.
 વરતમાંન. પતરો. તથા. લખવાનો. શામાં
 ન. તથા. આશીશ. ૫૨નીચર. વેચાતું. લી
 ધુ. તેફેનાં. તથા. પોશટ. અરચનાં. તથા. આ
 શીશમા રાખેલાં. માણુશોનાં. પગારનાં. ૩ ૨૯૦૫-૧૧-૪

ઝફર. અબરોનો. છપાંમણીનો. તા. ૦
 પારલેમેન્ટને. કરેલી. અરજીઓનાં. તર
 જીમાં. કરાવેઆ. તથા. નકલો. કરાવી. ત
 થા. છપાવી. તથા. આશોશીફિશનની. ઊ
 ખજનીપજનાં. ફિફવાલનાં. મોપાંનીઆં
 અંગરેજીમાં. તા. ૦ યુલરાતીમાં. તથા. મરે
 ઠીમાં. છપાવેઆં. તેફેનાં. અરચનાં.....૩ ૨૮૩૧-૯-૦

પરચુટણ. અરચનાં.....૩ ૧૨૪૪-૧૦-૫
 ફીનફુશતાંનની. શરકાની. શીકા.
 ૩ ૨૦૦૦૦) ની. પાંચ. ટકાની. જોટો. લી
 ધી. ફતી. તે. વેચી. તેફેનાં. ખોટ. ગેઇ. તે
 ફેનાં.....૩ ૮૫૪-૯-૦

૧૬૯૬૬-૬-૯

નગનાથજી. રાંકરશેઠ.

શરનશીનજી

બા. મ. બે. આશોશીફિશનની. આશીશ. ૨
 તારીખ. ૯ મી. નવેમ્બર. ૧૮૫૩ }

(૫૧)

વ ધા રો *

બામબે.આશીશીએશનને.બખશેશના.તથા
દર.વરશનાં.લવાજમાંનાં.આપતા.કરેલા.રૂ
પીઆ.તારીખ. ૩૧ મી.આગશ્ટ.શને. ૧૮૫૩
શ્રધ્ધી.વશ્રલ.થાપિઆ. તેહની.ટીપ*

	બખશે શનાં. રૂા	લવાજ માંનાં. રૂા
શર.જમશેદજી. જીજીભાઈ. નાઈટ.....	૩૦૦૦	
જગતનાથજી.શકરશેઠ.....	૧૦૦૦	
અરશેદજી. જમશેદજી.....	૧૦૦૦	
મફમદ.અમીન. રોગે.....	૧૦૦૦	
નશરવાંનજી.મનમેરજી.કાંભાજી.....	૨૦૦૦	
રશતમજી.જમશેદજી.....	૫૦૦	
અમનજી. ફારમજી.વાડાડીઆજી.....	૪૦૦	
ફરંમજી. નશરવાંનજી.....	૪૦૦	
અરશેદજી. નશરવાંનજી. કાંભાજી.....	૫૦૦	
ધનજીભાઈ. નશરવાંનજી. કાંભાજી.....	૧૦૦૦	
શા ફોરા બજી. જમશેદજી.....	૫૦૦	
માંગિકજી. લીમજી. બનાંજી.....	૫૦૦	
મનમેરજી. જમશેદજી. વાડીઆ.....	૩૦૦	
પેશાનજી. ફરંમજી. કાંભાજી.....	૫૦૦	
અરશેદજી. ફરફુજી.....	૩૦૦	
અમનજી. ફરંમજી. કાંભાજી.....	૫૦૦	
પેશાનજી. ફારમજી. કાંભાજી.....	૩૦૦	
ડોશાભાઈ. ફારમજી. કાંભાજી.....	૩૦૦	
ક. વશજી. જાંફાંગીરજી.....	૫૦૦	

	અમરેશનાં. ૩૧૦	લપાળનાં. ૩૧૦
માંણિકજી. નશરવાંનજી.....	૫૦૦	
ઐહરંમજી. ફારમજી. કામાજી.....	૩૦૦	
રશતમજી. દાદાભાઈ. કામાજી.....	૧૦૦	
ધનજીભાઈ. અરશેદજી.....	૩૦૦	
જીજીભાઈ. ધનજીભાઈ.....	૫૦	
માંણિકજી. ના ફાંનાભાઈ. દાવર.....	૧૦૦	
જાંગીરજી. નશરવાંનજીની. કુપની.....	૩૦૦	
મનમેરજી. તથા. દાદાભાઈ. ગાંધી. ફશતક. દીનશા. દાદાભાઈ. ગાંધી.....	૭૫	
પેશતનજી. નવરોજજી. પોહ્યાજી.....	૧૨૫	
દાદાભાઈ. ઐહરંમજી. અનાજી.....	૧૦૦	
દોરાબજી. નશરવાંનજી. કામાજી.....	૩૦૦	
ફારમજી. ૫રંમજી. તથા. છાકરાવો.....	૫૧	
રશતમજી. નવરોજજી.....	૨૦૦	
૫રજીવનદાશ. માંધવદાશ.....	૩૦૦	
મંગલદાશ. નથુભાઈ.....	૧૫૦	
નવરોજજી. નાં ફાંનાભાઈ. ૫રંમજી.....	૭૫	
ફારમજી. ૫રંમજી. ચીનાઈ.....	૫૦	
મનમેરજી. ૫રંમજી. કામાજી.....	૫૦૦	
નારાણી દીનાનાથજી.....	૧૦૦	૨૫
જલભાઈ. દોરાબજી. ઊમરીગર.....	૧૦૦	
દીનશા. દિલજી. લાંમના.....	૫૦	
પેશતનજી. ફારમજી. તથા. છાકરાઓ.....	૧૦૦	
પેશતનજી. રશતમજી. શરાફ.....	૭૫	
શોફારાબજી. પેશતનજી. ૫રંમજી.....	૭૫	
જાંફાંગીર. અરદેશરનાં. છાકરાવો.....	૩૦	
ફારમજી. પેશતનજી. ૫રંમજી.....	૫૦	
જાંફાંગીરજી. તથા. અરશેદજી. નવરોજજી વાડીયા.....	૧૦૦	

	અખશે શનાં. રૂાં	લવાજ માંનાં. રૂાં
અરદેશર. ૫૨કુળ. લીમળ.....	૧૫	
અરશેલ. દાદાભાઈ. વાફાડીઆ.....	૧૦	
મનમેરળ. અરજારળ. મોદી.....	૨૫	
મનમેરળ. ધનળભાઈ.....	૧૦	
માંણિકળ. તથા. જમશેલ. અરશેલ.....	૧૦૦	
મનમેરળ. ફોરમળ. કાંમાંળ.....	૩૦૦	
દારાશાફ. તથા. રશતમળ. ધનળશાફ.....	૧૦૦	
ધનળભાઈ. ૫રાંમળ. નશરવાંનળ.....	૫૦	
શોફોરાબળ. ૫રાંમળ.....	૫૦	
ફિલળ. ૫રાંમળની. કુપની.....	૧૦૫	
મેફરવાંનળ. ફીરળભાઈનાં. છાકરાઝા.....	૧૦૦	
ભાઉ. દાળ.....	૫૦	
નારાણી. દાળ.....	૫૦	
જફવેરચંદ. નરશઈદાશ.....	૩૦૦	
લખમીચંદ. નરશઈદાશ.....	૩૦૦	
તલશીદાશ. નરશઈદાશ.....	૩૦૦	
ગણેશદાશ. કરશણાળ.....	૧૫૦	
ધનરૂપમલ. જોફાદીમલ.....	૩૦૦	
ફોરમળ. શાપુરળના. છાકરાઝા.....	૭૫	
અરશેલ. તથા. જાફાંગીરળ. ફોરમળ. યીનાંઈ.....	૨૦	
અરદેશર. રશતમળ. મુનશી.....	૧૫	
કાળ. મફમદ. ઇબ્રાહીમ. મુરગે.....	૨૫	૨૫
મ્હરજમલ. ફરગેવીદરાફી.....	૪૦	
પાલણળ. દોરાબળ. રાંણળ.....	૫૦	
લખમળ. ફરીચંદરળ.....	૧૦૦	
ભાશકર. મ્હદરળ.....	૫૦	
જગનનાથ. રાંમજશ.....	૪૦	
ફરકીશન. ભોજરાજ.....	૧૧	

	અખશે શનાં. ૩૧૦	લયાલ માંનાં. ૩૧૦
અરશેલ.રશતમલ.વાફાડીઆ.....	૧૦૦	
શાઆરામ.લખશમનલ.....	૧૦૦૦	
લીલાધર.મોફનલ.....	૨૦૦	
નરશર્ધ.નાથા.....	૨૦૦	
કેશવલ.નદવલ.....	૧૦૦	
લખમીદાશ.ગોવોદલ.....	૫૧	
રઘુનાથ.અનશીરામ.....	૫૦	
તારાચંદ.રામચંદ.....	૭૫	
વાઘલ.નાથા.....	૨૫	
કેશા.વાઘલ.....	૨૫	
ગાંગલ.નાથા.....	૨૫	
આનંતરામ.શીવપરશાદ.....	૪૦	
વેરીઆ.ગોકલ.....	૨૫	
અરજીનદાશ.શ્વરજમલ.....	૪૦	
શાપુરલ.નવરોજલ.પાંડિઆલ.....	૩૦	
પાલણલ.ફરામલ.....	૨૫	
ખેરૂરામલ.નાંડાનાલાઈ.ફરામલ.....	૨૫	
દિલલ.તયા.ફોરમજલ.આગળાટ.વાલા	૨૫	
ગોવોદલ.લખમોચંદ.....	૫૦	
તારાચંદ.શીતારામ.....	૭૫	
જેઠા.જેરિરાજ.....	૨૫	
મફમદ.ઈઅરાંજીમ.મકબા.....	૧૦૦	૨૫
અરાશ.ફરનાંજડીશ.....	૫૦	૨૫
જેશીફ.મેરીઆ—ડી—ગા.....	૫૦	૨૫
મીરજાં.ગુલાંમ.કુશોનખાં.શ્વરાતરી.....	૨૫	
ફાલ.ગુરાખ.અલાદીના.....	૨૦૦	
દિલલ.અમનલ.....	૫૦	
શેખ.અફમદ.કબે.....	૫૦	
આપુ.જગનનાથ.જેશી.....	૭૫	૨૫

	અખશે શનાં. રૂા૦	લવાજ માંનાં રૂા૦
દાહિદંશાશ્રુત ૫૦૦	૫૦૦	
પાલણુત. દોરાબત. ખેરુત ૨૫	૨૫	
પાલણુત. ધનતનાં. છાકરામ્મા ૫૧	૫૧	
કાવશત. ધનત. પાંડિવાલા ૫૧	૫૧	
અરદેશર. અરશેદત. દાદી ૩૦૦	૩૦૦	
નશરવાંનત. અરશેદત. દાદી ૧૦૦	૧૦૦	
ફારમજત. અરશેદત. દાદી ૧૦૦	૧૦૦	
ફીરત. નાંડાંગીરત ૧૦૦	૧૦૦	
કાવરત. નાંડાંનાભાઈ. દાવર ૧૦૦	૧૦૦	
દોરાબત. અરજારત ૧૦૦	૧૦૦	
ફારમજત. અમનત. શેઠ ૨૦૦	૨૦૦	
ફારમજત. પેશતનતનાં. છાકરામ્મા ૩૦૦	૩૦૦	
ખેરુત. ફીરાત. કોફાલા ૧૫૦	૧૫૦	
તઈખિત. ભાઈમીઆં ૧૦૦	૧૦૦	
રાંમચંદર. ગોપાલ ૬	૬	૨૫
દાદાભાઈ. નવરોજત. અંગાલી ૨૫	૨૫	
કુવરત. ફારમજત. ભાભા ૫૧	૫૧	
શોફારાબત. વાછાગાંધી ૧૦૦	૧૦૦	
પોંડાંયાત. ધરામતની. કંપની ૫૦	૫૦	
ફિન—ધરનાંનડીશ ૨૫	૨૫	૨૫
દાદાભાઈ. રશતમત. પટેલ ૨૫	૨૫	
માંણિકત. નવરોજત. વાફાડીઆં ૫૦૦	૫૦૦	
રશતમત. રતનત. વાફાડીઆં ૨૫	૨૫	
નવરોજત. અરદેશર. દાવર ૧૦૦	૧૦૦	
ધરાંમત. નશરવાંનતની. કંપની ૨૫	૨૫	
ખેરુત. કાવશત. આટલીવારા ૧૫	૧૫	
રતનત. દિલત. આટલીવાલા ૫૦૦	૫૦૦	
દિલત. નશરવાંનત. કોલાખેવાલા ૧૦	૧૦	
વીશવનાંથ. આતમાંરાંમત ૧૦૦	૧૦૦	૩૦

અખશે શનાં. રૂાં	મવાજ માંનાં. રૂાં
શાંમરાવ. રાંમચંદર.....	૬
કાશમભાઈ. નાંથાનાઈ.....	૧૨૫
ધનજી. કરમાલી.....	૫૦
પરશોતમદાશ. પરાંણજીવનદાશ.....	૨૫
કાવશજી. દિલજી. મોદી.....	૨૫
રશતમજી. અરજોરજી. મોદી.....	૨૫
અરશેદજી. તાંમનમેરજી. અમનજી. પંથકી શો. ફોરાબજી. જીજીભાઈ.....	૧૦૦
અમનજી. જીજીભાઈ.....	૫૦
અરજોરજી. રશતમજી. મોદી. (શ્રી. કં ન તાંન.).....	૨૫
મેફરવાંનજી. જીજીભાઈ.....	૫૦
	૨૮૫૬૧

રાને. ૧૮૫૩ ના. જાનવારી. મહીના માં. શ્રી. ચી
નથી. નીચે. લખી. જણાવેલા. ઘરશયો. િ. મોક
લેલી. અખશેરાની. ટીપ્પ

અખશે શનાં. કાલર.	
પેશતનજી. ફરાંમજી. કાંમાંજીની. કમપની.....	૨૨૫
કાવશજી. શાપુરજી. લંગડાના.....	૧૨૫
દાદાભાઈ. નશરવાંનજી. મોદીની. કમપની.....	૧૦૧
અરશેદજી. રશતમજી. કાંમાંજી.....	૧૦૧
પેશતનજી. તથા. ફોરાબજી. નશરવાંનજી. કાંમાંજી ની. કમપની.....	૨૦૧

	અખશી શનાં. કાલર
શાશ્વત. દાઝિદ. શાશ્વત.....	૧૦૧
રશતમત. બેરૂરાંમત. ચીનાઈ.....	૫૦
પેશતનત. દીનશાત.....	૧૫
શાપુરત. બેરૂરાંમત.....	૧૦
કાવશત. ફારમજત. ચીનાઈ.....	૧૦
રશતમત. રતનતની. કંપની.....	૫૦
કાવશત. પાલણતની. કંપની.....	૧૦૧
અમરૂદીન. તથા. જાફરભાઈ.....	૧૦૧
ધરમશી. પુનભાઈ.....	૧૨૫
ફીરતભાઈ. અરદેશરની. કંપની.....	૨૫
અમનત. ફાશંગત.....	૨૦
અશપદીઆરત. ટેમુલત. મેફેમવાલા.....	૧૦
લીમતભાઈ. ધનતભાઈ. મુનશી.....	૫
બેરૂરાંમત. નવરોજત. ૫ટાકીઆ.....	૫
નશરવાંનત. અરદેશર. ભાંણજ.....	૨૫
જમશેદત. દિલત. અઠેત.....	૨૫
બરજોરત. ફારમજત. ફારડા.....	૧૫
દીનશા. ૫રાંમત. કેઆશનાં.....	૫
કાશમભાઈ. નાથાભાઈની. કંપની.....	૧૨૫
આંન. મફમદ. અલાદીનભાઈ.....	૧૦૧
કોશા. પારખીઆ.....	૫૧
વલી. મફમદ. અલુભાઈ.....	૫૧
અબદુલ. અલી. ઈનરાંફીમની. કંપની.....	૧૦
બેરૂરાંમત. કુવરત. માલા.....	૨૫
કાવશત. દિલત. અંબાતા.....	૧૦
દિલત. ૫રાંમતના. છોકરાઓની. કંપની.....	૧૦૧
ફખીઅભાઈ. ઈબરાહીમ.....	૨૫
પાલણત. નશરવાંનત. પટેલ.....	૫
શમશ્સદીન. શ્રાવણીદીનની. કંપની.....	૨૦

	અખરો શનાં . ડાલર .
અફમદભાઈ . રેફમતુલા.....	૧૦
૫કીરજી.રશતમજી.....	૫
શોમજી. વીશરાંમ.....	૧૫
ઠાવરભાઈ . મુલાંની.....	૧૫
પેશતનજી. ખેરેરાંમજી.કે.ફાલા.....	૨૫
જુમલે.ડાલર.	૨૦૪૫
તેફેનાં.રૂપીઆ.	૪૭૦૩૧
શ્રી.મુમઅઈમધે.વગ્ગલ.થા.ફિલા.અખરોશનાં.રૂ.	૨૮૫૬૧
અખરોશનાં.કુલ.રૂપીઆ.	૩૩૨૬૪૧
લવાજમાનાં.રૂપીઆ.	૨૫૫
જુમલે.રૂપીઆ.	૩૩૫૧૯૧

નાઉ.દાજી.

વીનાઈજરાવ.જગંનનાથજી.

શેકરેટરીઆ *

આમએ.આશોશીશનની.આફીશ-૨
તારીખ. ૩૧ મી.ઓગસ્ટ.શને. ૧૮૫૩

(૫૯)

બામબે. આરોશીશિનનાં. મીજલશાઓ. કે.
જેઓ. કોલ. આપવાનો. ફક. ધરાવેછે. તેઓનાં
નાંમની. ટીપ્પુ*

તારીખ. ૩૧ મી. આગસ્ટ. શને. ૧૮૫૩ *

અરશેહ. અરશેહ. દાદી*

અરશેહ. ૫રાંમ. *

ફિ. ૫રનાંડીશ*

કાવશ. જાંડાંગીર. *

કા. મફ. ઇંડિ. ૫. મુરગે*

કાશમ. બાઈ. નાથા. બાઈ*

અરશેહ. નશરવાં. કાંમાં. *

અરશેહ. ૫રડું. *

જગન. નાથ. શંકરશેઠ*

જાંડાંગીર. ૫રાંમ. જશાવારા*

જવેરચંદ. નરશંદાશ*

જોશ. મરીઆ. ડી. ગા*

ડોશા. બાઈ. ફોરમ. કાંમાં. *

તલશીદાશ. નરશંદાશ*

દાઉદ. શામ્સુલ*

દોરા. નશરવાં. કાંમાં. (શ્રી. ચીન*)

દાદા. બાઈ. બેરૂં. બનાં. *

દોરા. અરજોર. કોપર*

દાદા. બાઈ. નવરો. *

ધનજીભાઈ. નશરવાંનજી. કાંમાંજી *

ધનજીભાઈ. ખરશેદજી. શરાફ *

નશરવાંનજી. મનમેરજી. કાંમાંજી *

નારાઈજી. દીનાંનાંથજી *

નારાઈજી. દાજી *

નવરોજજી. દરફુજજી *

પેશતનજી. દરમજી. કાંમાંજી *

પેશતનજી. હારમજી. કાંમાંજી *

પેશતનજી. નવરોજજી. પેંહાંચાજી *

પેશતનજી. તથા. દોરાબજી. નશરવાંનજી. કાંમાંજી.

(શ્રી. કનતાંજી)

પાલજીજી. દોરાબજી. રાંજીજી *

દરમજી. નશરવાંનજી. પટેલ *

અફમજી. હારમજી. વાફાડીઆજી *

અફમજી. દરમજી. કાંમાંજી *

બેહરમજી. હારમજી. કાંમાંજી *

અરાશ. દરનાંડીશ *

આપુ. જગનનાંથ. જાશી *

ભાભી. દાજી *

મફમદ. અમીન. રીઝી *

મનમેરજી. જમશેદજી. વાફાડીઆ *

માંઝીકજી. નશરવાંનજી. પીટી *

મનમેરજી. દરમજી. કાંમાંજી *

માંઝીકજી. નવરોજજી. વાફાડીઆ *

મફમદ. ઇબરાહીમ. મકયા *

(૬૧)

મનચેરજી. ફારમજી. ફાંમાજી*
 રશતમજી. જમશેદજી. જીજીભાઈ*
 રતનજી. દિલજી. ખાટલીવાલા*
 રધુનાથદાશ. બબશીરાંમ*
 રાંમચંદર. ગોપાલ*
 લખશમજી. ફરીચંદજી*
 લખમીચંદ. નરશંઈદાશ*
 વરજીવનદાશ. માધવદાશ*
 વીશવનાથ. આતમારામજી*
 શકારાંમ. લખશમજીજી*
 શો. ફારાબજી. જમશેદજી*
 શેખ. ફિઝમદ. કબ્ર*
 શાંમરાવ. રાંમચંદર*
 ફારમજી. પેશતનજી. ખાટલીવાલા*

નવા. મેમખરોની. ટીપ*

તારીખ. ૭ મી. નવેમખર. શને. ૧૮૫૩ *

દિલજી. બમનજી*
 જીજીભાઈ. ધનજીભાઈ. શરાફ*
 ધનજીભાઈ. ફરાંમજી. નશરવાનજી*
 ખેફરાંમજી. જીજીભાઈ*
 ખીરજાં. અલી. મફ્તદ. ખાંન. મુશતરી*
 ફારમજી. જાંફાંગીરશેઠ*

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 લાં.પુશતકો.મલેઆં.જોઈતિ.તેવોનાં.

નાંમની.ટીપ*

તારીખ. ૩૧ મી.આગસ્ટ.શને.૧૮૫૩

આનંતરાંમ.શીવપરશાદ*
 અરદેશર.૫૨દુનજી.લીમજી*
 અરદેશર.૨શતમજી.મુનશી*
 અશપંદીઆરજી.ટેમુલજી.મેહુમ.વાલા.(શ્રી.કન
 તાંનજી*)
 અમીરદીન.તથા.જાફરભાઈ.(શ્રી.કનતાંનજી*)
 ફિઝમદભાઈ.રેફેમતુલા.(શ્રી.કનતાંનજી*)
 અરજુનદાશ.શ્રીરજમલજી*
 અબદુલ.અલી.ઈબ્રાહીમ.તથા.કંપની.(શ્રી.ક
 નતાંનજી*)
 દિલજી.૫રાંમજીની.કંપની*
 દિલજી.તથા.ફારમજી.આગબોટવાલા*
 દિલજી.નશરવાંનજી.કોબેવાલા*
 દિલજી.ફારમજીના.છાકરાવોની.કંપની.(શ્રી.
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કુવરજી. ફોરમજી. ભાભા *

કાવશજી. ધનજી. પાંડિયાલા *

કાવશજી. દિલજી. મોદી *

કાવશજી. નાંડાંનાંભાઈ. દાવર *

કાવશજી. ફોરમજી. ચીનાઈ. (શ્રી. કનતાંજી *)

કાવશજી. પાલણજી. કંપની. (કનતાંજી *)

કાવશજી. શાપુરજી. લંગડાના *

કાવશજી. દિલજી. અંબાલા. (શ્રી. કનતાંજી *)

કેશવજી. ભદ્રજી *

કેશા. વાઘજી *

અરશેજી. દાદાભાઈ. વાડાડીઆ *

અરશેજી. રશતમજી. કાંમાંજી. (શ્રી. કનતાંજી *)

અરશેજી. તથા. નાંડાંગીરજી. ફોરમજી. ચીનાઈ *

અરશેજી. રશતમજી. વાડાડીઆ *

અરશેજી. તથા. મનચેરજી. અમનજી. પંથકી *

આંન. મહમદ. અલાદીનભાઈ. (શ્રી. કનતાંજી *)

ગાંગજી. નાંથા *

ગોવીંદજી. લખમીચંદ *

ગણિશદાશ. કરશટનાજી *

જગનનાંથ. રાંમજી *

જેઠા. જિરિરાજ *

જાલભાઈ. દોરાબજી. હિમરીગર *

જાંડાંગીર. અરદેશરનાં. છાકરાઓ *

જાંડાંગીર. તથા. અરશેજી. નવરોજી. વાડાડીઆ *

જામશેજી. દિલજી. અઠેજી. (શ્રી. કનતાંજી *)

ડેશાંપારપીઆં.(શ્રી.કનતાંગ*)

તારાચંદ.રંમચંદ*

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તઈઅબજી.ભાઈમીઆં*

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નશરવાંજી.અરદેશર.ભાંણજી.(શ્રી.કનતાંગ*)

નવરોજી.નાંદાનાભાઈ.દરામજી*

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A LETTER

TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

ADDRESSED BY THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY
ASSOCIATION,

IN REPLY TO

A REPORT INVITED BY GOVERNMENT FROM THE JUDGES OF
THE SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT, OR THE HONORABLE
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL
AT BOMBAY, REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF SOME OF
THE COMPLAINTS MADE BY THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION,
RESPECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, IN THEIR FIRST PETITION TO THE
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE
BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

1853.

TO C. J. ERSKINE, ESQUIRE,

Acting Secretary to Government,

Judicial Department,

Bombay.

SIR,

The attention of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association has been attracted to a letter No. 2179, dated 1st September 1853, from Mr. M. A. Coxon, Acting Registrar of the Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut, to the Deputy Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, published in the Bombay newspapers of the 8th September last, commenting on an extract, being paragraph 22 of the first Petition transmitted to Parliament by the Bombay Association. It appears that this letter is a reply to a communication from Mr. Secretary J. G. Lumsden, dated the 2nd December 1852, requesting the Judges to furnish, for the satisfaction of Government, and eventually of the Honorable the Court of Directors, a report on the accuracy of the statements made by the Association respecting the administration of justice in the Courts of the Honorable East India Company.

2. In the reply of the Acting Registrar of

the Sudder Adawlut (Appendix A), adopted by a full Bench, an attempt is made to show that the four statements contained in the 22nd paragraph of the Petition of the Bombay Association are greatly exaggerated, and in some respects not even founded on fact.

3. It is a matter of regret to the Association, that they have not been favoured with a copy of the correspondence that has given occasion for the letter of the Sudder Adawlut ; but as this document has fortunately come to our knowledge, through the medium of the public papers, we are enabled to correct the very imperfect and erroneous view of the subject which the Judges have presented to Government ; and we trust that our present communication, though not invited, will form one of the documents to be transmitted for the satisfaction of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

4. We must premise that the 22nd paragraph of our Petition should be read in connection with the other paragraphs relating to the same subject, and not be isolated from the other matter, and alone extracted for reply, and then made the only test “of the accuracy of the statements made by the Association respecting the administration of justice in the Courts of the Honorable Company.” But the 22nd paragraph has not even been correctly quoted by the Sudder Judges, whilst their statistical tables

are unfairly framed, and the inferences drawn from them are calculated to mislead.

5. The first assertion of the Association, which the Judges notice, and incorrectly quote, is that “ so long as the present exclusive system of employ shall continue to exist, the Courts of Justice will, *as a general rule*, be handed over, as at present, to those who have shown themselves the least qualified to collect the Revenue of the State.” The Association were speaking generally of the Civil Service, and they are confident that they have stated “ the general rule ” correctly. The Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, to meet this assertion, have submitted a Memorandum, showing the periods of service of twenty-three gentlemen in different departments, who held appointments as Judges or Assistant Judges on the 1st January 1852 ; remarking, that “ with the exception of Messrs. Grant, Fiere, and Harrison, not one of these twenty-three gentlemen ever held the appointment of even Acting Collector, and that of these three exceptions, Messrs. Grant and Frere served in the Judicial line almost from their first arrival in India.” This is no answer to our statement, either as it appears in the 22nd paragraph of the Petition, or as expanded by connecting it with the surrounding paragraphs (Appendix B). The Association did not mean to complain only that full Collectors were transferred to the Judicial line. Their

remark obviously included Assistant Collectors as well ; and of the gentlemen whose names appear in the very Statement A, annexed to the Acting Registrar's letter, Mr. M. Larken, now Acting Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, was for eleven years in the Revenue line, as was

	Years.	Months.	Days.
Mr. R. Keays for	12	3	19
Mr. C. M. Harrison ..	10	11	17
Mr. R. Y. Bazett	10	10	17
Mr. A. W. Jones	9	7	25
Mr. G. Grant	8	10	18
Mr. W. J. Hunter	7	4	26
Mr. A. Remington ..	5	5	2
Mr. J. R. Morgan	5	0	8

The last named gentleman did also at one time hold the appointment of Acting Collector.

6. Some of those named in the Statement have only lately entered the Service, and have not at present been subjected to the usual process of transference from one department to another. In the place of the very limited Statement which the Judges have annexed to their letter, we beg to submit a correct list (Appendix C) of Civil Servants holding appointments on the 1st January, in the years 1837, 1842, and 1847, showing the total period of service under different departments from the date of arrival in India to the 1st January 1852.

7. From this table it will be seen that Messrs.

W. Simson, G. L. Elliot, G. Giberne, J. Pyne, J. G. Lumsden, T. C. Loughnan, H. Hebbert, and R. Mills were Collectors, and the following gentlemen were Assistant Collectors, before they were transferred to the Judicial line :—

Mr. A. Bell,	Mr. A. Hornby,
J. Pyne,	E. Grant,
H. Hutt,	J. B. Simson,
J. W. Muspratt,	A. Spens,
W. C. Andrews,	H. P. St. Tucker,
W. Richardson,	A. K. Forbes,
J. G. Lumsden,	J. S. DeVitre,
T. C. Loughnan,	A. Campbell,
H. Hebbert,	J. H. Pelly,
J. A. Shaw,	C. Price.

8. With the view of being more precise, we annex an Appendix(D), giving the actual periods of service, in the different branches, of gentlemen who have held Judicial appointments since 1837.

9. But the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut do not deny our statement. They only endeavour inferentially to show that the mischievous practice complained of by us was not in operation on the 1st of January 1852. They must, however, be well aware personally, that the practice of transferring the least qualified to collect the Revenue to the Judicial department has in their own time largely existed in Bombay; that it is no new complaint of the “Bombay Association”; and that the highest authorities have recently

attested the existence of this practice in other parts of India, as well as in the Western Presidency. It is course impossible to bring this point to the test of statistical tables, as the capacities of men must be matter of opinion ; but to the proof afforded by notoriety and general belief we may safely appeal.

10. We are aware that the evil has, for the time, been considerably mitigated in Bombay, by the efforts of a portion of the Government, by whom it is considered as important to have justice administered by competent Judges, as to have Revenue collected by able Collectors. But the Committee believe that this is not by any means the opinion of all who are connected with, and have to advise, the head of the Government ; and until the principle of having an exclusive Judicial service, to which only properly trained persons can be appointed, is acknowledged and adopted, there can be no security against a revival to the fullest extent of the practice of placing the least qualified members of the Service in Judicial employ.

11. The second statement of the Bombay Association, in their 22nd paragraph, is as follows:—
 “ The result of placing Judicial power in the hands of those not trained, or by nature qualified, to exercise it, is, that in order as far as possible to prevent injustice, it is necessary to allow a number of appeals and reviews ;”

and, in order to controvert this representation, the Judges have appended to their letter a Statement (B), in which they have given the total number of original suits and appeals disposed of in the last five years, and the proportion they bear to each other. In the total number of original suits, they have included those which have been decided by functionaries whose qualifications were not the subject of discussion, namely by the Native Judges ; and which suits constitute, according to Colonel Sykes, nearly $93\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole work.

12. Statement B of the Sudder Judges also includes cases in which there never was any dispute to decide, but merely coercive powers to exercise ; cases amicably compromised by the parties ; cases decided upon agreements, called “ Karardad ” ; cases struck off the files in consequence of the plaintiff's absence ; and cases decided *ex parte*, as well as contested suits. The proportion of the former compared with the last is usually about 30 to 35 per cent. But the accuracy of the assertion made by the Bombay Association can only be tested by taking the number of appeals from, and reviews of, the decisions of the European Judges, and finding out what proportion of them was affirmed, reversed, modified, or remanded for revision or re-investigation.

13. During the year 1850, 72 appeals from the Courts of the Zillah Judges were heard and

disposed of in the Sudder Adawlut, of which 23 were affirmed, and 48 reversed. From the decisions of the Assistant Judges there were 60 appeals heard during the same year, of which only 27 were affirmed, 25 were reversed, and 3 modified. During the year 1851, 110 appeals from the Judges' Courts were decided, of which were affirmed 47, reversed 56, and 6 modified. Appeals from the decisions of the Assistant Judges decided during the same year were 59 ; of which 33 were affirmed, 23 reversed, and 2 modified. Such being the result of appeals decided, not on merits, but on law points only, (for, according to the Regulations now in force, no appeal on merits is allowed against the decision of the European Judges, which is final so far as the merits are concerned,) we leave Government to infer what the result would be were appeals allowed on merits as well as on points of law.

14. With such results before them of the decision of all the Company's Appellate Courts, presided over by the Covenanted Civil Servants, it would be impossible for the Government to abridge the number of appeals and reviews ; and that is all that the Bombay Association in effect stated.

15. The third assertion of the Association, in regard to the duration of suits, is represented by the Sudder Judges to be " equally exaggerated and groundless" ; and, to establish this, the Judges have annexed two Statements (C and

D), to the Registrar's letter, extracted from the civil returns of the last five years. But these Statements are faulty, and are calculated to mislead; as the Statement C gives the average duration of all suits, including those which were withdrawn by Razeenama or amicable settlement, those struck off the file in consequence of the default of plaintiff, those decided upon acknowledgment of the debt by the defendants, and *ex parte* suits, which do not take up any considerable length of time.

16. The true average must be ascertained from the defended suits exclusively, which obviously furnish the only criterion for judging of the length of time occupied in a final judicial decision. Such suits, decided on their merits, form only about two-thirds of the number given by the Sudder, and as the remainder are disposed of in a few days, the real average duration of litigation, must be more than double the period given by the Sudder. We regret that there are not available to us at present any data from which to arrive at precise results.

17. But the average duration of suits decided in the Zillah Courts, though it be as represented by the Sudder Judges, is not the point alluded to by the Bombay Association. The Association complains that "a *final* decision is often not obtained under ten, and rarely before three years."

18. If, then, the average duration of suits

in the Zillah Courts be one year, and the average duration of appeals on them to the Sudder be, as the Sudder Judges themselves have given in Statement D, 3 years, 5 months, and 24 days, we have nearly four years and a half as the average duration before "a final decision" is obtained. This average of four years and a half cannot result without the duration of suits ranging from three to ten years and upwards.

19. But Statement D annexed to the Registrar's letter, which professes to give the average duration of appeals disposed of in the Sudder Adawlut from 1848 to 1852, inclusive, strangely omits to include the period between the presentation of the petition of appeal and the admission of the appeal in those cases which were disposed of by the Sudder Adawlut during the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, although this period is computed and allowed in the very same Statement D in regard to the appeals disposed of during the years 1848 and 1852; and the Judges are wholly silent as to the number of those appeals which were remitted to the lower Courts to re-try on the merits, and those in which the Sudder Adawlut subsequently reviewed their own decrees; and yet, without these elements, it is impossible to arrive at the average period of time required to obtain a "final decision" in the Company's Courts. But instead of giving merely averages, which show little or nothing,

if the Sudder Judges had drawn out a table of contested suits pending in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, from 1840 or 1845 to 1852, showing the dates on which they were instituted in the Courts of original jurisdiction, as well as the dates on which they were appealed against, both to the European Judges and to the Sudder Adawlut, and finally decided by the latter, it would, we believe, have proved the correctness of the assertion contained in the Petition of the Association, that a "final decision in civil suits is often not obtained under ten years, and rarely before three years."

20. In refutation of the assertion of the Association, that litigation "is of the most expensive character, owing to the heavy stamps to which all law proceedings in the Mofussil are subject," and which charge the Sudder Judges, in the 6th paragraph of the Acting Registrar's letter, say "is as devoid of foundation as the other charges are," they annex Statement E to their letter, and which, they conclude, "gives the total value in litigation, and the total expense to which the parties were put on account of stamps in all Courts, in the first hundred appeals decided by the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut in the year 1852; and shows that the cost of stamps in a suit taken through every Court in this country averages about 4 per cent. of the amount in litigation."

21. Now we are prepared to prove, by the

fullest arithmetical details, founded on statements published by the Bombay Government, and on the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that the conclusion arrived at by the Sudder Judges as to the cost of stamps being on an average about 4 per cent. of the amount in litigation is totally incorrect.

22. That the Sudder Judges should fall into grave error on such a subject will no doubt appear unlikely, as the stamps required in suits of different amounts, and in the different Courts, are defined with great precision by Regulation XVIII. of 1827, and Regulation III. of 1828, with which it would be folly in us to suppose that they are unacquainted. Moreover, the expenses on account of stamps are annexed to every decree passed by the Judicial authorities. If the real per-centage be as the Sudder Judges have given Government to understand, the Association and the Native Petitioners are certainly wrong in stating that "litigation is of the most expensive character, owing to the heavy stamps to which all law proceedings in the Mofussil are subject." But if it be, as a general average, really more than three times the amount given by the Sudder Judges, and more than five times that amount in the majority of suits, the truth deserves to be prominently brought to the notice of the Authorities, who, we trust, will admit with candour the heaviness of the tax, independ-

ently of its injurious effects on other accounts ; and in the hope of obtaining for the suitors some relief from this heavy burthen, we propose to examine this part of the subject in dispute more at length than the other points seem to require.

23. Appendix C of Regulation XVIII. of 1827, modified by Regulation III. of 1828, thus regulates the value of stamps for every plaint and petition of appeal filed in a civil suit :—

*Table showing the value of the Stamp to be used for every
Plaint and Petition of Appeal filed in a Civil Suit :*

In original suits, and in appeals, regular and special, if the amount sued for or appealed against do not exceed one rupee, no stamp is required.

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	As.
If the sum sued for or appealed against be above	1	but not exceeding	2,	A stamp is required of the value of	..	0 2
	2	" "	5,		..	0 4
	5	" "	10,		..	0 8
	10	" "	20,		..	1 0
	20	" "	30,		..	2 0
	30	" "	40,		..	3 0
	40	" "	50,		..	4 0
	50	" "	75,		..	5 0
	75	" "	100,		..	7 0
	100	" "	200,		..	10 0
	200	" "	300,		..	20 0
	300	" "	500,		..	30 0
	500	" "	1,000,		..	50 0
	1,000	" "	1,500,		..	70 0
	1,500	" "	3,000,		..	100 0
	3,000	" "	5,000,		..	150 0
	5,000	" "	7,500,		..	200 0
	7,500	" "	10,000,		..	250 0
	10,000	" "	15,000,		..	350 0
	15,000	" "	25,500,		..	500 0
	25,000	" "	50,000,		..	750 0
	50,000	" "	1,00,000,		..	1,000 0
	1,00,000	to whatever amount..			..	2,000 0

The following Table, constructed from the foregoing one, shows the proportion per cent. which the institution stamp fee alone bears to the amount in litigation in each Court :—

Amount sued for.		Value of Stamps required for every Plaint and Petition of Appeal filed in a Civil Suit.	Per-centage of Cost of Stamp for every Plaint & Petition of Appeal filed in a Civil Suit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
From	1 to	2 .	0 2 0
"	2 "	5 .	0 4 0
"	5 "	10 .	0 8 0
"	20 "	30 .	1 0 0
"	30 "	40 .	2 0 0
"	40 "	50 .	3 0 0
"	50 "	75 .	4 0 0
"	75 "	100 .	7 0 0
"	100 "	200 .	10 0 0
"	200 "	300 .	20 0 0
"	300 "	500 .	30 0 0
"	500 "	1,000 .	50 0 0
"	1,000 "	1,500 .	70 0 0
"	1,500 "	3,000 .	100 0 0
"	3,000 "	5,000 .	150 0 0
"	5,000 "	7,500 .	200 0 0
"	7,500 "	10,000 .	250 0 0
"	10,000 "	15,000 .	350 0 0
"	15,000 "	25,500 .	500 0 0
"	25,000 "	50,000 .	750 0 0
"	50,000 "	1,00,000 .	1,000 0 0
"	1,00,000 & upwards.		2,000 0 0
			Rs. Rs.
			12.5 to 6.7
			12.5 " 5
			10 " 5
			5 " 3.3
			6.6 " 5
			7.5 " 6
			8 " 5.3
			9.2 " 7
			10 " 5
			10 " 6.6
			10 " 6
			10 " 5
			7 " 4.6
			6.6 " 3.3
			5 " 3
			4 " 2.6
			3.5 " 2.5
			3.5 " 2.3
			3.3 " 1.9
			3 " 1.6
			2 " 1
			2

24. From this it follows that the institution stamp fee alone is upwards of 4 per cent., and ranges from 4 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount in

litigation in all suits for sums under Rs. 1,500, which, as will be presently shown, comprise nearly 99 per cent. of all the suits instituted in all the Zillahs of this Presidency.

25. This per-centage, however, is considerably increased as the proceedings advance, and in appeals to the higher Courts, as shown in Appendices E and F. The latter shows the total amount of costs of stamp paper, as well as that of all the costs of litigation on both sides in all the three Courts, and the per-centage of each to the amount in dispute.

26. In the Appendix to the Report from the Select Committee on Indian Territories, printed 29th June 1852, the following is given at pp. 748-49 as the abstract of original suits on the file of the Zillah Courts of the Bombay Presidency, during the year 1849:—

Abstract of Original Suits decided and pending in 1849, in all the Company's Courts in this Presidency.

Under Rs. 10	Under Rs. 50	Under Rs. 100	Under Rs. 200	Under Rs. 500	Under Rs. 1000	Under Rs. 10000	Upward of Rs. 10000	Total.
38068	44224	6691	3603	1707	469	463	61	95286

27. From this it is evident, that in 1849 the number of suits under Rs. 200 was 92,586, and the number of those upwards of Rs. 200 was 2,700; and the latter bear the proportion of 2.8, or scarcely 3 per cent., to the total

number (95,286) of suits in all the Zillahs. In 1848, the total number of original suits was 91,798, the number of suits under Rs. 200 was 89,168, the number of those upwards of Rs. 200, 2,630 ; and the last bear the proportion of 2.8 to the total number of suits.* According to Colonel Sykes, “one-half of all the original suits were for amounts under £1.”†

28. From these facts we may correctly infer that the costs of stamp paper, instead of amounting to no more than 4 per cent. on an average, as represented by the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, generally range so high as 26 to 259 per cent., as shown in Appendix E, in suits under Rs. 200, being 97 or 98 per cent. of all the suits instituted in the Company's Courts in this Presidency.

29. From Appendices E and F it will be observed that the stamp tax falls heaviest on small suits, which are the most numerous, and which are chiefly instituted by poor people ; and that it falls least on suits of very large amount, which are instituted only by the rich, and are very few in number. But even if we take the total amount in litigation in all the suits, and strike

* Vide Report of the Civil Administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1848, p. 33.

† The calculation is for four years, from 1845 to 1848.— See Administration of Civil Justice in British India, by Colonel Sykes, p. 22.

an average, as the Sudder Judges affect to have done, the per-centage will not be nearly so low as 4 per cent., as represented by them.

30. In the statement of original suits for 1849, signed by Mr. Larken, Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut, and printed in the Appendix to the Commons' Report, and in the Report of Civil Administration published by the Bombay Government, at p. 34, the aggregate value of the suits decided in 1849 in all the Zillahs is stated to be Rs. 41,81,701-15-11 $\frac{3}{4}$, and the total amount of stamp duties for 1849-50 is given in the Appendix to the Commons' Report, p. 460, to be Rs. 5,94,221. Of these stamp duties a small portion only is derived from the sale of stamped paper, used, not for litigation, but for deeds, bonds, releases, agreements, promissory notes, &c., not exceeding, in all probability, one-twentieth part of the whole; but the amount of stamp duties given above is not the gross stamp receipts, but the net income, after deducting the expenses of collection, which would be equal to about a twentieth part. We have, then, the aggregate value of suits in 1849, Rs. 41,81,701-15-11 $\frac{3}{4}$, and the stamp duties Rs. 5,94,221, which gives a per-centage of 14.2.

31. But the calculation can be extended over a longer period. Colonel Sykes, in his statistical analysis of official returns for four years, viz. from

1845 to 1848, p. 22, says:—"The aggregate value of the property in dispute in the original suits was £2,114,334." From the Appendix to the Commons' Report, p. 460, we find the total amount of stamp duties for the four years to be Rs. 21,43,293, or £ 2,14,329, which bears a proportion of 10 per cent. to the total amount in litigation during that period.

32. We have given, we trust, figures enough to show that the average of stamps is from 10 to 14 per cent., taking the total value in litigation, and total receipts from stamps ; but on separating the poorer from the larger suits, the average is much greater for suits of small amount, which form nearly 98 per cent. of the whole number. How, then, the Sudder Judges have calculated that "the cost of stamps on a suit taken through every Court averages about 4 per cent.," we are at a loss to discover.

33. The Judges of the Sudder Adawlut ought to have calculated the amount of costs of stamps actually incurred by suitors in all the cases instituted, and disposed of in all the Company's Courts in this Presidency ; and they ought to have struck an average on the aggregate amount in litigation as shown in the preceding paras. of this letter. But they have omitted to do so. They have overlooked, and omitted from their calculation, the numerous cases instituted and disposed of in the Courts of original

jurisdiction, and have taken into account such few cases only as came up before them on special appeal in the first part of the year 1852, which included a case for Rs. 2,50,000, that at once reduced the average by two-thirds; and, comparing the amount in litigation in these suits with the costs of stamps, they have struck an average, which they offer as an infallible standard for all cases.

34. But the average of 4 per cent. thus calculated is an average on 100 appeals, and nothing more, and if these are not analysed, the result may be deceptive; and it so happens that it is in the present instance most deceptive. In the very act of framing Statement E annexed to their letter, the Sudder Judges must have observed that one of the 100 appeals therein referred to was for property and effects valued at Rs. 2,50,000,* the remaining 99 appeals being for sums amounting altogether to Rs. 82,949, and the total amount of value in litigation in the 100 appeals being Rs. 3,32,949. Now the stamps paid in this appeal of Rs. 2,50,000 value amounted to Rs. 4,362, or 1.7 per cent. The stamp fees paid in the remaining 99 appeals were as follows:—

Amount of 99 appeals	Rs. 82,949
Stamp fees	„ 9,686

* Case No. 2913, Ramabaye v. Collector of Candeish, decided 6th June 1852.

being an average of nearly 12 per cent., although the 99 appeals were of higher amounts than the majority of suits instituted in the Mofussil.

35. In the course of next year there is likely to be an appeal to the Sudder Adawlut from the Judge's Court of Ahmedabad, in which the amount of damages laid in the plaint is Rs. 53,00,000, and as the expense on account of stamps cannot be above Rs. 5,000, the per-centage of stamp duty in this case will be .09, or scarcely one-thousandth part of the amount in litigation. Should there be 99 appeals in 1853, or in the next year, equal in amount to the 99 appeals of 1852, the total amount in litigation in 100 appeals will then be Rs. 53,00,000 + 82,969 = 53,82,949, and the total amount of stamps Rs. 9,686 + 5,000 = 14,686 ; and the per-centage will then be .27, or less than $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. ; and according to the reasoning of the Sudder Judges the cost of stamps in a suit taken through every Court in this country will then average about $\frac{27}{100}$, or less than one-third per cent. of the amount in litigation !

36. It is not often that suits for Rs. 2,50,000 come before the Zillah Courts, or the Sudder Adawlut. In 1849 there was not a single suit of any large amount before them. Strike off the amount of Rs. 2,50,000 from the appeals of 1852, and the result is, as we have shown, an average of about 12 per cent. ; and

as the Sudder Judges could scarcely have been ignorant of this result, we are surprised at their stating that Statement E to their letter shows that the Association's assertion as to the heaviness of the stamps "is as devoid of foundation as the other charges are."

37. In Appendix G we have given a few cases which show the amounts of costs actually incurred in the different Courts on account of stamps ; but when full play is given to litigious proceedings, the per-centage of stamps is truly startling, as is exemplified in some of these cases.

38. The Committee of the Bombay Association would further direct the attention of the Government to Regulation III. of 1828, which is as follows :—

"Whereas the exemption from the stamp duty conferred by the provisions of Regulation XVIII. of 1827, on plaints and other papers in original suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in amount, and on the additional paper required in any pleading, beyond the stamp material, has been found to occasion great inconvenience, by the multiplication of unnecessary law-suits, and the needless promulgation of pleadings, the following rules have therefore been enacted, for the purpose of removing those evils, and shall have effect from the date of promulgation through the territories subject to Regulation XVIII. of 1827 :—

"1. *First.*—So much of Regulation XVIII.

Sec. XV. Clause 1st, Sec. XVIII. Clause 1st, and Appendices C and D to that Regulation, as exempts from the stamp duty plaints and other papers in original suits above Rs. 1, and not exceeding Rs. 100 in amount, is hereby rescinded, and plaints and other papers in these suits shall hereafter be subject to the stamp duty, as is prescribed in the case of appeals of the same amount in Appendices C and D to Regulation XVIII.

“ 2. *Second.*—In modification of Sec. XXI. of Regulation XVIII. of 1827, it is hereby enacted, that the material used in addition to the prescribed stamped material, in any pleading, shall be the stamped material of the value of an ordinary application to the Court trying the suit, or of the value of the stamped material to which it is added, in case the latter should be of smaller amount.”

39. The Committee are not aware that it has ever been attempted to ascertain how far the imposition of the stamp tax on sums under Rs. 100 has succeeded in checking litigation. We doubt if it has done so at all : there are, however, no data available by which we can arrive at precise results. One thing is clear, the proceeds of the stamp tax have been gradually increasing, at least in this Presidency, every year :—

In 1849-50	it was	Rs.	5,94,220	13	5
1850-51	„		6,11,936	11	7
1851-52	„		6,10,860	1	0

40. We have already quoted from Colonel Sykes' statistical analysis, to show that the suits under £1 form one-half of all the suits instituted in this Presidency ; and considering the per-centage of stamp tax and other expenses to the amount in litigation, as shown in Tables B and C, the Committee feel sanguine that they will have demonstrated to Government that a return to Regulation XVII. of 1827, and cancelling of Regulation III. of 1828, would of itself give great relief to the poorer classes of the community.

42. We trust what we have advanced will sufficiently prove the justice of such of our complaints regarding the Judicial administration of this Presidency as have attracted the attention of Government, and that the letter of the Acting Registrar of the Court of Sudder Adawlut conveys a very incorrect view of the matter to the Authorities and the public before whom it has been laid.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
VENAYEKROW JUGONNATHJEE,

Secretaries, Bombay Association.

Bombay Association Office,

13th December 1853.

APPENDIX A.

No. 2179 of 1853.

*Bombay, Sudder Adawlut,
1st September 1853.*

TO the DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department.

[Present.—W. E. Frere, A. Remington,
and M. Larken, Esquires.]

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 8424, dated the 2nd December last, forwarding an extract, being paragraph 22nd of the Petition transmitted to Parliament by the Members of the Bombay Association, and requesting the Judges to furnish, for the satisfaction of Government, and eventually of that of the Honorable the Court of Directors, a report as to the accuracy of the statements made by the Association, respecting the administration of justice in the Courts of the Honorable Company.

2. In reply, the Judges desire me to state that the extract which accompanied the Government letter contains four specific charges brought by the Bombay Association against our Judicial system,—1st, that Courts of Justice are handed

over to those who have shown themselves the least qualified to collect the Revenue ; *2ndly*, that it was consequently necessary to allow a number of appeals and reviews ; *3rdly*, that a final decision is often not obtained for ten years, and rarely before three ; and *lastly*, that litigation is most expensive, owing to the heavy stamps to which all law proceedings are subject.

3. To meet the first charge, I am desirous to forward a Memorandum marked A, prepared from information furnished from the Civil Auditor's Office, showing the former services of every Judge and Assistant Judge who held those appointments on the 1st January 1852,—a date which has been fixed upon, as the Petition of the Bombay Association was not then agitated. From this, His Lordship in Council will observe, that with the exception of Messrs. Gregor Grant, W. E. Frere, and C. M. Harrison, not one of these twenty-three gentlemen ever held the appointment of even Acting Collector ; and that of these three exceptions, Messrs. Grant and Frere served in the Judicial line almost from their first arrival in India.

4. As regards the consequent necessity of allowing a number of reviews and appeals to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, which forms the second charge, the Judges instruct me to remark that the answer disproving the first charge, the number of appeals and reviews cannot be

consequent upon that; but they direct me to submit a Statement B, being an extract from the Annual Civil Returns for the last five years, showing the total number of original suits and appeals disposed of, and the proportion they bear to each other. The gradual decrease of appeals from 7 to 4 per cent. is, I am to observe, by no means unfavorable to our Judicial administration, and shows that the assertion by the Association, that appeals are numerous, is not even founded on fact.

5. The annexed Statements C and D, also extracted from the Civil Returns of the last five years, show the third charge of the Association to be equally exaggerated and groundless. These give the average duration of original suits as varying from 9 months and 8 days to 3 months and 15 days; of appeals, in the Zillahs, varying from 9 months and 18 days to 4 months and 18 days, and of appeals to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut from 3 years 5 months and 24 days to 1 year 3 months and 28 days.

6. From the annexed Statement E, His Lordship in Council will observe that the fourth and last charge, viz., that litigation “is of the most expensive character, owing to the heavy stamps to which all law proceedings in the Mofussil are subject,” is as devoid of foundation as the other charges are. This Statement gives the total value in litigation, and the total expense to

which the parties were put on account of stamps, in all Courts, in the first hundred appeals decided by the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut in the year 1852,* and show that the cost of stamps on a suit taken through every Court in this country averages about 4 per cent. of the amount in litigation.

7. I am desired to add, in reference to paragraph third of Mr. Lumsden's letter, that the Judges have no means of ascertaining the cost incurred in suits instituted in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) M. A. COXON,

Acting Register.

* This period has been taken for the reason given in para. 3.

A.

Result of Reference to the Civil Auditor as to the Services of the several Officers in Judicial Employ, on the 1st January 1852.

Names of Judges and Assistant Judges.	Service in the Revenue Line.			Service in the Judicial Line (including Political).			Total Service.			Remarks.
	y.	m.	d.	y.	m.	d.	y.	m.	d.	
1. J. Warden, Esq.....	3	7	13	21	11	0	25	6	13	
2. P. W. LeGeyt, Esq..	1	1	0	28	1	26	29	2	26	
3. H. Brown, Esq.....	3	7	19	21	11	4	25	6	23	
4. G. Grant, Esq.....	8	10	18	22	4	5	31	2	23	Collector of Land Revenue.
5. W. J. Hunter, Esq..	7	4	26	13	1	26	20	6	22	
6. W. E. Frere, Esq....	3	5	24	13	4	3	16	9	27	Acting Collector of Kaira, Belgaum, and Dharwar.
7. A. Remington, Esq..	5	5	2	12	11	26	18	4	28	
8. R. Keays, Esq.....	12	3	19	9	2	6	21	5	25	
9. M. Larken, Esq.....	11	7	1	5	3	10	16	10	11	
10. W. H. Harrison, Esq..	2	8	27	11	5	28	14	2	25	
11. R. Y. Bazett, Esq....	10	10	17	4	11	26	15	10	13	
12. C. M. Harrison, Esq..	10	11	17	5	6	0	16	5	17	Acting Collector of Sholapore.
13. J. W. Woodcock, Esq.	2	3	22	13	1	11	15	5	3	
14. A. K. Corfield, Esq..	1	1	9	8	7	9	10	6	28	
15. A. W. Jones, Esq....	9	7	25	0	0	10	9	8	5	
16. J. R. Morgan, Esq....	5	0	8	2	7	19	7	7	27	
17. C. Forbes, Esq.....	4	2	5	4	3	20	8	5	25	
18. A. B. Warden, Esq....	3	10	9	5	0	24	8	11	3	
19. H. Newton, Esq.....	3	3	27	3	10	14	7	2	11	
20. F. Lloyd, Esq.....	1	7	2	4	7	15	6	2	17	
21. R. S. Bagshaw, Esq..	2	7	6	2	4	14	4	11	20	
22. J. Gibbs, Esq.....	....	....	....	0	8	0	0	8	0	
23. C. H. Cameron, Esq..	1	7	22	0	11	18	2	7	10	

(Signed) M. A. Coxon,
Acting Register.

B.

Statement showing the total Number of Original Suits and Appeals disposed of in the last Five Years, and the Proportion they bear to each other.

Years.	Number of Original Suits disposed of.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Proportion per Cent.
1848....	78,839	6,148	7
1849....	81,973	5,248	6
1850....	95,865	4,885	5
1851....	95,055	4,975	5
1852....	100,887	4,189	4

(Signed) M. A. COXON,
Acting Register.

C.

Statement showing the Average Duration of Original Suits and Appeals disposed of in the Zillahs during the last Five Years.

Years.	Nature of Suits.	Months.	Days.
1848	{ Original Suits.....	4	9
	{ Appeals.....	9	18
1849	{ Original Suits.....	9	8
	{ Appeals.....	4	18
1850	{ Original Suits.....	6	26
	{ Appeals.....	7	7
1851	{ Original Suits.....	5	0
	{ Appeals.....	4	21
1852	{ Original Suits.....	3	15
	{ Appeals.....	8	5

(Signed) M. A. COXON,
Acting Register.

D.

Statement showing the Average Duration of Appeals disposed of in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, during the last Five Years.

	Years.	Months.	Days.	Remarks.
1848 ...	3	5	24	{ Counting from presentation of Petition.
1849 ...	1	6	19	
1850 ...	1	5	11	{ Counting from admission of Appeal.
1851 ...	1	3	25	
1852 ...	2	5	24	{ Counting from presentation of Petition.

(Signed) M. A. COXON, Acting Register.

E.

Statement showing the Total Value in Litigation, and the Total Expense to which the Suitors were put, on account of Stamps, in all Courts, in the first 100 Appeals decided by the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut in the Year 1852.

	Rupees.	Rupees.
Amount in litigation in the first hundred Appeals decided in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut in 1852.....		3,32,949
Amount of cost of Stamps in the Courts of first instance.....	8,438	
Ditto, in Appeal in the Zillah....	2,441	
Ditto, in further Appeal in the Zillah	125	
Ditto, in Appeal before the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.....	3,044	
		14,048*

(Signed) M. A. COXON, Acting Register.

* This bears a proportion of about 4 per cent. to the amount in litigation.

APPENDIX B.

Extracts from the First Petition of the Bombay Association, sent to the Imperial Parliament in November 1852.

20. It must be apparent to your Honorable House, that the education given at Haileybury College does not, and cannot, qualify a young man to administer the Law, civil and criminal, Hindoo and Mahomedan, to a whole district ; and yet no provisions exist, either in England or in India, for carrying on the education of the Civil Servants intended for Judicial employment, nor are they required or expected to prepare themselves for the Judicial office by any previous study.

21. Once admitted to the Service, they rise by seniority, whether industrious or idle, competent or incompetent ; and they are transferred from one department to another without due consideration of their aptitude or previous experience—the Judicial sends its members to the Revenue Department, and the Revenue to the Judicial. Unlike the Officers of the Army, they are practically exempt, except in cases

of extreme delinquency, from all fear of punishment for incompetence or misconduct. Regarded as the privileged Governors of the country, and claiming all the important offices under Government as of right, the gravest errors are only visited with expostulation, or, at most, with a removal from one office to another ; whilst the local Governments are debarred from availing themselves of European and Native talent at hand, simply because the possessor is not one of the privileged order.

22. So long as the present exclusive system of employ shall continue to exist, it is manifest that it will be impossible to secure the greatest efficiency in any one department of the Government ; whilst the Courts of Justice will, as a general rule, be handed over, as at present, to those who have shown themselves the least qualified to collect the Revenue of the State. The result of placing Judicial power in the hands of those not trained, or by nature qualified to exercise it, is that, in order as far as possible to prevent injustice, it is necessary to allow a number of appeals and reviews ; and thus, under the system of Mofussil Judicature, a final decision in Civil Suits is often not obtained under ten years, and rarely before three years. Then the litigation in the Company Courts, where a large amount is in dispute, is of the most expensive character, owing to the heavy Stamps to which

all law proceedings in the Mofussil are subject ; and thus, from delay, expense, and inefficient Judges, the administration of the law in the Company's Courts is altogether of a most unsatisfactory nature ; and no department of the Indian Government calls more loudly for reform.

APPENDIX C.

List of Civil Servants holding Judicial Appointments, as they stood on the 1st January 1837, 1842, and 1847; showing the Total Period of Service in different Departments, from the date of Arrival in India to 1st January 1852.

Names.	Date of Arrival in India.	Date of Retirement or Death.	Service in different Branches.				Total Service.
			General.	Political.	Revenue.	Judicial.	
			y. m. d.	y. m. d.	y. m. d.	y. m. d.	y. m. d.
<i>Officers in Judicial line on the 1st January 1837.</i>							
J. A. Shaw, Esq.	10th February 1819	Retired 18th Dec. 1844	1 9 12	....	12 6 6 9	5 12 23	9 0
J. Pyne, Esq.	11th May 1818	Resigned 21st April 1847	....	....	12 9 11 10	5 12 23	2 23
B. Hutt, Esq.	24th March 1820	Do. 1st May 1852	4 4 27	....	2 8 10 19	1 14 26	2 21
H. Brown, Esq.	10th June 1821	....	....	....	3 7 19 21	11 4 25	6 23
A. Hornby, Esq.	19th May 1826	At home 1st Feb. 1838	1 11 13	....	5 2 3 2	2 4 9	5 20
A. Remington, Esq.	15th May 1830	....	....	....	5 5 2 12	11 26 18	4 28
J. Sutherland, Esq.	16th January 1807	Died 10th June 1840	....	....	....	15 2 16 15	2 16
W. Richardson, Esq.	12th May 1823	Died	....	....	3 4 0 2	9 8 6	1 8
J. G. Lumsden, Esq.	3rd April 1828	....	4 4 16	2 4 28	4 8 16	7 11 8 19	5 8
H. Hebbert, Esq.	2nd March 1833	....	5 5 19	....	7 11 17	5 1 25 18	3 1
E. Grant, Esq.	27th May 1815	....	....	....	5 10 7 6	3 11 12	1 21
W. E. Frere, Esq.	5th June 1830	....	....	....	3 5 24 13	4 3 16	9 27
J. B. Simson, Esq.	7th August 1816	Died in 1838	6 3 0	....	6 9 0 5	0 0 18	0 0
P. W. LeGeyt, Esq.	31st October 1821	....	....	....	1 1 0 28	1 26 29	2 26
A. Spens, Esq.	3rd July 1829	....	1 5 15	....	5 5 14	9 3 24 16	2 23

R. D. Luard, Esq.	12th December 1825.	.....	.....	5	4	116	6	721	10	8							
G. L. Elliot, Esq.	27th May 1815	Retired in 1843	3	3	23	.....	.....	2	5	616	5	20	18	10	26		
A. Bell, Esq.	15th May 1816	Died in July 1853	2	8	17	.....	.....	2	11	29	28	7	26	34	4	12	
W. Birdwood, Esq.	23rd March 1825	Died 16th March 1850 ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...	4	8	16	19	1	8	23	9	24	
J. W. Muspratt, Esq.	10th June 1821		5	10	22	7	5	12	2	10	9	10	1	1	26	3	14
J. Warden, Esq	17th April 1821 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	13	21	11	0	25	6	13	
G. L. Elliot, Esq.	(See under 1837.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
A. Bell, Esq.	(See under 1837.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
G. Gibberne, Esq.	(See under 1837.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
J. Payne, Esq.	30th May 1817	Retired 1st May 1846 ..				1	9	5	11	9	17	8	4	17	21	11	9
B. Hutt, Esq.	(See under 1837.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
H. Brown, Esq.	(Ditto.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
J. W. Muspratt, Esq.	10th June 1821 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gregor Grant, Esq.	(See under 1837.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
W. C. Andrews, Esq.	27th April 1822 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
W. J. Hunter, Esq.	11th June 1822	Died 2nd March 1851 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
W. Richardson, Esq.	11th June 1822 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
W. Birdwood, Esq.	(See under 1837.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
R. D. Luard, Esq.	(Ditto.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
J. G. Lumsden, Esq.	(Ditto.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
W. H. Harrison, Esq.	(Ditto.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
C. M. Harrison, Esq.	27th September 1831.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
T. C. Loughnan, Esq.	27th September 1831.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
H. Hebert, Esq.	4th December 1831.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
J. W. Woodcock, Esq.	2nd March 1833 .....	.....	2	9	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
H. R. Stracy, Esq.	12th May 1832 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
J. H. Pelly, Esq.	2nd July 1834	Died 31st March 1844 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
J. H. Pelly, Esq.	11th May 1832 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Officers on the 1st January
1842.

Names.	Date of Arrival in India.	Date of Retirement or Death.	Service in different Branches.					Total Service.			
			General.				Judicial.				
			y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Revenue.	y. m. d.					
<i>Officers on 1st January 1847.</i>											
M. Larken, Esq.	8th January 1831..	.....	....	....	11 7 1	5 3 10 16 10 11					
A. Bell, Esq.	(See under 1837.)										
W. W. Simson, Esq.	12th May 1819	Died 20th June 1853.....	7 8 2 4 4 3 9 0 4 7 1 18 28 1 27								
B. Hutt, Esq.	(See under 1837.)										
P. P. W. LeGeyt, Esq.	(Ditto.)										
H. H. Brown, Esq.	(See under 1842.)										
C. C. Forbes, Esq.	12th July 1841 .....	.....	....	....	4 2 5 4 3 20 8 5 25						
W. W. Birdwood, Esq.	(See under 1837.)										
W. J. Hunter, Esq.	(Ditto.)										
R. Y. Y. Bazett, Esq.	27th September 1831..										
H. P. St. G. Tucker, Esq.	14th April 1843 .....	.....	....	....	10 10 17 4 11 26 15 10 13						
J. W. W. Woodcock, Esq.	(See under 1842.)										
W. E. E. Frere, Esq.	(See under 1837.)										
A. K. K. Corfield, Esq.	16th July 1832 .....	.....	....	....	1 1 9 8 7 19 10 6 28						
W. C. C. Andrews, Esq.	(See under 1842.)										
A. B. B. Warden, Esq.	12th October 1842 .....	.....	....	....	3 10 9 5 0 24 8 11 3						
R. R. R. Keays, Esq.	16th June 1830 .....	.....	....	....	12 3 19 9 2 6 21 5 25						
A. A. A. Remington, Esq.	15th May 1830 .....	.....	....	....	5 5 2 12 11 26 18 4 28						
A. K. K. Forbes, Esq.	15th November 1843..	.....	....	....	1 0 19 4 7 26 5 8 15						
J. J. G. G. Lumsden, Esq.	(See under 1837.)										
J. S. D. D. DeVitre, Esq.	16th May 1840	Died 12th October 1850..	....	....	6 4 27 3 6 16 9 11 16						
A. A. Campbell, Esq.	30th November 1850..	Died.....	....	....	12 2 16 3 0 19 15 3 5						

APPENDIX D.

List of Covenanted Civil Servants, holding Judicial Appointments on the 1st of January 1837, 1842, and 1847; showing all the different Situations held by them since their Arrival in India, and their frequent Transfers from one Department to another.

Names.	Date of Arrival in India.	Designation in 1842.	Former Service in different Branches.
G. L. Elliot, Esq.....	1815. May 27th	Judge and Session Judge of Surat.	Actg. 2nd Assist. Collector, Branch, in 1817; Actg. Registrar to the Court of Adawlut in the Eastern Zillah of Mysore, 15th July 1818, till 1822; in 1824 at home; returned and appointed Actg. Assist. Chief Secretary to Government, 15th Oct. 1824; Deputy Post Master General, 21st Dec. 1824; Actg. Judge, Southern Circar, 6th March 1826; Judge and Criminal Judge, Southern Circar, 7th Feb. 1828; in 1832 at home; Joint Judge and Session Judge, Poona, 30th Dec. 1833; Collector and Magistrate, Rutnacherry, 23rd April 1834; Judge and Session Judge, Ahmednuggur, 17th March 1835; Actg. 3rd Puisne Judge, Sudder Adawlut, 28th Sept. 1835; Judge and Session Judge, Surat, 6th Dec. 1837; retired 1843.
A. Bell, Esq.....	1816. May 15th	Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut.	Assist. Chief Secretary to Government in 1817; Actg. Registrar, Northern Circar, 6th Aug. 1818; 2nd Assist. Collector, Branch, 8th Sept. 1819; Registrar to the Adawlut, Northern Circar, 23rd June 1820; 3rd Assist. Collector, Northern Circar, 25th Aug. 1820; Assist. Sub-Collector of Sholahood, in 1826; Assist. Registrar, Kaira, 18th Nov. 1822; Assist. Criminal Judge, District, 17th June 1824; Judge and Criminal Judge, Kaira, 1st Nov. 1827; Officiating Judge and Criminal Judge, Northern Circar, 6th Oct. 1828; Judge, Poona, 20th June 1836; Actg. Puisne Judge, Sudder Adawlut, 24th Feb. 1836, confirmed 29th March 1841; Member of Council, 29th April 1831.
G. Giberne, Esq.....	1817. May 30th	Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut.	Assist. Registrar, Ahmedabad, 9th Feb. 1818; Assist. Registrar and 2nd Judge, Ahmedabad, 5th Jan. 1821; Assist. Political Agent, Candolish, 22nd Feb. 1821; Registrar, Court at Kaira, 20th Nov. 1824; from 1824 to 30th Feb. 1827 at home; returned and appointed Actg. Collector, Ahmedabad, 10th Feb. 1827; Collector, Candolish, 4th April 1827; Collector, Ahmedabad, trade, Poona, 7th October 1829; Collector and Magistrate, Tanna, 17th Dec. 1832, till 28th Nov. 1838; Puisne Judge, Sudder Adawlut, 29th Nov. 1838; on furlough to Europe, 2nd March 1843; retired 1st May 1846.

Names.	Date of Arrival in India.	Designation in 1842.	Former Service in different Branches.
J. Pyne, Esq.....	1818. May 11th	Puisne Judge of the Sud- der Adawlut.	Assist. Collector and Magistrate, Surat, 23rd Nov. 1818; Actg. Registrar, Surat, 22nd May 1820; Assist. Registrar, Surat, 9th Nov. 1821; 1st Assist. Collector, Branch, 17th Jan. 1823; Assist. Collector, Surat, 12th Jan. 1826; Collector and Magistrate, Candesh, 2nd Jan. 1829; Sub-Collector, Rutnagherry, 18th March 1830; on furlough 17th Aug. 1832 till 1836; Judge and Session Judge, Concan, 6th Dec. 1837; Collector of Customs, Bombay, 12th Oct. 1840; Puisne Judge, Sudder Adawlut, 5th Jan. 1841; on leave to Europe, 1st May 1846; resigned 21st April 1847.
B. Hutt, Esq.....	1820. Mar. 21st	Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednugur.	2nd Assist. Collector, Surat, 4th May 1820; Assist. Accountant General, 1822; Deputy Collector of Customs, Guzerat, 20th Dec. 1822; from Jan. 1824 to 11th October 1826 at home; Actg. Deputy. Warehouse Keeper, 11th Oct. 1826; Actg. Senior Assist. Judge, Poona, 19th Sept. 1826; Assist. Judge, Poona, 18th March 1830; Assist. Judge, Rutnagherry, and Actg. Judge, Ahmednugur, 6th October 1835; Senior Assist. Judge, Concan, 17th Aug. 1835; Judge, Ahmedabad, 3rd Oct. 1838; Actg. Judge, Ahmednugur, 22nd Nov. 1841; Puisne Judge, Sudder Adawlut, 20th Oct. 1842; on furlough, 1st May 1849; resigned 1st May 1852.
J. W. Muspratt, Esq.....	1821. June 10th	Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar.	Assist. Collector, Ahmednugur, 18th July 1821; 2nd Assist. Resident, Baroda, 7th Oct. 1822; Actg. Senior Assist. Judge, Candesh, 7th Feb. 1825; Supernumerary 1st Assist. Collector, Ahmednugur, 18th Mar. 1830; Assist. Judge, Ahmednugur, 6th Nov. 1831; on furlough, 12th Oct. 1836; returned 2nd May 1840, and appointed Senior Assist. Judge, Rutnagherry, 13th Oct. 1840; Actg. Judge, Dharwar, 21st April 1841, confirmed 8th Sept. 1841; General Pay Master, 7th Feb. 1846.
W. C. Andrews, Esq.....	1822. June 11th	Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad.	2nd Assist. Collector, Surat, 21st Feb. 1823; 1st Assist. Collector, Surat, 22nd Jan. 1829; 1st Assist. Collector, Ahmednugur, 10th Nov. 1831; Sub-Collector, Sholapoor, 20th Feb. 1834; on furlough, 23rd April 1835; Actg. Judge, Ahmedabad, 14th Oct. 1839, Senior Assist. Judge, Poona, 10th Jan. 1840; Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, 10th Nov. 1841; Judge, Surat, 10th March 1846; died 2nd March 1851.

W. Richardson, Esq.	1823. May 12th	Senior Assistant Judge of Surat.	Actg. 1st Assist. Collector, Northern Concan, 2nd Feb. 1824; Poona, 1st June 1829; Supernumerary, 2nd Assist. Collector, Poona, 1st March 1830; Assist. Judge, Ahmedabad, 17th Dec. 1832; Assist. Judge, Surat, 17th March 1835; Judge, Surat, 20th Oct. 1842; died.
W. Birdwood, Esq.	1825. Mar. 23rd	Senior Assistant Judge of Candeish.	Nov. 1828; Assist. Principal Collector, Surat, 1st March 1830; Assist. Judge, Sholapoor, 29th Oct. 1842; died 16th March 1830.
R. D. Luard, Esq.	1825. Oct. 12th	Acting Assistant Judge of Poona.	Oct. 1830; Actg. Sub-Collector, Sholapoor, 15th Aug. 1835; on furlough, 30th March 1838; returned 14th March 1840, and appointed Actg. Sub-Collector, Broach, 16th Oct. 1841; Senior Assist. Judge, Concan, 16th May 1842; Judge, Surat, 15th June 1843; Judge, Ahmedabad, 10th March 1845; Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, 1st April 1847; continued till 3rd May 1849; afterwards suspended from his duties.
J. G. Lumsden, Esq.	1828. April 3rd	Assistant Judge of Surat.	Supernumerary Assist. Collector, Southern Concan, 31st Oct. 1828; Assist. Collector and Magistrate, Southern Concan, 4th Nov. 1829; continued till 1831; from 1832 to 1834 at Home; returned, and appointed Assist. Judge, Surat, 27th Sept. 1835; Actg. Senior Assist. Judge, for detached Station of Broach, 1st June 1836; Actg. Judge, Ahmedabad, 1st July 1837; Actg. Senior Assist. Judge, Concan, 9th Oct. 1838; Political Agent, Cutch, 20th Oct. 1842; Actg. Judge, Tanna, 25th Oct. 1843; Collector, Tanna, 17th March 1845; Judge, Concan, 1st Oct. 1846; Actg. Secretary to Government, 16th Aug. 1847, confirmed 9th Oct. 1847.
T. C. Loughnan, Esq.	1831. Dec. 4th	Assistant Judge of Dharwar.	1st Assist. Collector, Tanna, 15th Nov. 1832; on furlough from 22nd April 1833 till 1836; returned and appointed Assist. to the Principal Collector, Surat, 4th July 1837; 3rd Assist. Collector, Surat, 4th July 1837; 3rd Assist. Collector, Surat, 22nd Dec. 1838; Assist. Judge, Dharwar, 15th July 1840; Actg. 1st Assist. Collector, Dharwar, 15th Sept. 1841; 1st Assist. Collector, Dharwar, 20th Oct. 1842; 1st Assist. Collector, Rutnaeherry, 26th Oct. 1843; 1st Assist. Collector, Candeish, 11th Dec. 1844; 1st Assist. Collector, Sholapoor, 20th Sept. 1845; 1st Assist. Collector, Rutnaeherry, 27th Feb. 1846; continued till 9th Oct. 1851; Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, 10th Oct. 1851.
H. Hebbert, Esq.	1833. Mar. 2nd	Assistant Judge, Concan.	Assist. Collector, Ahmednagar, 15th May 1833; Deny. Persian Secretary, 10th Jan. 1835; Actg. Assist. Judge, Surat, 6th July 1836; Collector, Ahmed-

Names.	Date of Arrival in India.	Designation in 1842.	Former Service in different Branches.
H. R. Stracy, Esq.....	1834. July 2nd	Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad.	abad, 5th Dec. 1837; Actg. Assist. Judge, Concan, 10th Jan. 1841, confirmed 10th Nov. 1841; on furlough, 3rd March 1840; Depy. Collector of Concanal Customs and Excise, 27th Feb. 1849; Sub-Collector, Nussick, 10th Oct. 1851; Collector and Magistrate, Broach, 24th March 1852; afterwards appointed Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad.
J. A. Shaw, Esq.....	1819. Feb. 10th	Judge of the Concan.	Unemployed till 1830; Assist. Principal Collector, Surat, 24th May 1836; 3rd Asst. Collector, Ahmedabad, 13th Mar. 1839; Actg. Assist. Judge, Ahmedabad, 24th July 1839, confirmed 6th Apr. 1841, continued till 1842; died 31st Mar. 1844.
A. Hornby, Esq.....	1826. May 19th	Assistant Judge of Tanna.	2nd Asst. Collector, Southern Concan, 5th May 1819; Depy. Collector of Sea Customs, 6th Feb. 1822; in 1823, 1824, and 1825 the same; Assist. Collector of Customs, Bombay, 20th June 1825; in 1826 the same; Depy. Collector of Sea Customs, 6th March 1827; in 1828 the same; Sub-Collector, Sholapur, 20th Nov. 1829; Assist. Judge, Rutnagherry, 10th Nov. 1831; in 1832 and 1835 the same; Judge, Concan, 7th July 1835; Judge, Diarwar, 6th Dec. 1837; Post Master General, 21st April 1841; on furlough to Europe, 3rd Feb. 1843; retired 18th Dec. 1844.
J. Sutherland, Esq.....	1807. Jan. 16th	Judge of Surat.	Assist. Accountant General and Civil Auditor, 21st Nov. 1826; Assist. Collector, Candeish, 4th Nov. 1828; Assist. Collector, Surat, 19th March 1830; 2nd Asst. Collector, Kaira, 17th Dec. 1832; Actg. Assist. Judge, Surat, 6th Jan. 1834; at Home, 19th March 1834; returned 1st Dec. 1835, and appointed Assist. Judge, Tanna, 28th Jan. 1836; Actg. Assist. Judge, Dhoolia, 30th March 1836; again at Home, 1st Feb. 1838.
E. Grant, Esq.....	1815. May 27th	Judge of Ahmedabad.	3rd Judge Court of Circuit and Appeal, Broach, 4th Jan. 1815; 3rd Judge, Sudder Adawlut, 1st Jan. 1821; 2nd Judge, Court of Adawlut, 10th Jan. 1822; Chief Judge Court of Appeal for Guzerat, 6th Oct. 1828; Puisne Judge, Sudder Adawlut, 18th March 1830; Member of Council, 5th March 1831; Judge, Surat, 1st March 1836; Political Commissioner, Guzerat, and Resident, Burdun, 17th Nov. 1837; died 10th June 1840.

Assist. Collector, Broach, 11th Sept. 1815; 1st Asst. Collector, Broach, 6th Aug. 1818; Register, Sudder Adawlut, 18th July 1821; Judge, Broach, 17th Oct. 1823; Judge, Ahmedabad, 1st Nov. 1827.

J. B. Simson, Esq.....	1816.	Aug. 7th	Judge of Dharwar	Assist. Chief Secretary, 1816 ; Secretary to Government, 15th May 1810 ; Depy. Secretary to Government, 20th June 1821 ; 1st Assist. Collector, Poona, 1st April 1822 ; Sub-Collector, Sholapur, 17th June 1824 ; Collector, Northern Concan, 18th Feb. 1825 ; from 1829 at Home ; returned and appointed Judge and Session Judge, Dharwar, 14th Dec. 1832 ; continued till 1837 ; died, 1838.
A. Spens, Esq.....	1820.	July 3rd	Assistant Judge of Dharwar.	Assist. Principal Collector, Dharwar, 12th Feb. 1830 ; Assist. Judge, Dharwar, 27th July 1835 ; Depy. Collector Land Revenue, 4th Dec. 1839 ; on furlough, 20th May 1844 ; returned and appointed Actg. Military Accountant General, 7th Aug. 1847 ; Judge, Ahmedabad, 17th Jan. 1848 ; Senior Magistrate of Police, 17th Oct. 1849.
W. Simson, Esq.....	1819.	May 12th	Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut.	3rd Assist. Collector, Dharwar, 17th Nov. 1820 ; 2nd Assist. Collector, Ahmedabad, 30th May 1821 ; Depy. Secretary to Government, 15th Feb. 1822, Ahmednugur, 2nd Sept. 1829 ; Sub-Collector, Dharwar, 11th Feb. 1831 ; from 22nd Jan. 1833 at Home ; returned and appointed Actg. Judge, Surat, 1st July 1837 ; Collector and Magistrate, Sholapur, 17th Oct. 1838 ; Principal Collector, Surat, 28th June 1840 ; Revenue Commissioner, 23rd Feb. 1842 ; Puisne Judge, Sudder Adawlut, 1st March 1843 ; Civil Auditor and Mint Master, 3rd June 1849 ; died 20th July 1853.
H. P. St.G. Tucker, Esq..	1843.	Apr. 14th	Assistant Judge of Ahmednugur.	3rd Assist. Collector, Surat, 27th Nov. 1843 ; 3rd Assist. Collector, Broach, 19th Oct. 1844 ; Actg. Assist. Judge, Ahmednugur, 30th Jan. 1846 ; confirmed 24th March 1846 ; Actg. Senior Assist. Judge, Dhoolia, 10th Feb. 1848 ; on leave to Europe from 3rd Feb. 1851 to Jan. 1852.
A. K. Forbes, Esq.....	1843.	Nov. 15th	Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad.	Placed under the Collector, Ahmednugur, in 1844 ; appointed 3rd Assist. Collector, Ahmednugur, 12th Jan. 1844 ; 3rd Assist. Collector, Candesh, 17th Jan. 1845 ; Actg. Assist. Judge, Ahmedabad, 20th Sept. 1845 ; confirmed 1st May 1846 ; Actg. Judge, Surat, 15th April 1850 ; 1st Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, 1st May 1851 ; Political Agent, Mylee Kanta.
J. S. D. DeVitre, Esq....	1840.	May 6th	Assistant Judge of the Concan.	Assist. Collector, Dharwar, 22nd Oct. 1840 ; 2nd Assist. Collector, Belgaum, 1st Feb. 1843 ; Actg. 1st Assist. Collector, Belgaum, 1st Feb. 1843 ; confirmed 25th March 1843 ; Assist. Collector, Concan, 17th March 1847 ; Acting Depy. Collector of Customs, 5th May 1847 ; died 12th Oct. 1850.
A. Campbell, Esq.....	1830.	Nov. 20th	Senior Assistant Judge of Rutnaagherry.	Attached to the Collector of Concan, 8th Dec. 1830 ; Assist. Collector, Surat, 16th May 1831 ; Assist. Principal Collector, Dharwar, 20th Feb. 1834 ; 3rd Assist. Collector, Belgaum, 24th June 1836 ; 2nd Assist. Collector, Belgaum,

Names.	Date of Arrival in India.	Designation in 1842.	Former Service in different Branches.
C. Price, Esq.....	1829. May 14th	Senior Assistant Judge of Rutnagherry.	17th Oct. 1838; 1st Assist. Collector, Belgaum, 9th Jan. 1840; on furlough 11th Jan. 1842; returned and appointed 1st Assist. Collector, Candesh, 17th Jan. 1845; Senior Assist. Judge and Session Judge, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, 27th Feb. 1846; on sick leave to Europe, 17th March 1849. Attached to the Collector, Candesh, from 14th Dec. 1830 to 17th Dec. 1832; 3rd Assist. Collector, Candesh, from 17th Dec. 1832 to 20th Dec. 1838; 2nd Assist. Collector, Surat, from 21st Dec. 1838 to 25th May 1840; 1st Assist. Collector, Rutnagherry, from 26th May 1840 to 14th June 1843; Senior Assist. Judge, Rutnagherry, from 15th June 1843 to 26th Feb. 1846; Joint Judge, Ahmednuggur, 27th Dec. 1846; suspended from 27th Dec. 1846 to 31st March 1848; Depy. Civil Auditor, from 1st April 1848 to 31st Dec. 1852.
R. Mills, Esq.....	1817. May 10th	Judge and Session Judge of Poona.	In 1819 and 1820 at Home; 1st Assist. Collector, Northern Concan, from 18th July 1821 to 17th Feb. 1825; 1st Assist. Collector, Poona, from 18th Feb. 1825 to 5th Oct. 1828; Collector and Magistrate, Broach, from 6th Oct. 1828 to 22nd May 1832; Collector and Magistrate, Ahmednuggur, from 23rd May 1832 to 28th Oct. 1834; Principal. Collector, Poona, from 29th Oct. 1834 to 20th Feb. 1839; Actg. Judge, Poona, 21st Feb. 1839 (confirmed 29th March 1841; on furlough 2nd Dec. 1841; resigned 20th Jan. 1842); to 1st Dec. 1841.
John Warden, Esq.....	1821. Apr. 17th	Judge and Session Judge of Poona.	Actg. 2nd Assist. to Collector, Northern Concan, 19th Sept. 1821; 2nd Assist. to Commissioner, Deccan, 1st March 1822; placed at the disposal of the Principal Collector and Political Agent, Diarwar, 17th Oct. 1822; 1st Assist. to Commissioner in the Deccan, 25th Sept. 1824; Sub-Secretary to Government, Territorial Department, 8th June 1826; 2nd Senior Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Poona, 1st Sept. 1827; Depy. Agent for the Adjustment of Claims against Sirdars in the Deccan, 20th Jan. 1828; Joint Judge and Session Judge, Poona, 4th April 1832; Senior Magistrate of Police, and Revenue Judge of the Presidency, 21st Dec. 1833; on furlough to Europe from 1st Feb. 1840 to 11th Dec. 1841, inclusive; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, 5th Jan., confirmed 20th Jan. 1842; at Home from 3rd March 1840 to 7th Dec. 1846; Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanne and Sudder

1821.

P. W. LeGeyt, Esq.

Oct. 31st Senior Magistrate of Police
at Bombay.

Fondaree Adawlut, 3rd Jan. 1849 ; Judicial Commissioner for Guzerat
and the Concan, 1st May 1849 ; Judicial Commissioner, Deccan and Can-
adish, 28th April 1851.

Assist. to Collector of Poona, 7th Oct. 1822 ; 2nd Assist. Register at
Poona, 6th Nov. 1823 ; Acting 1st Assist. Register at Poona, 20th April
1825 ; Actg. Senior Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmednagar and
Candish, 1st Sept. 1827 ; Senior Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Poona,
7th Feb. 1828 ; Actg. Deputy. Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, 19th Sept.
1829 ; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Poona, 18th March 1830 ; Register
to the Sudder Adawlut, 3rd Dec. 1833 ; Actg. Judge and Session Judge,
Ahmedabad, 6th Oct. 1835 ; Acting Senior Magistrate of Poona, 1836 ;
Acting Judge and Session Judge of Dhanwar, 1837 ; Acting Judge and
Session Judge of Poona, 1838 ; Acting Puisne Judge of the Sudder
Magistrate of Police, and Revenue Judge at the Presidency, 31st Jan.
1840 ; Acting Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, 1845 ; Judge and
Session Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, 7th Feb.
1846 ; Puisne Judge, Sudder Dewanee and Fondaree Adawlut, and
Judicial Commissioner for the Southern Mahratta Country, 27th and
27th and 28th Feb. 1846 ; confirmed 1st May 1846.

1821.

H. Brown, Esq.

June 10th Judge and Session Judge
of the Concan.

Assist. Register, Northern Concan, 18th July 1821 ; Assist. Register, Sudder
Fondaree Adawlut, 20th Nov. 1822 ; Assist. Register, Court of Adawlut,
Kaira, 21st Feb. 1823 ; Actg. Register, Ahmedabad, 17th June 1824 ;
Actg. Senior Assist. Judge and Criminal Judge, Southern Concan, 24th
Oct. 1829 ; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, 18th March 1830 ;
on furlough to Europe from 6th Jan. 1832 to 2nd Feb. 1836 ; Actg. Senior
Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Concan, for the detached Station of
Rutnagherry, 30th Nov. 1836 ; confirmed 3rd Oct. 1838 ; Actg. Judge and
Session Judge, Concan, 9th Oct. 1838 ; Judge and Session Judge, Concan,
18th Oct. 1840 ; Actg. Puisne Judge, Sudder Adawlut, 25th Oct. 1843 ; Actg.
Puisne Judge, Sudder Adawlut, and Actg. Judicial Commissioner, Southern
Mahratta Country, 12th March 1845 ; Judge and Session Judge, Dhanwar,
and Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Poona, and Actg. Agent for Sirdars in
the Deccan, 27th Feb. 1846 ; confirmed 1st May 1846 ; resigned in 1859.

1822.

G. Grant, Esq.

Apr. 27th Register of the Sudder
Adawlut.

2nd Assist. Register, Court of Adawlut, Surat, 7th Octg. 1822 ; Act. 1st Regis-
ter, Court of Adawlut, Surat, 11th March 1826 ; Senior Assist. Judge and
Criminal Judge, Surat, 24th Dec. 1827 ; Assist. Judge and Session Judge,
Surat, 18th March 1830 ; Actg. Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Concan,
for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, 6th Jan. 1834 ; Deputy Civil Audi-
tor and Deputy. Mint Master, 27th Sept. 1834 ; Actg. Register, Sudder
Adawlut, 24th Sept. 1839 ; Register, Sudder Adawlut, 31st Jan. 1840 ;
Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, 25th April 1842 ; Superintendent of
Stationery, 6th April 1842 ; Judge and Session Judge, Concan, and Actg.

Names.	Date of Arrival in India.	Designation in 1847.	Former Service in different Branches.
W. J. Hunter, Esq.	1822. June 11th	Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur.	Puisne Judge, Sudder Adawlut, during Mr. Simson's absence, 27th Feb. 1846; Senior Magistrate of Police, and Revenue Judge, 1st Oct. 1846; Puisne Judge, Sudder Adawlut, 16th June 1848; Puisne Judge, Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, 1st May 1849; Judicial Commissioner for Guzerat and the Concan, 30th Nov. 1849. Assist. Register, Court of Adawlut, Ahmedabad, 6th Nov. 1823; Actg. 2nd Assist to the Collector, Ahmedabad, 18th Nov. 1824; Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat, 11th Aug. 1825; 2nd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Kara, 21st April 1827; Actg. 2nd Assist. Collector and Magistrate, Northern Concan, 4th Nov. 1828; 2nd Assist. Collector and Magistrate, Northern Concan, 6th June 1829; at Home from 14th May 1830 to 3rd Sept. 1833; 1st Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Rutnacherry, 2nd Jan. 1834; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Poona, for the detached Station of Sholapoor, 17th Aug. 1835; Actg. Assist. Judge and Session Judge, for the detached Station of Rutnacherry, 6th Oct. 1835; on furlough to Europe, from 20th Jan. 1837 to 27th June 1840; Deputy Civil Auditor and Mint Master, 8th Dec. 1840; Actg. Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Tanna, for the detached Station of Rutnacherry, 21st April 1841; Judge and Session Judge, Sholapoor, 16th May 1842; Judge and Session Judge, Ahmednuggur, 20th Oct. 1842; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, 10th Feb. 1849.
W. E. Frere, Esq.	1830. June 5th	Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar.	Assist. Register, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, 21st May 1831; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, 17th May 1835; Actg. Register, Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut, 6th Oct. 1836; Deputy Register, Sudder Adawlut, 29th Aug. 1838; Actg. 1st Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Poona, 7th Jan. 1839; 1st Assist. Collector and Magistrate, Poona, 9th Jan. 1840; at Home from 2nd March 1841 to 12th Oct. 1844; Actg. Collector and Magistrate, Kara, 18th Dec. 1844; Actg. Collector and Magistrate, Belgau, 15th Jan. 1845; Actg. Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 16th July 1845; Political Agent, Kattiawar, 6th April 1846; Judge and Session Judge, Dharwar, 13th April 1847, confirmed 1st Oct. 1846; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Surat, and Agent for the Right Honorable the Governor, 11th June 1851.
A. Remington, Esq.	1830. May 15th	Judge and Session Judge	Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanna, 29th Oct. 1830; 3rd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanna, 2nd Jan. 1835; Actg. Assist. Judge

of Ahmedabad.	1830. June 16th Judge and Session Judge of Surat.	R. Keays, Esq.
1831. Jan. 8th Acting Register of the Sud- der Adawlut.	1831. Sept. 27th Register of the Sud- der Adawlut.	W. H. Harrison, Esq.

and Session Judge, Tanna, 30th March 1836; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, 29th Aug. 1838; Offg. 1st Assist. to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident, Baroda, 31st Jan. 1839; 1st Assist. to the Political Commissioner of Guzerat, and Resident, Baroda, 31st May 1839; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Surat, 3rd June 1841; Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, and Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, 16th March and 1st July 1845, confirmed 1st April 1847; at Home from 3rd March 1848 to 4th Feb. 1851; Judge and Session Judge, Dharwar, 11th June 1851.

Attached to the Junior Principal Collector and Magistrate, Poona, 18th July 1850; attached to the Collector, Poona, 8th July 1850; Assist. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Surat, 17th Feb. 1852; 4th Assist. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Surat, 24th Dec. 1854; 3rd Assist. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Surat, 1st Dec. 1855; Actg. Senior Assist. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Surat, 25th Feb. 1856; 3rd Assist. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Surat, 6th Sept. 1857; Actg. 1st Assist. Collector, Kalra, 22nd Dec. 1858; 1st Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Kalra, 7th June 1857; 1st Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Surat, for the detached Station of Broach, 29th Oct. 1842; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Surat, 24th March 1846; in charge of the Agency, Surat, 2nd May 1846; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Concan, 27th Aug. 1847; confirmed 1st Dec. 18 7; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Poona, and Actg. Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, 4th May 1850.

Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Candesh, 26th Oct. 1851; Actg. 3rd. from 24th Oct. 1857 to 11th Feb. 1841; Actg. Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Candesh, 17th Feb. 1841, confirmed 1st May 1841; 1st Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Rutuacherry, 27th June 1845; Deputy Civil Auditor and Mint Master, 25th Oct. 1843; Actg. Commissioner, Court of Requests, 14th Oct. 1844; Actg. Senior Magistrate of Police, 21st Sept. 1846; Actg. Registrar, Sudder Adawlut, 11th May 1847, and 10th April 1848, confirmed 8th July 1848; Offg. Judge, Sudder Adawlut, 7th May 1851.

Assist. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Southern Mahratta Country, Dharwar, 17th Feb. 1852; at Home from 5th Jan. 1854 to 31st Jan. 1857; Assist. Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 15th Sept. 1857, and Actg. Deputy Civil Auditor and Mint Master, 4th Oct. 1857; Assist. to the Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, 24th July 1858; Actg. Deputy Registrar, Sudder Dewannee and Sudder F. Court, Ahmedabad, 23rd July 1859, confirmed 31st Jan. 1840; Register, Sudder Adawlut, 6th April 1842; at Home from 16th April 1848 to 6th Nov. 1849; Judge and Session Judge, Sholapoor, 26th March 1850.

Names.	Date of Arrival in India.	Designation in 1847.	Former Service in different Branches.
R. Y. Bazett, Esq.	1831. Sept. 27th	Joint Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur.	Assist. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Southern Mahratta Country, Dharwar, 16th May 1832; Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Belgium, 24th June 1836; 2nd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Rutnagcherry, 3rd Oct. 1838; 2nd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Ahmednuggur, 4th March 1842; 2nd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Candesh, 15th July 1842; at Home from 2nd April 1843 to 12th Nov. 1846; Joint Judge and Session Judge, Ahmednuggur, 6th Jan. 1847; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmednuggur, 19th Jan. 1848; Joint Judge and Session Judge, Concan, for the detached Station of Rutnagcherry, 14th March 1849; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmednuggur, 27th Feb. 1849; Judge and Session Judge, Candesh, 30th May 1849.
C. M. Harrison, Esq.	1831. Sept. 27th	On leave in England.	Assist. Collector and Magistrate, Tanna, 16th May 1832; Assist. Collector and Magistrate, Rutnagcherry, 9th Jan. 1833; 3rd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Rutnagcherry, 25th March 1835; Actg. Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Poona, and Actg. Assist. Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, 14th Nov. 1839, and 7th Jan. 1841, confirmed 18th Feb. 1841; Actg. Senior Assist. Judge, Ahmednuggur, for the detached Station of Dhoolia, 1st March 1842; 1st Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Ahmednuggur, 1st March 1843; at Home from 2nd March 1845 to 1st April 1848; Actg. Assist. to the Revenue Commissioner Northern Division, 3rd May 1848; Actg. Collector and Magistrate, Sholapoor, 20th Dec. 1848; Depy. Collector of Customs and Opium Agent at the Presidency, 27th Feb. 1849; Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, 18th Oct. 1849.
J. W. Woodcock, Esq.	1832. May 12th	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, for the detached Station of Dhoolia.	Assist. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Surat, 16th Jan. 1833; Assist. Registrar, Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, 7th May 1835; Actg. Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Tanna, 10th Oct. 1838; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmednuggur, 15th April 1841; on furlough to Europe from 24th May 1842 to 8th Nov. 1845; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmednuggur, 9th Dec. 1845; Actg. Senior Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmednuggur, for the detached Station of Dhoolia, 30th Jan. 1846, confirmed 24th March 1846; Actg. Joint Judge and Session

A. K. Corfield, Esq. 1832. July 16th Acting Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor.	Judge, 9th Feb. 1848; Senior Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Concan, for the detached Station of Rutnagerry, 30th May 1849; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmednugur, 17th Oct. 1849. Arrived in India 16th July 1832; at Home on sick certificate, from 15th D. c. Surat, 20th Oct. 1830; Assist. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Ahmednugur, 7th Jan. 1841; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Dharwar, 18th May 1843; Actg. Senior 15th April 1846; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, for the detached Station of Broach, 1846; Senior Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Sholapoor, 20th D. c. Dec. 1847; Actg. Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Surat, for the detached Station of Rutnagerry, 27th Feb. 1849; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Dharwar, 20th June 1849; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Concan, for the detached Station of Broach, 1849; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Concan, 11th May 1850; Joint Judge and Session Judge, Concan, 11th Dec. 1851.
A. W. Jones, Esq. 1833. Sept. 4th Acting Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, 1851.	Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanna, 22nd Oct. 1834; Assist. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Poona, 7th Nov. 1835; Assist. to the sick certificate from 5th May 1837, to 11th Feb. 1841; Assist. to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, 8th March 1841; Assist. to the Excise, 1st March 1843; Actg. Deputy Collector of Continental Customs and April 1848 to 24th Nov. 1851; Actg. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, 22nd Dec. 1851.
J. R. Morgan, Esq. 1835. Dec. 1st Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, for the detached Station of Broach, in 1849.	Attached to the Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, 18th Jan. 1839; Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, 1st Feb. 1837; 3rd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Kara, 24th May 1838; Actg. 2nd Assist. to Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident, Baroda, 1st Feb. 1843; Actg. Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, 20th April 1844; confirmed 1st July 1845; Actg. 1st Assist. Collector, Ahmedabad, 20th April 1844; con- 1845, confirmed 1st May 1846; Senior Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Surat, for the detached Station of Broach, continuing to act as 1st Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, 11th July 1849; Actg. Collector and Magistrate, Kara, 27th Sept. 1850; Senior Assistant Judge, Surat, for the detached Station of Broach, in 1852.
C. Forbes, Esq. 1841. July 12th Assistant Judge and Session Judge and Magistrate, Rutnagerry, 18th May 1841;	3rd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Rutnagerry, 18th May 1841;

Names.	Date of Arrival in India.	Designation in 1847.	Former Service in different Branches.
A. B. Warden, Esq.	Oct. 12th 1842.	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge, for the detached Station of Broach.	Actg. 2nd Assist. 30th June 1842 ; 2nd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Kaira, 27th Nov. 1843 ; Actg. Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Concan, 4th Aug. 1845, confirmed 12th Nov. 1845 ; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Poona, and Assist. Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, 17th March 1847 ; at Home from 2nd April 1848 to 6th Feb. 1850 ; Actg. Senior Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Concan, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, 11th May 1850 ; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Dharwar, 8th March 1851.
H. Newton, Esq.	May 24th 1844.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, in 1848.	3rd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Sholapoor, 1st Feb. 1843 ; Actg. Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Surat, 19th Oct. 1844, May 1845, and 8th May 1846, confirmed 24th March 1847 ; 3rd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, 17th Jun. 1845 ; 2nd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Surat, 21st May 1846 ; 2nd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Kaira, 9th May 1846 ; Actg. Senior Assist. Judge, for the detached Station of Broach, 25th Sept. 1847 ; Actg. Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Dharwar, 31st Oct. 1849 ; Actg. Senior Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Concan, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, 8th March 1851.
F. Lloyd, Esq.	Jan. 11th 1845.	Acting Assistant Judge, Concan.	3rd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Poona, 19th Oct. 1844 ; 3rd Assist. Collector and Magistrate, Kaira, and Actg. 2nd Assist. 30th Oct. 1846, confirmed 24th March 1847 ; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, 15th Feb. 1848.
R. S. Bagshaw, Esq.	Dec. 14th 1845.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Candeish, 1849.	3rd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanna, 16th Oct. 1845 ; Actg. 2nd Assist., 2nd Nov. 1846, confirmed 9th April 1847 ; Actg. Assist. Judge, Concan, 17th May 1847, confirmed 16th Oct. 1846.
J. Gibbs, Esq.	Dec. 7th 1846.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Surat, 1851.	Arrived in India 14th Dec. 1845 ; 3rd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Surat, 13th Jan. 1847 ; Actg. 2nd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Surat, 5th May 1847, confirmed 11th Aug. 1847 ; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Candeish, 18th Aug. 1849.

C. H. Cameron, Esq....	1848. Feb. 9th	Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, in 1851.	Judge and Session Judge, Surat, 2nd May 1851; Actg. Assist. Senior Judge, Broach, 16th Aug. 1851.
J. H. Pelly, Jun., Esq..	1832. May 11th	Joint Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, in 1850.	3rd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Ahmednuggur, 23rd May 1849; Actg. 2nd Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanna, 1st Oct. 1850; Assist. Judge and Session Judge, Ahmednuggur, 14th Jan. 1851. Junior Assist. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Surat, 15th May 1833; Junior Assist. to the Collector of Sea Customs, Guzerat, 3rd Jan. 1834; Junior Assist. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Southern Mahratta Country, Dharwar, 22nd Oct. 1834; Actg. 3rd Assist. to the Prin- cipal Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 20th Feb. 1837; 2nd Assist. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 9th Jan. 1840; Actg. Assist. Judge, Dharwar, 15th Sept. 1841; 1st Assist. Collector, Surat, 29th March 1843; on furlough 2nd Jan. 1847; returned and appointed 1st Assist. Collector, Candeleish, 16th March 1849; Joint Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, 16th April; Actg. Senior Assist. Judge, Broach, 21st Oct. 1850, 1st Assist. Collector, Candeleish, and Actg. Assist. Judge, Broach, 12th Feb. 1851; Agent at Colaba, 10th Oct. 1851; Collector, Surat, 11th Jan. 1852; suspended 14th Dec. 1852.



APPENDIX E.

Costs of Stamp Paper incurred by Suitors in the Company's Courts in the Bombay Presidency.

Amount in Litigation.	IN COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.			IN COURTS OF APPEAL.			IN THE SUDDER DAWANAH ADULT.			IN ALL THE THREE COURTS.		
	Total Minimum Costs of Stamp Paper in the Plaintiff and Defendant.	Proportion or Percentage of Costs of Stamp Paper to Amount in Litigation.	Total Minimum Costs of Stamp Paper.	Proportion of Stamp to Amount in Litigation.	Total Minimum Costs of Stamp Paper.	Proportion of Stamp to Amount in Litigation.	Total Minimum Costs of Stamp Paper.	Proportion of Stamp to Amount in Litigation.	Total Minimum Costs of Stamp Paper.	Proportion or Percentage of Costs of Stamp Paper to Amount in Litigation.	Total Minimum Costs of Stamp Paper.	Proportion or Percentage of Costs of Stamp Paper to Amount in Litigation.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. Rs.</i>
From Rs. 2 to 5....	2 3 0	109.3 to 437	1 8 0	75 to 29	1 8 0	75 to 29	1 8 0	75 to 29	5 3 0	259.3 to 105.7	5 3 0	259.3 to 105.7
" 5 " 10....	2 6 0	47.5 " 237	1 12 0	35 " 17.5	1 12 0	35 " 17.5	1 12 0	35 " 17.5	5 14 0	117.5 " 58.7	5 14 0	117.5 " 58.7
" 10 " 20....	2 14 0	28.7 " 143	2 4 0	22.5 " 11.2	2 4 0	22.5 " 11.2	2 4 0	22.5 " 11.2	7 6 0	72.7 " 36.8	7 6 0	72.7 " 36.8
" 20 " 30....	4 12 0	23.7 " 158	3 6 0	16.8 " 11.2	3 6 0	16.8 " 11.2	3 6 0	16.8 " 11.2	11 8 0	57.5 " 28.3	11 8 0	57.5 " 28.3
" 30 " 40....	5 12 0	19.1 " 143	4 6 0	14.5 " 10.9	4 6 0	14.5 " 10.9	4 6 0	14.5 " 10.9	14 8 0	48.3 " 24.2	14 8 0	48.3 " 24.2
" 40 " 50....	6 12 0	16.8 " 135	5 6 0	13.4 " 10.7	5 6 0	13.4 " 10.7	5 6 0	13.4 " 10.7	17 8 0	43.7 " 21.9	17 8 0	43.7 " 21.9
" 50 " 75....	10 8 0	21 " 14	7 12 0	15.5 " 10.3	7 12 0	15.5 " 10.3	7 12 0	15.5 " 10.3	25 0 0	32 " 16.0	25 0 0	32 " 16.0
" 75 " 100....	12 8 0	16.6 " 12.5	9 12 0	13 " 9.7	9 12 0	13 " 9.7	9 12 0	13 " 9.7	32 0 0	26 " 13.0	32 0 0	26 " 13.0
" 100 " 200....	21 0 0	21 " 18.5	15 8 0	15.5 " 7.7	15 8 0	15.5 " 7.7	15 8 0	15.5 " 7.7	32 0 0	26 " 13.0	32 0 0	26 " 13.0
" 200 " 300....	35 8 0	17.7 " 18	27 0 0	13.5 " 9	27 0 0	13.5 " 9	27 0 0	13.5 " 9	39 8 0	21 " 10.5	39 8 0	21 " 10.5
" 300 " 500....	45 8 0	15.1 " 81	37 0 0	12.3 " 7.4	37 0 0	12.3 " 7.4	37 0 0	12.3 " 7.4	47 8 0	18 " 9.0	47 8 0	18 " 9.0
" 500 " 1,000....	85 0 0	17 " 8.5	62 0 0	12.4 " 6.2	62 0 0	12.4 " 6.2	62 0 0	12.4 " 6.2	55 8 0	15 " 7.5	55 8 0	15 " 7.5
" 1,000 " 1,500....	105 0 0	10.5 " 5	86 0 0	8.6 " 5.7	86 0 0	8.6 " 5.7	86 0 0	8.6 " 5.7	67 8 0	12 " 6.0	67 8 0	12 " 6.0
" 1,500 " 3,000....	164 0 0	10.9 " 5.4	130 0 0	8 " 4	130 0 0	8 " 4	130 0 0	8 " 4	77 8 0	10 " 5.0	77 8 0	10 " 5.0
" 3,000 " 5,000....	214 0 0	7.1 " 4.2	170 0 0	5.6 " 3.4	170 0 0	5.6 " 3.4	170 0 0	5.6 " 3.4	84 8 0	8 " 4.0	84 8 0	8 " 4.0
" 5,000 " 7,500....	265 0 0	5.3 " 3.5	222 0 0	4.4 " 2.9	222 0 0	4.4 " 2.9	222 0 0	4.4 " 2.9	91 8 0	6 " 3.0	91 8 0	6 " 3.0
" 7,500 " 10,000....	375 0 0	5 " 3.7	272 0 0	3.6 " 2.7	272 0 0	3.6 " 2.7	272 0 0	3.6 " 2.7	91 8 0	6 " 3.0	91 8 0	6 " 3.0

N. B.—In this Table the calculation is not extended beyond Rs. 10,000, because more than 99 per cent. of the suits instituted in the Company's Courts in this Presidency are for much smaller amounts than Rs. 10,000.

Under the head of "Minimum Costs of Stamp Paper," the customer charges which Suitors are obliged to incur on account of the following Stamps, which are indispensable, have been included in this Statement. These costs are the least of those that are usually incurred, and comprise the following charges:—

IN COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

For the Plaintiff.

- 1 Stamp for Petition or Plaint.
- 1 Do. for Vakalatnama or Power of Attorney.
- 1 Do. for Replection.
- 1 Do. for Decree.
- 4 Do. for Durbakhs, or written applications for summoning and examining Witnesses.
- 2 Do. do. for filing Exhibits or Documents.

10

For the Defendant.

- 1 Stamp for Vakalatnama.
- 1 Do. for Answer.
- 1 Do. for Decree.
- 4 Do. for Durbakhs for Witnesses and Documents.

7

IN COURTS OF APPEAL, AND IN THE SUDDER ADWALAT.

For the Plaintiff.

- 1 Stamp for Petition of Appeal.
- 1 Do. for Vakalatnama.
- 1 Do. for Decree.

3

For the Defendant.

- 1 Stamp for Vakalatnama.
- 1 Do. for Decree.

2

As the Regulations enjoin a Stamp for each Application, and as there must be separate Application for summoning and examining each of the Witnesses, and for filing each Exhibit, or for the production of each Document or Proof, the Durbakhs are necessarily numerous, and often range from 10 to 40, or more, in each suit; but we have taken the lowest number.

Amount of Costs incurred by Suitors in the Company's Courts in

Amount of Suits.	IN COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.								IN COURTS OF APPEAL.							
	Plaintiff's Costs.				Defendant's Costs.				Plaintiff's Costs.				Defendant's Costs.			
	Costs of Stamp Paper for Plaintiff.	Costs of Stamp Paper for Defendants, Devers, and Vakalatnamas.	Vakool's Fees.	Total.	Costs of Stamp Paper for Plaintiff, Defendants, Devers, and Vakalatnamas.	Vakool's Fees.	Total.	Costs of Stamp Paper for Plaintiff.	Costs of Stamp Paper for Defendants, Devers, and Vakalatnamas.	Vakool's Fees.	Total.	Costs of Stamp Paper for Plaintiff.	Costs of Stamp Paper for Defendants, Devers, and Vakalatnamas.	Vakool's Fees.	Total.	Costs of Stamp Paper for Plaintiff, Defendants, Devers, and Vakalatnamas.
From Rs. 2 to 5 ..	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 2 5	1 0 5	0 14 0	0 2 5	1 0 5	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 2 5	1 0 5	0 10 0	0 2 5	0 12 5	0 4 0	0 10 0
" 5 10 ..	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 10	1 12 10	0 14 0	0 4 10	1 2 10	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 4 10	1 6 10	0 10 0	0 4 10	0 14 10	0 8 0	0 10 0
" 10 20 ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 9 8	2 9 8	0 14 0	0 9 8	1 3 8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 9 8	2 3 8	0 10 0	0 9 8	1 5 8	1 0 0	0 10 0
" 20 30 ..	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 14 5	4 6 5	1 4 0	0 14 5	2 2 5	2 0 0	0 10 0	0 14 5	3 8 5	0 12 0	0 14 5	1 10 5	2 0 0	0 10 0
" 30 40 ..	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 3 2	5 11 2	1 4 0	1 3 2	2 7 2	3 0 0	0 10 0	1 3 2	4 13 2	0 12 0	1 3 2	1 13 2	3 0 0	0 10 0
" 40 50 ..	4 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	7 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	6 2 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	0 10 0
" 50 75 ..	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	10 4 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	1 4 0	2 4 0	8 8 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	1 4 0
" 75 100 ..	7 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	13 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	11 4 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	7 0 0	1 4 0
" 100 200 ..	10 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	22 0 0	0 5 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	18 8 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	2 8 0
" 200 300 ..	20 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	39 0 0	5 8 0	9 0 0	14 8 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	32 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	13 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0
" 300 500 ..	30 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	55 0 0	5 8 0	15 0 0	20 8 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	48 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0	19 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0
" 500 1,000 ..	50 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	100 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	45 0 0	50 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	85 0 0	7 0 0	30 0 0	37 0 0	50 0 0	5 0 0
" 1,000 1,500 ..	70 0 0	20 0 0	45 0 0	135 0 0	15 0 0	45 0 0	60 0 0	70 0 0	8 0 0	45 0 0	123 0 0	8 0 0	45 0 0	53 0 0	70 0 0	8 0 0
" 1,500 3,000 ..	100 0 0	36 0 0	80 0 0	216 0 0	28 0 0	80 0 0	108 0 0	100 0 0	8 0 0	80 0 0	188 0 0	12 0 0	80 0 0	92 0 0	100 0 0	8 0 0
" 3,000 5,000 ..	150 0 0	36 0 0	120 0 0	306 0 0	28 0 0	120 0 0	148 0 0	150 0 0	8 0 0	120 0 0	278 0 0	12 0 0	120 0 0	132 0 0	150 0 0	8 0 0
" 5,000 7,500 ..	200 0 0	36 0 0	170 0 0	406 0 0	29 0 0	170 0 0	199 0 0	200 0 0	9 0 0	170 0 0	379 0 0	13 0 0	170 0 0	183 0 0	200 0 0	9 0 0
" 7,500 10,000 ..	250 0 0	36 0 0	220 0 0	506 0 0	29 0 0	220 0 0	249 0 0	250 0 0	9 0 0	220 0 0	479 0 0	13 0 0	220 0 0	233 0 0	250 0 0	9 0 0

N. B.—In this Table the calculation is not extended beyond Rs. 10,000, because more than 99 per cent. of the Suits instituted in the Company's Courts in this Presidency are for much smaller amounts than Rs. 10,000. Under the head of "Amount of Stamp Paper for Defendants, Devers, and Vakalatnamas," the customary charges which Suitors are obliged to incur on account of the following Stamps, which are independent of the costs of the Suits, are included.

IN COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Plaintiff's Costs.

- 1 Stamp Paper of the prescribed value for Vakalatnamas, or Power of Attorney.
- 1 Do. do. for Reply.
- 4 Do. do. for Defendants, or written applications for summoning and examining Witnesses.
- 2 Do. do. for filing Exhibits.
- 1 Do. do. for Devers.

9

Defendant's Costs.

- 1 Stamp Paper for Vakalatnamas.
- 1 Do. do. for Answer.
- 4 Do. do. for Defendants, for summoning Witnesses and filing Exhibits.
- 1 Do. do. for Devers.

7

As the Regulations enjoin a Stamp for each Application, and as there must be a separate Application for summoning and examining each of the Witnesses, and for filing each Exhibit, or for the production

IN THE SUDDER DEWANEE ADALTY.						IN ALL THE THREE COURTS.						Total Amount of Costs of Litigation on both sides in all the three Courts.		Per-centage of Total Costs of Suits to Amount in Litigation.	
Plaintiffs' Costs.			Defendants' Costs.			Plaintiffs' Costs.			Defendants' Costs.						
Vakceel's Fees.	Total.	Costs of Stamp Paper for Decrees, Dakhats, and Vakaltinams.	Vakceel's Fees.	Total.	Costs of Stamp Paper for Decrees, Dakhats, and Vakaltinams.	Vakceel's Fees.	Total.	Costs of Stamp Paper for Decrees, Dakhats, and Vakaltinams.	Vakceel's Fees.	Total.	Costs of Stamp Paper for Decrees, Dakhats, and Vakaltinams.				
<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
0	0 2 5	1 0 5	0 10 0	0 2 5	0 12 5	3 0 0	0 7 3	3 7 3	2 2 0	0 7 3	2 9 3	6 0 6	300	to	120
0	0 4 10	1 6 10	0 10 0	0 4 10	0 14 10	3 12 0	0 14 6	4 10 6	2 2 0	0 14 6	3 0 6	7 11 0	153.75	"	76.87
0	9 8 0	2 3 8	0 10 0	0 9 8	1 3 8	5 4 0	1 13 0	7 1 0	2 2 0	1 13 0	3 15 0	11 0 0	110	"	55
0	0 14 5	3 8 5	0 12 0	0 14 5	1 10 5	8 12 0	2 10 3	11 6 3	2 12 0	2 10 3	5 6 3	16 12 0	83.75	"	55.83
0	1 3 2	4 13 2	0 12 0	1 3 2	1 15 2	11 12 0	3 9 6	15 5 6	2 12 0	3 9 6	6 5 6	21 11 0	72.29	"	54.21
0	1 8 0	6 2 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	14 12 0	4 8 0	19 4 0	2 12 0	4 8 0	7 4 0	26 8 0	65.25	"	53
0	2 4 0	8 8 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	3 12 0	20 4 0	6 12 0	27 0 0	5 8 0	6 12 0	12 4 0	29 4 0	58.5	"	39
0	3 0 0	11 4 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	26 8 0	9 0 0	35 8 0	5 8 0	9 0 0	14 8 0	50 0 0	66.66	"	50
0	6 0 0	18 8 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	31 0 0	18 0 0	49 0 0	11 0 0	18 0 0	29 0 0	70 0 0	70	"	35
0	9 0 0	32 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	13 0 0	76 0 0	27 0 0	103 0 0	13 8 0	27 0 0	40 8 0	143 8 0	71.75	"	47.83
0	15 0 0	48 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0	19 0 0	106 0 0	45 0 0	151 0 0	13 8 0	45 0 0	58 8 0	209 8 0	69.62	"	41.9
0	30 0 0	85 0 0	7 0 0	30 0 0	37 0 0	180 0 0	90 0 0	270 0 0	29 0 0	90 0 0	119 0 0	389 0 0	77.8	"	38.9
0	45 0 0	123 0 0	8 0 0	45 0 0	53 0 0	246 0 0	135 0 0	381 0 0	31 0 0	135 0 0	166 0 0	547 0 0	84.4	"	36.46
0	80 0 0	188 0 0	12 0 0	80 0 0	92 0 0	352 0 0	240 0 0	592 0 0	52 0 0	240 0 0	292 0 0	884 0 0	58.93	"	29.46
0	120 0 0	278 0 0	12 0 0	120 0 0	132 0 0	502 0 0	360 0 0	862 0 0	52 0 0	360 0 0	412 0 0	1274 0 0	42.46	"	25.48
0	170 0 0	379 0 0	13 0 0	170 0 0	183 0 0	655 0 0	510 0 0	1165 0 0	55 0 0	510 0 0	565 0 0	1730 0 0	34.6	"	23.06
0	220 0 0	479 0 0	13 0 0	220 0 0	233 0 0	805 0 0	660 0 0	1465 0 0	55 0 0	660 0 0	715 0 0	2180 0 0	29.06	"	21.8

1000.

do, have been included in this Statement. These costs are the least of those that are usually incurred, and comprise the following charges:—

IN COURTS OF APPEAL.

Appellant's Costs.

1 Stamp Paper for Vakaltinams.

1 Do. do. for Decree.

2

Respondent's Costs.

1 Stamp Paper for Vakaltinams.

1 Do. do. for Decree.

2

IN THE SUDDER DEWANEE ADALTY.

The same number of Stamps as in Courts of Appeal.

C
IN THE Sudder Court.

Total.	Respondent's Costs.			Total Costs in the Sudder Adawlat.	Total Costs of Litigation in all the three Courts.	Total Costs of Stamp Paper in all the three Courts.	Per-centage of Costs of Stamp Paper to the Amount in Litigation.	Final Decision.
	Stamps.	Vakeel's Fee & Batta, &c.	Total.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
8 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 2 0	25 6 0	11 10 0	20 15 2	Appeal dismissed.
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	38 2 0	228 13 6	152 0 0	20 11 6	Appeal dismissed.
5 3 6	0 4 0	7 15 6	8 3 6	23 7 0	83 12 9	106 0 0	107 1 1	Appeal confirmed, and the judgment of the Zillah Court reversed.
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	27 0 0	120 15 6	85 0 0	20 14 6	Appeal dismissed.
0 0 0	0 2 0	6 8 0	6 10 0	16 8 0	34 13 8	12 6 0	35 13 10	Returned for re-trial.
5 7 0	0 8 0	9 4 7	9 12 7	30 2 2	79 15 6	42 1 0	29 7 0	Appeal dismissed.
2 2 0	0 1 0	5 7 8	5 8 8	12 10 10	21 13 10	3 12 6	23 7 0	Appeal confirmed, and the judgment of the Zillah Court reversed.
8 0 0	0 8 0	11 0 0	11 8 0	37 0 0	169 15 6	61 10 0	30 13 0	Case returned for re-trial.
2 0 0	0 8 0	11 0 0	11 8 0	33 10 0	06 8 3	47 12 0	23 14 0	
5 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	21 5 7	163 0 1	56 2 8	28 12 6	Appeal dismissed.
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	22 0 0	94 12 0	56 2 8	28 1 6	
0 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 0 2	33 8 9	26 9 0	215 1 2	Ex-parte trial at the Sudder, and Judge's decree confirmed.
5 2 0	0 2 0	6 3 2	6 5 2	14 10 4	29 15 2	11 2 0	27 13 0	
8 0 0	0 4 0	7 4 0	7 8 0	20 0 0	22 6 5	26 8 0	27 14 5	
5 2 0	0 2 0	6 3 2	6 5 2	15 10 4	34 13 2	11 6 0	28 7 0	
4 0 0	0 4 0	11 0 0	11 4 0	32 8 0	117 11 0	59 10 0	29 13 0	Appeal confirmed, and the decision of the Zillah Court reversed.
5 11 0	1 9 0	18 5 11	19 5 11	67 11 10	217 9 4	122 13 0	27 0 8	Returned to the Zillah Court for re-trial.
6 9 0	0 1 0	5 1 9	5 2 9	10 9 6	21 4 3	7 8 0	214 4 6	
2 6 0	0 4 0	7 6 6	7 10 6	23 13 0	80 6 10	38 8 0	48 2 0	Appeal confirmed, and the decree of the Zillah Court reversed.
15 6 0	0 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 15 6	323 13 0	201 8 0	20 2 8	Appeal dismissed.
8 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	34 8 0	146 11 8	52 4 0	30 12 0	Appeal dismissed.
5 9 6	0 2 0	7 15 6	8 1 6	23 11 0	85 9 9	29 14 0	49 4 5	Decision of the Zillah Court amended.

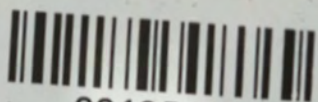
APPENDIX G.

Cases showing the Actual Costs to Suitors in the Company's Courts.

No. of the Cases in the Sudder Courts.	Names of the Parties to the Cases.	Amount of Claims.	IN THE COURT OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.										IN THE ZILLAH COURT OR COURT OF APPEAL.										Appellant's	
			Plaintiff's Costs.			Defendant's Costs.			Total Costs in the Original Court.	Appellant's Costs.			Respondent's Costs.			Total Costs in the Appel- lants Court.								
			Stamps.	Valued's Fee & Batta, &c.	Total.	Stamps.	Valued's Fee & Batta, &c.	Total.		Stamps.	Valued's Fee & Batta, &c.	Total.	Stamps.	Valued's Fee & Batta, &c.	Total.									
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
128 of 1850.	Vallabhaon bin Poojajee v. Ambaram Koober.	27 9 0	4 2 0	2 13 6	6 15 6	1 2 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	10 2 8	0 2 0	1 12 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	1 10 0	3 12 0	6 10 0	3 2 0	5 0						
174 of 1853.	Manicklal Jagjeevundass v. Baldeo Waddil Bhana.	428 0 0	45 0 0	22 3 0	67 3 0	3 0 0	15 7 0	18 7 0	82 10 0	26 15 8	14 0 0	61 15 8	21 1 0	15 3 0	40 4 0	105 3 0	23 0 0	5 0						
2006.	Bendoo Patell v. Tan Nain Zai Nain.	99 0 0	12 0 0	9 70 0	24 10 0	3 4 0	12 13 6	16 1 6	29 11 6	8 0 0	3 7 0	11 7 8	3 5 0	3 10 6	9 2 0	29 10 3	74 0 0	7 13						
159 of 1854.	Doodhmal Samsett v. Door- gama Bheeram.	275 0 0	20 0 0	0 1 0	20 1 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	16 12 0	25 13 0	24 0 0	10 4 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	8 12 8	9 12 8	45 0 0	22 0 0	3 0						
2915	Balramji Gopal v. Chinto Saccaram.	34 8 0	4 12 0	0 11 3	8 7 3	1 0 0	2 3 3	3 3 0	11 10 0	3 2 0	1 12 7	4 0 7	0 4 0	1 8 7	1 12 7	6 11 2	3 2 0	0 12						
2965	Nain Doolah Gopaljee Setti v. Vithoba bin Appaji.	182 14 3	17 8 0	4 13 7	22 5 7	1 8 0	4 12 7	8 8 7	29 10 2	11 1 0	4 10 7	15 1 7	0 8 0	4 12 7	3 4 7	21 3 2	11 0 0	8 3						
2579	Shrikis Kewoo and three others v. Narain Kewoo.	16 0 0	1 8 0	3 2 8	4 13 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 13 8	1 0 0	2 4 8	2 4 8	0 1 0	0 12 8	1 0 8	4 5 4	1 2 0	0 0						
3300	Nana Dourina v. Krishna- nath.	268 0 0	24 8 0	6 11 2	31 2 3	10 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	47 13 0	11 10 0	6 5 0	18 1 0	0 8 0	6 5 0	7 0 0	23 2 0	14 8 0	11 0						
....	Kanniah Malie v. Koonah Malie.	209 0 0	17 0 0	7 3 2	24 3 2	7 8 0	0 8 0	14 0 0	28 4 3	11 2 0	0 0 0	17 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	7 0 0	24 11 0	11 2 0	11 0						
68 of 1862.	Abdool Beeber v. Moho- doun.	192 0 0	10 0 0	12 5 7	22 5 7	0 0 0	0 7 7	18 7 7	49 13 2	17 2 0	7 15 0	24 1 0	0 8 0	6 5 7	6 13 7	31 13 4	10 8 0	10 13						
....	Kajee Hyadoun v. Rooden- ger Gussare.	200 0 0	18 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	11 8 0	7 2 0	18 10 0	45 1 0	14 2 0	0 0 0	20 1 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	7 0 0	27 11 0	11 0 0	11 0						
2594	Sulaiman Setti Redeez v. Ahmed Row.	17 0 0	2 12 0	0 12 1	10 11 1	0 2 0	3 14 2	4 0 2	15 11 8	3 10 0	2 2 2	4 12 2	0 1 0	1 0 2	1 1 2	2 13 4	20 0 0	0 8 0						
733	Gopekallur v. Vittal Bhat.	46 0 0	3 4 0	1 14 2	7 2 2	1 2 0	1 31 8	2 10 8	9 10 10	2 4 0	1 7 0	3 1 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	4 5 0	2 2 0	0 0 0						
308	Venooka Sambhajer v. Rowjee Appaji.	92 0 0	11 4 0	3 1 2	14 5 2	8 0 0	2 12 0	6 12 0	21 1 2	3 0 0	2 15 0	5 1 0	0 4 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	11 5 0	0 4 0	7 4 0						
152 of 1860.	Moro Sulaiman v. Mahima- jee.	40 0 0	3 14 0	0 1 0	6 15 0	0 10 0	1 11 2	2 5 2	11 4 2	3 10 0	4 0 0	7 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 9 8	3 2 0	0 3 2						
2595	Moro Krishna v. Bannikon- der Waddou.	209 0 0	20 8 0	0 1 0	20 9 0	13 5 0	11 12 0	25 4 0	25 13 0	13 2 0	6 12 0	21 0 0	2 0 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	20 0 0	10 4 0	11 0 0						
2523	Mogha Chappoo v. Bahjee Row.	449 11 0	34 1 0	10 14 0	76 12 0	3 8 0	13 15 11	12 7 11	88 7 8	31 12 0	14 0 11	16 1 11	1 0 0	13 15 11	14 15 11	61 2 10	20 8 0	18 0 11						
252	Gavind Bahjee v. Chinto Laxman.	3 8 0	4 1 0	0 12 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	1 4 5	2 14 5	8 15 3	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 11 0	1 11 4	0 5 0	0 1 0						
2592	Sulajee Bhagbath v. Moro Gussare.	88 0 0	16 8 0	12 0 10	32 1 10	3 12 0	4 3 0	7 15 0	46 0 10	10 0 0	4 0 8	14 0 8	0 4 0	2 14 8	3 0 8	17 9 0	7 12 0	7 0 0						
2593	Gavind Valoo v. Gungadhar Bhat.	990 0 0	87 8 0	30 0 0	97 8 0	22 8 0	20 3 0	32 11 0	120 4 0	36 8 0	31 2 0	10 0 0	2 8 0	30 7 0	32 15 0	122 9 0	30 8 0	30 7 0						
2283	Sambokman v. Ambaidas.	309 0 0	41 2 0	0 10 0	20 12 0	6 5 0	0 0 0	10 1 8	96 13 8	23 2 0	11 12 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	10 8 0	45 0 0	20 8 0	14 0 0						
2456	Bendoo Kumpote v. Tan Nain Nain Nain.	99 0 0	12 0 0	0 10 0	24 10 0	3 13 0	12 13 0	16 1 0	40 11 0	7 13 0	2 15 0	11 7 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	9 2 0	20 10 3	7 10 0	7 12 0						

Date

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